

# ARMY

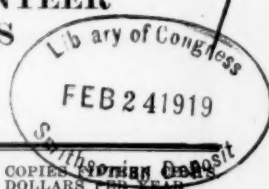
GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR



# NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES

## JOURNAL.



VOLUME LVI, NUMBER 25.  
WHOLE NUMBER 2896.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1919.

SINGLE COPIES, 10 CENTS  
SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.

## Du Pont Military Rifle Powders

*The Standard of the World*

**E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co.**  
Rifle Smokeless Division  
WILMINGTON DELAWARE

## FOR OFFICERS RETURNING TO CIVIL PURSUITS

Our complete showing of everything men wear—from head to foot—reaches all objectives.  
Further citations—Reliable quality—refined designs—appreciable value.

**BROKAW BROTHERS**  
1457-1463 BROADWAY  
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

## TOBIN BRONZE

Non-Corrosive in Sea Water. Readily Forged at Cherry Red Heat  
Round, Square and Hexagon Rods for Bolts and Rivets. Finished Pump Piston Rods, Valve  
Stems and Motor Bont Shafting, ready for fittings. Rolled Plates for Pump Linings, and  
Condensers. Descriptive pamphlet giving tests furnished on application.  
**THE AMERICAN BRASS COMPANY.**  
ANSONIA BRANCH, ANSONIA, CONN., SOLE MANUFACTURERS

Army and Navy Accounts Receive Special Attention from  
**ARMY NATIONAL BANK of SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, Oahu, T.H.**  
and  
**BISHOP & COMPANY, BANKERS, Honolulu, T.H.**



## FIRE ARMS

"The Proven Best by Government Test!"

REVOLVERS, AUTOMATIC PISTOLS  
AUTOMATIC MACHINE GUNS

Send for Illustrated Catalogs and Special Circulars.

COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

## THE BANK OF HAMPTON, VA.

Located near Fort Monroe, Va.

Capital and Surplus \$250,000. Resources \$1,800,000

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN ARMY ACCOUNTS

**NELSON S. GROOME, President**

## Electro Dynamic Company INTER-POLE MOTORS

Manufacturers of Superior Electrical Apparatus for 38 years. Operate at a constant speed irrespective of load without sparking. "INTER-POLE" and Induction Type Motors.

VARIABLE SPEED DESIGN.

Ratios: 1-1 1/2 1-3 1-5  
1-2 1-4 1-6

Works: Bayonne, N. J. N. Y. Office: 11 Pine Street

## Bethlehem Steel Company

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.

Naval, Field  
and  
Coast Defense

GUNS  
and  
MOUNTS

Armor  
Turrets  
Projectiles



Forgings  
Castings  
Shafting  
Rails  
and  
Structural  
Steel

We are continuously manufacturing  
ORDNANCE MATERIAL

for the U. S. Army, U. S. Navy, and for Foreign Governments.

## Simplex Jacks

for  
Railroads-Contractors-Industries  
Automobiles-Pole Pulling and Ordnance

**Templeton, Kenly & Co., Ltd.**  
Established 1899  
London Chicago Paris

## THE BARTLETT HAYWARD COMPANY

BALTIMORE

MARYLAND

TIME and PERCUSSION FUSES  
PROJECTILES  
CARTRIDGE CASES

CASTINGS  
FORGINGS  
BRASS GOODS

PLATE and MACHINE WORK

## SAVAGE ARMS CORPORATION



Manufacturing  
**LEWIS AUTOMATIC MACHINE GUNS,**  
LIGHT ORDNANCE, MILITARY,  
HIGH-POWER and SMALL CALIBER  
SPORTING RIFLES, AUTOMATIC  
PISTOLS and AMMUNITION.  
AUTOMOBILE PARTS, FRAMES,  
TRANSMISSIONS, AXLES, etc.

General Offices: 50 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK CITY  
Factories: SHARON, PA., UTICA, N. Y., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

## THE BETHLEHEM SHIPBUILDING CORPORATION, LTD.

DELIVERED

To the United States Navy during the war: More DESTROYERS than all other shipyards  
and navy yards combined; More than half of all the SUBMARINES.  
To the United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation: About 25 per cent of  
the total STEEL MERCHANT TONNAGE.

BETHLEHEM SHIPBUILDING CORPORATION, LTD.

GENERAL OFFICES: BETHLEHEM, PA.  
BRANCH OFFICES: 111 Broadway, New York 260 California Ave., San Francisco

# THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE MILITARY and NAVAL PUBLISHERS and BOOKSELLERS IN THE UNITED STATES

## ADMINISTRATION

by

LIEUTENANTS CONNOR, PERRON AND WEST

Battalion Personal Adjutants and  
Instructors in Paperwork  
Central Officers' Training School  
Camp Lee, Virginia.

That New Book on Paperwork  
HAS FOUR BIG FEATURES:

1. It is absolutely THE LATEST.
2. It has countless FORMS FILLED OUT as they should be.
3. It is both a REFERENCE and TEXT BOOK.
4. It is written by Officers doing the work and instructing in Paperwork today.

Price, \$2.00

ANY AUTHORS'  
MANUSCRIPT OF  
INTEREST TO THE  
ARMY OR NAVY  
WILL BE REVIEWED  
BY US  
FOR PUBLICATION

## WAR DEPARTMENT PUBLICATIONS WITH LATEST CHANGES

Army Regulations .....	\$1.00
Articles of War .....	.15
Bluejackets' Manual, 6th edition, 1918 .....	1.00
Cavalry Drill Regulations .....	.75
Deck and Boat Book .....	.60
Drill Regulations and Service Manual for Sanitary Troops .....	.75
Engineers' Field Manual, including Military Railways ..	1.50
Field Service Regulations .....	.75
Gunnery and Explosives for Field Artillery Officers ..	.40
Infantry Drill Regulations (cloth) .....	.50
Infantry Drill Regulations (paper) .....	.30
Interior Guard Duty (cloth) .....	.50
Interior Guard Duty (paper) .....	.25
Machine Gun Drill Regulations (Provisional) .....	.75
Manual for Army Bakers .....	.50
Manual for Army Cooks .....	.75
Manual for Commanders of Inf. Platoons .....	.75
Manual for Court-Martial, U. S. Army .....	1.10
Manual for the Medical Department, U. S. Army .....	1.10
Manual of Physical Training .....	.75
Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates Manual .....	.50
Ship and Gun Drills .....	.60
Signal Book, U. S. Army .....	.35
Small Arms Firing Manual .....	.75

PUBLISHED BY

**EDWIN N. APPLETON, Inc.**

Publishers and Booksellers. Military and Naval Books Exclusively

ONE BROADWAY

NEW YORK CITY

"ANY MILITARY OR NAVAL BOOK DESIRED"

LET US SEND YOU A COPY OF OUR CATALOGUE

### REORGANIZATION OF N.G.N.Y.

Governor Smith, of New York, in a message to the State Legislature on Feb. 13, transmitted the recommendations of a special committee, headed by Brig. Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt, relative to re-establishing the National Guard of the state. The recommendations favored using, so far as possible, officers and men now in the New York Guard to make up the new force, and also favored securing such officers and men of the 27th Division, U.S.A., who would volunteer to join a new National Guard. Under the scheme proposed, returning officers and men of the 27th Division are to have preference in the reorganization of the Guard. Men with combat service records will have first chance for appointment as officers and non-commissioned officers.

To meet the requirements of the National Defense Act of 1916 New York must have under arms two years hence 36,000 men, although the state constitution requires only 10,000. When the reorganized National Guard is Federalized, after meeting the requirements of the Federal act, arms and equipment to the value of between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 will be issued by the Federal Government.

Adjutant Gen. Charles W. Berry, of New York, will go to Philadelphia Feb. 24, when he will meet Adjutant Gen. E. F. Beary, of Pennsylvania, and Adjutant General Gilkyson, of New Jersey. The three will adopt a standard for the re-creation of the military forces of the

three states, which will be modeled after the New York arrangement.

Adjutant General Berry of New York has issued orders to unit commanders of the New York Guard to hold themselves in readiness to extend to the returning units of the 27th Division the use of armories, and to make every effort to have the returning soldiers join the reorganized Guard.

### PARADE OF 369TH INFANTRY, U.S.A.

The parade of the 369th Infantry, U.S.A. (colored), formerly the 15th Infantry, N.G.N.Y., in New York city on Feb. 17 brought forth well deserved cheers from the multitudes that packed the sidewalks. This regiment, which was a unit of the 93d Division in France, marched with all the steadiness of veterans, which they were, and led by Col. William Hayward the 369th certainly made a magnificent appearance. It was the first regiment of returning troops from overseas to parade in New York and the command wore the steel helmet and its full field equipment save the packs.

Each company in the parade was massed in column of platoons, equalized into fronts of sixteen files, and this made a most effective and impressive formation, and one that was new in parades here. On an average there were eleven platoons in each company with a smaller number here and there. The regiment had a fine band of 100 pieces. Many of the men wore decorations for

valor on their breasts, and the regimental colors carried a French decoration for valor. The men marched with fixed bayonets, in perfect step and soldierly dignity.

The 1st Battalion was led by Major Arthur W. Little, the 2d by Capt. John H. Clark and the 3d by Major David L'Esperance. The regiment was reviewed on 5th avenue at 61st street by Governor Smith of New York, Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A.; Vice Admiral Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., and city officials. The route of march was along 5th avenue to 110th street, to Lenox avenue, to 145th street, where the regiment took subway trains for the armory of the 71st Regiment, where a dinner was served for the men and amusements were provided for them. The command returned to Camp Upton, L.I., in the evening.

The 369th sustained the largest number of losses in its division. It had 123 men killed, 45 wounded, 3 missing and one man taken prisoner; total 172.

### A UNIQUE ARMY ORDER.

S.O. No. 10, Jan. 18, 1919, Hqrs. Hawaiian Department, issued by Brig. Gen. J. W. Heard, U.S.A., is without doubt one of the most unusual Army orders ever published. It is probably the largest special order issued by any department and its ninety-three pages deal in some manner or other with every company and detachment in the department, including Coast Artillery Corps, Q.M. Corps, Aviation, Signal Corps, Engineers,

## OFFICIAL TEXT BOOKS FOR MILITARY INSTRUCTION

No one can serve as military officer of the United States unless he has a thorough knowledge of the text books named below, study of which is prescribed by the General Orders of the War Department. The editions published by the Army and Navy Journal can be depended upon as accurately following the official text. Changes are constant and these we are enabled to keep track of through our relations to the War Department.

### INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS

Approved and Published by Authority of the Secretary of War for the United States Army and the Organized Militia of the United States, 1911. WITH APPENDIX D, DATED SEPTEMBER 15, 1917, FOR USE WITH U.S. RIFLE, MODEL 1917 (ENFIELD) AND WAR DEPARTMENT CHANGES, INCLUDING NO. 23, SEPTEMBER 10, 1918.

BOUND IN BRISTOL BOARD, PRICE, 30 CENTS. BOUND IN EMBOSSED CLOTH, PRICE, 50 CENTS

### SPECIAL EDITION OF THE INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS. With War Department Changes

Gives Interpretations of the Drill Regulations, Illustrations of the Manual of Arms and the Manual of the Saber and a Complete Index to the Drill Regulations. These features will prove of great value in the study of the Drill Regulations, especially in teaching recruits.

BOUND IN FABRIKOID, PRICE, 75 CENTS

### FIELD SERVICE REGULATIONS (1914). With War Department Changes

INCLUDING CHANGES NO. 11, JULY 30, 1918.

BOUND IN FABRIKOID, PRICE, 75 CENTS

### MANUAL OF INTERIOR GUARD DUTY. With War Department Changes

This entirely new Edition of 1914 supersedes the old Manual of Guard Duty, and is so radical a departure therefrom as to be entirely new work.

PRICE, 25 CENTS. BOUND IN FABRIKOID, 50 CENTS

The above prices include postage. The discounts allowed on quantities will be furnished on application.

ARMY &amp; NAVY JOURNAL

-1-

-1-

-1-

20 Vesey Street, New York City



## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

February 22, 1919.

Serial Number 2896.

Office, 20 Vesey Street, New York city.

Subscription, \$6.00 a year. A special rate of \$3.00 per year for individual subscriptions is offered to those who are or who have been in the National or State Services, their families and immediate connection.

Entered as second class matter June 25, 1879, at the post office at New York, N.Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Medical Department, Infantry and Motor Transport Corps.

Embodied in these different branches of the Service that are affected by this order, are names native to nearly every country in the world. On the first page appears the good old American name of John Brown, while in the same paragraph are the names of Corps. Stifan Woloka from Poland and Manuel Miguel from Portugal. Turning over the pages, such names appear as Pts. Choy Hing Young, We Wing Yee and Nakamura Takichi, who hail from the Far East. Then Avanas Castannaires and Gabigkio Buenavutura, who were born in the Philippines. Peter K. Kanawaliwali gives his home address as Laupahoehoe, Hawaii, while Adolph Johansen, Edward Wallace, Gerald T. Van Houweling and Pat Riggs represent Scandinavia, Holland and the British Isles. The Balkan States are well represented by such names as Gerult Ferwerda, Knuete Farstwedt and Stephen Amgelopolis. Corporal Bender helps to fill the list, being a full-blooded Sioux Indian from Oklahoma. These are only a sample of the 3,600 names appearing in this order.

Apart from the various nationalities, there are race mixtures existing which can be found in no other part of the world, and too numerous to mention. When one stops to think of the many languages and dialects which the department has to contend with, it can readily be seen that General Heard and his staff are to be congratulated upon the accuracy and compact arrangement of the entire order, which is indeed unique from start to finish. Major Edward F. Witsell, Gen. Staff, is chief of staff to Major General Heard and Major A. C. Bellamy, A.G., is acting adjutant general of the department.

## AFTER THE ARMY ARTISTS HAD GONE.

The Camouflage Section, U.S.A.

In a letter written by Lieut. Col. Howard S. Bennion, commanding the 40th U.S. Engineers, on Dec. 13, 1918, at Dijon, France, to Major Evarts Tracy, Engrs., who organized the Camouflage Section, and from which we are permitted to make the following extracts, appears a feeling appreciation of the men of the Camouflage Section of the U.S. Army. Colonel Bennion writes:

"My regiment pulled out last night at four a.m., and I have been roaming around all day full of lonesome and reminiscent feelings. My memory and imagination have been very active as I wandered around from building to building in the deserted camouflage factory, reconstructing the lively scenes that had so recently taken place, but now are gone forever. I went into the toy shop, where Sergeant Murphy and the artists and sculptors made papier-maché heads, silhouettes, sniper suits and observation posts. Everything was still as death and the human masks grinned or glared at me as if I had stepped into a tomb. Then I went to the waving shed, where 500 women used to be working and singing with wonderful animation. What a remarkable sight it used to be, crowded with women and girls dressed in bloomers, weaving fancy colored patterns on the nets and wire netting while Sergeants Swem and Hesse ran here and there supervising these noisy workers! This big building was now dark and cold and absolutely empty. Then I went to the paint room that used to be crowded with men and women covered from head to foot with paint. It, too, was empty and the machinery idle. Next I went to the sewing room where Titina, the little red-haired Parisienne, had been in charge and had worked so faithfully. Here everything was mournfully silent. I made my way up to the crèche, which had formerly been the most interesting and animate place in the factory—where 125 children from two months to two years old used to be crying, sleeping, getting bathed, getting fed, or playing at games. Now it also was empty, except for the Red Cross nurse, Miss Mather, and she was packing up to leave.

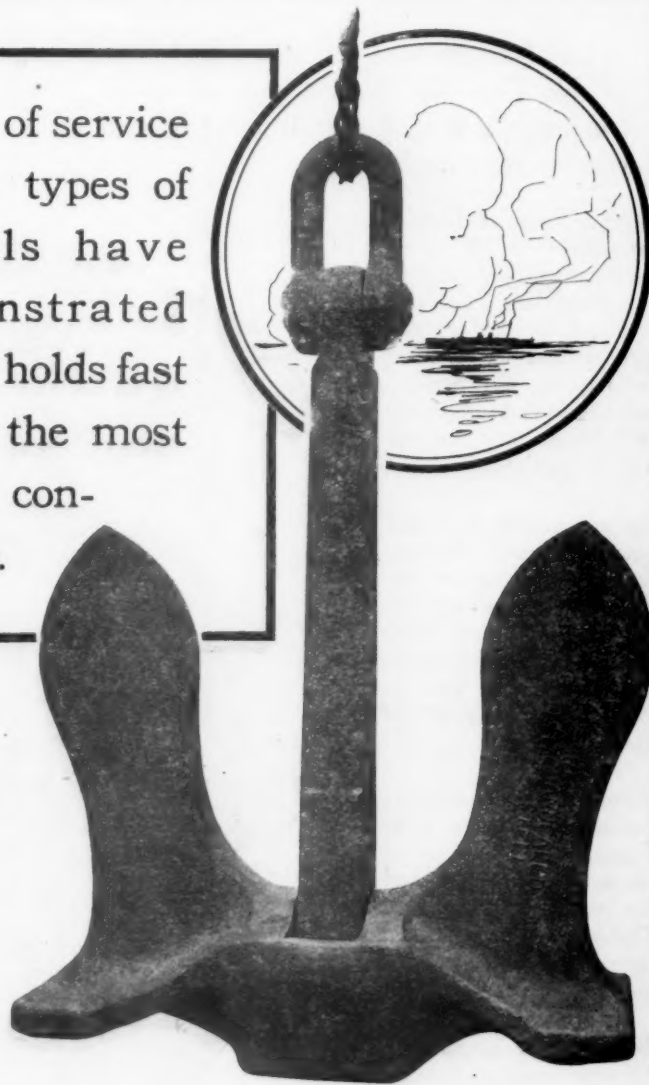
"I had a wonderful bunch of men in the Camouflage Section. There was a painter from Boston named Meryman, perfectly harmless as a soldier, but full of wit, philosophy and mental activity. Then there was a doctor from Texas, quiet, dutiful, but full of dry, humorous stories of doctoring in West Texas. He served as an excellent target for the humor of the artists. There was a sculptor named Fry—very clever and very intelligent, and ready at every instant with earnest theories on any subject in the universe. He also was witty and loaded with anecdotes, and a never ending source of entertainment. Then there was an engineer named Keene, with strong character stamped all over his face. He was open and forceful and utterly ignorant of cunning or policy. He was a great asset, for he kept the crowd from becoming so spiritual as to be no good for soldiering. Next there was a little, round-shouldered, red-faced painter called Faulkner. He had a bright, sunny mind and a clever tongue, but the accent of a member of superior New York society. He had a tendency to converse with the conventional, clever speech of that society, but a large dose of war had very nearly obliterated these marks of polish.

"The most entertaining and amusing of all was a Paris sculptor named Haseltine. He wasn't a soldier, but he could imitate one. He was alternately full of despair and enthusiasm, but whether one or the other, he was dominated by good humor. He loved good food with passion and frankness. There was Major Tracy, with the animation of a child and a brain as keen and bright as any I have ever encountered. Then Wilford Conrow, the most earnest human being I ever met. He had the qualities of sincerity, devotion, loyalty and earnestness, to the exclusion of all others. And Saint-Gaudens, whose New England sense of duty was equal in ferocity to that of Jonathan Edwards, or any that the Puritans ever produced. Even among the enlisted men there were never-ending sources of amusement. There was Private Libbey from Laclede, Mo., who knew John Pershing and whose folks baked a Christmas cake for the General. McGee, the red-haired mountain pusher from the New York Hippodrome, who dug more latrines than any other single-handed camoufler. Dico-

(Continued on page 884.)

## DUNN STOCKLESS ANCHOR

Years of service  
on all types of  
vessels have  
demonstrated  
that it holds fast  
under the most  
severe con-  
ditions.



AMERICAN STEEL FOUNDRIES  
CHICAGO NEW YORK

## To the Officers of the American Army

It seems to us appropriate, with a lasting peace assured, that we take this opportunity to express our thanks to the army officers who have favored us with their generous approval and patronage of

*Nettleton*

*Military Footwear Extraordinary*

Officers who will continue in our permanent military establishment will welcome the information that Nettleton Military Footwear is always carried in stock and Nettleton dealers everywhere will be able to give them the same prompt service as during the war.

At the same time, officers returning to civilian life will be glad to find in Nettleton Shoes for business, dress and sports, the same fine qualities of style, leathers and workmanship to which they have become accustomed in the Service.

A. E. NETTLETON COMPANY, SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

*Largest Manufacturers in America of Men's Fine Shoes Exclusively*

## "Mandleberg" LEATHER REVERSIBLE COATS

**D**URING the past ten years, the "Mandleberg" Leather Reversible Coat has become well-known by the American sportsman and motorist, and by the great army of men and women who work or play in the great outdoors.

As the originator of Leather Reversible Coats (of either Gabardine or Tweed materials), Mandleberg's took the front rank in supplying the large demand for Leather Clothing for War Service, including Coats for Aviators, Field Officers and Members of the Women's Motor Corps.

The workmanship, style and general appearance of these Coats, in addition to the careful selection of only the finest skins produced, have placed them in the foremost position and kept them in their rightful place at the Front.

When the great army of outdoor men return from France, full of the joy of life in the open, the demand for suitable Weatherproof Clothing for sports and motoring will be greater than ever.

We are now prepared to fill your requirements in the latest English models.



*If you cannot procure these coats from your retailer, write us direct, and we shall be pleased to furnish name of nearest dealer.*

**THE RAINWEAR COMPANY, Ltd., Sole Mfrs.**  
19 West 34th Street, New York City

LONDON

MANCHESTER

NEW YORK

(Continued from page 883.)

lonna, the big, swaggering Wyoming cowboy, and George Holl, the painter-soldier. And they all pulled out last night in the dark and the rain, leaving me standing alone on the platform except for two sobbing French girls. And neither I nor the French girls will ever see them again."

### NAVY MEN IN GERMAN PRISONS.

The Navy Department has issued an interesting account of the experience of Chief Gunner's Mate James Delaney and four members of the Navy gun crew on the seamer Campana, who were taken prisoner by a German submarine and experienced the hardships and cruelties of German prisons. The Campana was sunk by the submarine U-61 on Aug. 6, 1918, after a running fight of more than four hours. Chief Gunner's Mate Delaney and his companions were the first men of the U.S. Navy to be taken prisoner by the Germans.

Delaney, in his report to the Navy Department, tells in detail of his experiences aboard the submarine, including the sinking of various merchant vessels by the U-boat. They received no ill treatment while on board the submarine, but when they were taken to the prison at Wilhelmshaven had treatment commenced. The story related resembles very much the stories of many other prisoners who have experienced the brutalities of German prisons. All their money was taken from them; the guards in the prison had saw bayonets on their guns; for their first supper they received two slices of

war bread, and when they asked if that was all they could have to eat, the Germans gave them some salt and told them to make salt sandwiches. The food received subsequently was of the poorest and most meager description.

The prisoners were later transferred to Brandenburg and before departure for that place received a breakfast of two slices of bread and salt. They were put on a train at six a.m. and rode all that day until five p.m. with no rations and no water to drink. At the jail at Brandenburg, also used as a military depot, there were 10,000 prisoners, including men from all the Allied forces. A Canadian captain, a prisoner, gave Delaney the first good meal he had had since leaving the Campana, and the other Navy men were looked after by the British Navy men who were prisoners and had received some canteens from the British Red Cross. The Americans were given no clothes except wooden shoes, a small coat and two blankets made from paper and a mattress made up of straw and shavings. The British relief committee issued Delaney and his companions parcels of food and also took their names and forwarded them to the American Red Cross in Switzerland and to the British Red Cross in London. Both organizations sent food. The American Red Cross finally served the Americans with food. Had it not been for the British and American Red Cross the men would have starved. The food issued by the Germans consisted of an allowance of bread, one small bowl of coffee made of acorns, etc., and a bowl of weak soup and coffee at night. In the winter time no fuel was issued save one root of a tree every other day, which would last about twenty minutes. The Germans frequently would break open the packages sent

by the American Red Cross and steal the food. One manner of amusement afforded the Germans was to take cigarettes from the parcels sent Americans, break them open and put them with syrup, coffee and tea mixed together into a basin. If anyone made a complaint about parcels being broken into he would be punished and future parcels would be held for a few weeks. All the medical attention the prisoners received was that given by the British doctors. The German doctors gave no medical treatment. The Americans were worked extremely hard at the prison and suffered badly. The sleeping barracks were very filthy. If the prisoners failed to work fast enough to suit the German standing guard they ran a chance of being shot or bayoneted. One American civilian was beaten senseless by a soldier.

The prisoners left Brandenburg after the armistice was signed and the Socialists tried to honor the thirty-four Americans by giving them a wagon and horses for transportation. They left Germany on Dec. 8 and arrived in Aarhus, Denmark, Dec. 9, receiving a great welcome there. From Denmark they arrived at Leith, Scotland, where the British gave them a big reception. Upon arrival in London, Admiral Sims had a machine waiting for them at the depot and they had breakfast at the Eagle Hut of the Y.M.C.A. They arrived home on the U.S.S. Louisville on Jan. 7.

### THE ARMY AND AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRIES.

Lieut. Col. Edward Orton, jr., U.S.A., representing Gen. Charles B. Drake, U.S.A., a member of the General Staff and Chief of the Motor Transport Corps, made an address of interest alike to the Army, the automotive industries of the country and the general public at the annual convention of the Society of Automotive Industries, held in New York city on Feb. 10. He said that in view of the fact that the automotive industry is now in a state of transition from a nearly 100 per cent. war basis to a 100 per cent. peace basis and is still somewhat under the influence of the modes of thinking engendered by the stern necessities of war production, it was advisable that it take stock of itself and ascertain just how far these military ideas are to be perpetuated and what influence they will have on the production plans of private manufacturers and on private buyers in the near future. With the approval of the Secretary of War, Major Gen. Henry Jervoy, U.S.A., Assistant Chief of Staff, Director of Operations, authorized General Drake to make public a statement of the policy that had been framed for the Motor Transport Corps as representing its view of what the best interest of both the Government and the automotive industry requires.

This policy, Colonel Orton said, was founded on principles, so far as the military part of it is concerned, which are absolutely unalterable and unchangeable and fundamental for military success. The corps, he said, recommends equipping the Army only with standardized chassis designed specifically for military service. Also, because the needs of the military service differ in many respects from commercial service, no efforts should be made to secure commercial adoption of the military designs or to produce vehicles from these designs for other than military and Government uses. The corps recognizes that its designs have been produced with the assistance of the combined talent of the automotive industries of the United States, working unselfishly and in a time of stress, and thus, in a sense, are public property. Colonel Orton added. The Government has no desire to prevent the public from profiting to the maximum degree by this work, hence if any private builders request permission to build and market one or more of the standard military vehicles or parts thereof they will be permitted to do so provided they obligate themselves to follow the specifications of the Motor Transport Corps rigidly. Commercial builders who desire to produce cheapened or commercialized imitations of the standardized military designs by use of some of the features, but not all of them, will be permitted to do so provided they do not seek to use the Government name or model or associate their product with the Government for advertising purposes.

In compliance with the Act of July 2, 1918, the War Department has turned over to the Postoffice Department such automobiles or parts as are unsuitable for the purposes of the War Department. Referring to the engineering divisions of the corps, Colonel Orton said the corps now has three magnificent base shops, equipped with the newest types of machinery, where it can build and develop all the time at minimum expense and without infringing on the convenience of industrial concerns. It would even be possible to build secret models there, he said, if there were any need of this being done. It was not the policy of the Army, he explained, to encourage the trade to build, or the public to buy, military vehicles. With reference to the policy in regard to the disposition of commercial vehicles now owned by the Army, it has been recommended that no vehicles be returned from France excepting standardized vehicles and special equipment which would have no sale value there. The Army has no intention of placing unserviceable vehicles on the market, fearing the ill effects which would result from flooding the market with them at this particular time. Anxiety of the public with relation to breaking the automotive market is unwarranted, he continued. The requirements of the Army have been calculated for an Army of 500,000 men. Should a change of policy occur, due to Congress adopting plans for an Army of a different size or a different composition from that now under discussion, there is a possibility that a lot of equipment would be declared surplus.

In conclusion Colonel Orton asserted his belief that no one would dispute the Army's right to the complete standardization of its equipment and the simplification of its program to the greatest possible degree in the interests of economy and efficiency both in peace and in war.

### ARMY HOSPITAL WELFARE AT PITTSBURGH.

At a meeting of the Co-operative Welfare Association, and the officers of the U.S. Army General Hospital No. 24, Parkview Station, Pittsburgh, on Feb. 13, plans were formulated by which the association could work in greater harmony with the hospital authorities in their welfare work among returned soldiers, and embodied in resolutions that were unanimously adopted. Lieut. Col. E. D. Kremers, commanding officer of the hospital, spoke on "The Government's Plan for Care of Wounded Soldiers"; Capt. Edwin F. Sibley, M.C., on "The Work of the Surgical Service"; Capt. R. D. Baker, on "The Work of the Medical Service"; and Chaplain Montgomery J. Schroyer, "The Program of Morale Work." Music was furnished by the hospital orchestra, and by Corpl. Boris Posner, M.D., tenor. A tour of inspection of the hospital and a dinner in the hospital mess hall completed the program, which was a great success.



Library of Congress  
FEB 24 1919  
885  
Smithsonian Depository

February 22, 1919.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

### ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Established 1903.

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

THE TITLE OF THIS PAPER IS REGISTERED IN THE U. S. PATENT OFFICE.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1919.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of all contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. Matter for publication should be written legibly and on one side of the sheet. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

Subscription, \$6.00 per year. A special rate of \$3.00 per year is offered to those who are or who have been in the National or State Services, their families and immediate connection. As the purpose of this special rate is to encourage individual subscriptions the offer does not include organizations of any kind. Subscriptions at special rates are payable in advance and should be sent direct to the publishers.

Domestic postage prepaid; this includes the American Expeditionary Forces. Foreign postage \$1.50, Canada \$1.00 per annum, should be added to the subscription price. Remittances should be made by post-office order, express money order, draft or check on New York, made payable to W. C. & F. P. Church, or in cash if sent by registered mail. Checks or drafts on other localities than New York City are subject to a discount.

No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct. Changes of address will be made as frequently as desired upon notification; not otherwise.

Immediate notice should be given of any delay or failure in the receipt of the JOURNAL.

This newspaper is owned and published by W. C. & F. P. Church, a New York corporation; office and principal place of business, No. 20 Vesey street, New York; Willard Church, president and treasurer; A. M. Church, secretary. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

ADDRESS LETTERS TO ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 20 VESSEY STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. TO AVOID CONFUSION WITH OTHER PERIODICALS NOTE THAT THE LAST WORD IN OUR TITLE IS JOURNAL.

#### AIRPLANE NO SUBSTITUTE FOR CAVALRY.

The Cavalry is still as necessary and important a branch of the Army as it was in the days before trench warfare, according to the opinion of an officer of the General Staff who has long been recognized as an Army authority on the Cavalry arm. In spite of the reversal to trench warfare and the advance in the use of the airplane this officer is emphatic in his statement that the United States should maintain its Cavalry, because there can be no guarantee that warfare in the future will follow the tactics of the present. He pointed out that it has always been a fallacy of Army leaders to base their plans for a new army on their latest engagement rather than upon a danger in the future which can be reasonably apprehended. Some duties of the Cavalry which cannot be discharged by airplanes in the new style of warfare also remain to be performed in time of war. This officer pointed out that until the airplane can come into use as an effective fighting arm against enemy troops, until it can be used as a means for rushing forward reinforcements, and until it can be used for reconnaissance at night, it cannot supersede the Cavalry. It can help greatly in daylight reconnoitering, but its operations are always limited. He cited several examples of notable work accomplished by Cavalry during the war with Germany, indicating that even during trench warfare there may be times when intelligent and timely co-operation of horse troops is invaluable. The signal success attained by General Allenby against the Turks in Palestine, finally resulting in Turkey's complete withdrawal from the field, is largely attributed to his Cavalry action. Important examples of Cavalry action took place at all stages of the war, from the time that the German Uhlans swept across Belgium to Namur as a mask for the Infantry to the action of the two American troops following the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient. The Italians participated in brilliant Cavalry maneuvering when the Austrians were trapped by the flooded Piave, and also during the retreat. In commenting upon the work of the American Cavalry during the war, this officer bore out the general opinion that there were very few opportunities for American horse troops to participate in action, as nearly all Cavalry regiments had been transferred into Field Artillery or machine gun troops. He declared, however, that the training of the Cavalryman in the American Army is such that the trooper is virtually an Infantryman on horseback, and that he is as capable in fighting with a rifle on the ground as if his training had been in the Infantry branch. It is thus doubly advantageous, he insists, for the United States to maintain its Cavalry organizations, emphasizing the necessity for preparing the Army for every eventuality that seems reasonable rather than preparing the defenses of the country to fight over again the war just concluded.

#### STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

For the first time since the United States entered the war with Germany the War Department has issued a directory of organizations showing the stations and postoffice addresses of all the organizations of the Army. The list, which is corrected to Feb. 8, 1919, was compiled in the office of The Adjutant General of the Army, and is the largest list of organizations compiled in the history of the Army. The list is issued in pamphlet form and consists of 296 pages with an index. The com-

pilation of organizations includes all those now in the Service as well as all those which have been demobilized. No such diversified list of organizations has ever appeared before in any roster of organizations of the U. S. Army, and the directory is a most valuable one. The organizations named for early convey home from overseas are also noted. The index refers to the following organizations: Territorial Departments; Coast Artillery Districts; Tactical Divisions in the United States; S.O.S. Divisions and Higher Tactical Units, A.E.F.; Air Service; Army Service Corps; Coast Artillery; Field Artillery; Trench Artillery, Cavalry; Chemical Warfare Service; Engineers; Infantry; Pioneer Infantry; Battalions of Philippine Scouts; Headquarters Companies of Philippine Scouts; Companies of Philippine Scouts; Machine Gun Battalions; Anti-Aircraft Machine Gun Battalions; Medical Corps; Military Police Corps; Motor Transport Corps; Ordnance; Quartermaster Corps; Signal Corps; Tank Corps; Trains; Transportation Corps; United States Guards; United States Army Postoffices; and American Expeditionary Force.

#### DISPOSAL OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL.

Some time ago all construction projects of the War Department were directed to send in inventories of materials and equipment which were surplus and, consequently, available for sale or transfer. These inventories, as of Dec. 31, 1918, have been submitted to the Chief of Construction Division of the Army and compiled into general classifications. They are divided into the following main groups: Lumber, plumbing and heating, electrical material and equipment, cement, wall-board, millwork, roofing, screening, etc., miscellaneous building material, steel, nails, bolts, nuts and washers, building hardware, paints and oils, railroad material, paving material, piling and poles, raw materials, fencing, belting, cable, etc., chain, dynamite, caps, etc., fuel, hose, harness, etc., lanterns, flashlights, etc., rope and miscellaneous. The total cost to the Government of the above materials is approximately \$12,000,000. In addition there is construction equipment, office equipment, small tools, etc., amounting to approximately \$3,500,000.

Large quantities of the above material are being consumed inside the War Department, the Construction Division alone having made, since Dec. 31, 800 transfers of material which were declared surplus at one project or another, transferring it to some project where work was being completed. Approximately \$2,000,000 worth of building material has been absorbed in this manner, and the transfers still continue. The War Department is making no purchases where material can be obtained from some other project. The largest single item on the above summary is lumber, representing approximately one-half the total. A contract for this has been made with the producers and it will be distributed to the market at market prices.

The Construction Division has probably ninety per cent. of all building materials in the War Department. At each of the 476 projects there is a Constructing Quartermaster who will make sales of his own surplus under general instructions issued from the Director of Sales. This means that the majority of this surplus will be absorbed in the particular locality in which it is located.

#### VOLUME OF SERVICE MAIL IN 1918.

A partial explanation of why there was so much difficulty over mail to the A.E.F., from the point of view of the Postoffice Department, is given in the statement concerning this class of mail in the annual report of the Postmaster General for the fiscal year 1918, which, although dated Nov. 15, 1918, was not made public until this month. From July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918, while the Postoffice Department was handling the mail for the A.E.F., the department dispatched and delivered to the headquarters of the various units a total of 35,455,986 letters and a total of 15,122,810 pieces of parcel post and paper mail. During the same period the department received and delivered in this country from the troops 15,940,310 letters and 118,841 pieces of parcel post and paper mail. Thus there were nearly three times as many letters handled for the troops abroad as for those in the United States, while of parcel post and paper mail there were nearly 1,500 times as many for the A.E.F. as for the home troops. As for the handling of the Christmas mail (in 1917) the report says: "Ninety carloads of this Christmas mail were delivered to the headquarters of the various divisions on or before Dec. 25, while four carloads from a transport belated by storm were completely delivered on the morning of Dec. 27. In addition to the Christmas parcels sent through the U.S. mail the Army undertook to send Christmas boxes, probably to the number of 200,000, these boxes being sent by mail to the port of embarkation, where the Army assumed full charge of them. . . . Many thousands of these boxes were still undelivered as late as the month of March. This situation gave rise to much criticism which was not directed at the military authorities, but at the postal authorities by the public, which was not aware that the Army and not the Postoffice Department was responsible for the delivery of these parcels."

The report continues: "The greatest delay to mail to the soldiers in France resulted from the manner of handling of the mail by mail orderlies at company or division headquarters, the responsibility of the Postoffice Depart-

ment ending with the delivery of the mail in sealed sacks at the headquarters of the various organizations. The delivery of mail to the individual soldier was undertaken by the military authorities through their own company mail organizations. There was delay to mail in France while the mail was still in the jurisdiction of the Postoffice Department, due to causes over which the Postoffice Department had no control. Perhaps the most serious of these delays arose from the attitude of the military authorities, who declined to disclose to a civilian postal organization the whereabouts of military units, in many cases until the enemy had discovered their location.

"Under these conditions the department felt it could not render the character of mail service to which the soldiers were entitled, and after conferences with the officials of the War Department the transfer of the service in France to the military authorities was directed. Under this arrangement the Postoffice Department delivers the mail, distributed according to Army directions, to the authorities at the port of embarkation in this country, where responsibility of the Postoffice Department for the soldiers' mail ceases, and receives the mail from the military authorities at a port of debarkation in France, where the Postoffice Department's responsibility for the mail coming from the soldiers begins. With the taking over of the mail by the military authorities the Postoffice Department was at once furnished with a list of the units in France and the field postal stations from which they are being served. The Army organized a postal corps of 1,885 enlisted men and 115 officers, and likewise a large number of troops were placed at the disposal of the new military postal service. Certain changes in routing and dispatching of the mails were introduced by the military postal authorities and a belief was entertained that with the greater facilities at the command of the military, successful and expeditious mail service would be maintained.

"A heavy increase in mail for the naval forces has taken place during the year. In normal times the mail for the naval forces averages daily 15,000 letters, 35 sacks of papers and 35 sacks of parcel post. During the past year the daily average has risen to 150,000 letters, 550 sacks of papers and 250 sacks of parcel post. This mail is being handled satisfactorily by the naval postal clerks on the ships and very few complaints are being received."

#### THE ARMY AND THE LAW.

"The military establishment is a creature of the law," writes an officer of long service. "Without the law it cannot and does not exist. It performs its every function by explicit authority of law. When an individual officer acts in the guise of carrying on his lawful functions, but actually not under specific authority of law, his acts are not those of his office. They are his own individual acts for which he is personally responsible. During the war there have been acts of this kind. Worthy officers of the Army have been wrongfully and illegally treated, to the detriment of the Service, but have borne injustice in silence rather than cause friction in administrative affairs which might prejudice the success of our arms. Is it right and patriotic for the victims to continue to hold their peace now that the national emergency is past? A number of experienced officers of the Army advised a victim of personal spite not to appeal his case to the War Department. Each concluded that the victim had right, law, justice and honor on his side; but advised against appeal, on the ground that it would only draw new troubles upon the appellant. Now these officers, in spite of their average service of over thirty-five years, might have misjudged the War Department; but the mere fact that they held these views is a most severe arraignment of our military establishment. If all victims of injustice and illegal acts (this has nothing to do with 'soreheads' who fancy themselves slighted) expose the wrongs committed and fix the onus where it belongs, are they not thus defending the honor of the Service and helping to restore and maintain it? Is it not their patriotic duty to do this? Let no man palliate or endure the misconduct of a superior officer under the fallacy that he owes loyalty to the individual who holds an office. The true loyalty is to the office and not to the holder. The 121st Article of War was enacted specifically to enable this principle to be effectively maintained."

#### DAINTIES FOR THE A.E.F.

Purchases of 50,000 pounds of chicken and 25,000 cases of fresh apples have just been made by the Subsistence Division to be sent to the American Expeditionary Force. The cable order was not received in time for the chicken to be sent for Washington's Birthday dinners, but it was to be available for loading on the boats at the port Feb. 19. The poultry will be frozen before being shipped. Chocolate bars to the amount of 733,000 pounds have been purchased and will soon be shipped to France; 1,380,000 packages of raisins held as surplus stock in the United States will be used in place of an equal weight of jam by the overseas forces. Advice has been received from France that 400,000 pounds of raisins can be used monthly in place of jam. This does not mean, however, that jam will not be served as bids have just been received on 4,000,000 pounds of this product, all of which will go to the troops in France.



## FOR RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS UNITS.

More than 400 colleges, universities and schools have now made application to the Committee on Education and Special Training of the War Department to be allowed to establish units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps under supervision of the War Department. These educational institutions all received such benefits from the Student Army Training Corps that they do not want to allow interest in the military to wane. Under the provision of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, the President is authorized "to establish and maintain in civil educational institutions a Reserve Officers' Training Corps, which shall consist of a senior division organized at universities and colleges requiring four years of collegiate study for a degree, including state universities and those state institutions that are required to provide instruction in military tactics under the provisions of the Act of Congress of July 2, 1862, donating lands for the establishment of colleges where the leading object shall be practical instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts, including military tactics, and a junior division organized at all other public or private educational institutions, except that units of the senior division may be organized at those essentially military schools which do not confer an academic degree but which, as a result of the annual inspection of such institutions by the War Department, are specially designated by the Secretary of War as qualified for units of the senior division, and each division shall consist of units of the several arms or corps in such number and such strength as the President may prescribe." The primary object is to qualify, by systematic and standard methods of training, students at civil educational institutions for Reserve officers. The course of study prescribed continues through two years, with an option of two additional years. Each student enrolled is required to drill or otherwise pursue military training at an average of not less than three hours each week during the school year. Each year, inspectors of the Regular Army, detailed by the War Department, review the work of the student officers, and classify the schools according to their proficiency. A list of fifteen "distinguished colleges" is prepared each year, as is also a list of ten "honor schools," based upon their achievement in military instruction. The distinguished colleges for 1917-18 are: Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, Citadel, Cornell, Harvard, Leland Stanford, Jr., Norwich, Ohio State, Pennsylvania Military College, St. John's College, Universities of California, Illinois, Minnesota and Vermont, Virginia Military Institute, Yale. The list of "honor schools" for the same year follows: College of St. Thomas, Culver Military Academy, Kemper Military School, Kentucky Military Institute, New Mexico Military Institute, Northwestern Military and Naval Academy, St. John's Military Academy, Staunton Military Academy, Wentworth Military Academy.

## ARMY AND NAVY AIR SERVICE ASSOCIATION.

The Air Service Clubs' Association, organized Oct. 24, 1918, held a meeting in Washington on Feb. 15, at which it was voted to broaden its scope to include the three branches of the Service, Army, Navy and Marine Corps, and to change its name to the Army and Navy Air Service Association. In conformity with this Comdr. J. H. Towers, senior assistant in the Aviation Division, U.S.N., was elected to the Board of Control, vice Col. H. H. Arnold resigned. An associate editor of the association's magazine, The U.S. Air Service, will also be named by the Navy. Col. C. G. Edgar, who has taken his discharge from the Division of Military Aeronautics, resigned as treasurer, and Lieut. Col. J. E. Fickel, U.S.A., was elected to fill the vacancy. Capt. Earl N. Findley and Lieut. Carl H. Butman, who had been acting secretary and assistant secretary respectively, were elected to fill those offices. It was also voted to change the constitution and by-laws to conform to the broadened scope of the association. Col. M. F. Davis, third vice-president, acting chairman of the meeting in the absence of the president, Major Gen. W. L. Kenly announced that the National Aeronautical Committee, through its chairman, Mrs. Charles Van Rensselaer, had offered a gift to the association of a building to be erected in Washington as a memorial to American aviators. The building would be not only the national headquarters of the association, but a club house for aviators of all the Services and equipped to promote the interests of the air service and of aeronautics in general. The association already has nearly 1,200 members and is growing at the rate of 100 a week. Among other officers present at the meeting were Major Gen. Charles T. Menoher, Director U.S. Air Service; Lieut. Col. O. Westover, executive officer to General Menoher; Major Maurice Hall, Col. M. F. Davis, Col. W. E. Gilmore, Chief of Supply, Air Service; Col. G. H. Crabtree, Col. A. L. Fuller, Lieut. Col. B. F. Castel, Major James Meissner, American "ace," with the aid of motion pictures of himself and other fliers in France, gave an interesting talk on what the United States air forces had accomplished during the war.

## HOMECOMING OF THE 27TH DIVISION.

The War Department on Feb. 15 made public the following communication from Gen. John J. Pershing, commander-in-chief of the American Expeditionary Force: "The 27th Division will leave Brest on March 2, 3 and 4 on the troop transports Leviathan, Mauretania, Harrisburg, Louisville, Agamemnon and Pannonia." Various reports have appeared in print as to the date of the departure of the 27th Division for New York city, all of which have been incorrect. The War Department's announcement is the first official statement of the actual date fixed for the sailing of the division. It will be the first division to return from overseas in its entirety. While the date of the arrival of the ships, of course, depends to an extent on the weather that will prevail on the Atlantic during the voyage, yet it is expected the ships will all have reached New York by the middle of the month. Major Gen. John F. O'Bryan and his staff will probably be aboard the Leviathan. About 10,000 troops can be accommodated on the big ship. The carrying capacity of the Mauretania is approximately 8,000. The Agamemnon is the next largest in size, the carrying capacity of the other ships being approximately 2,000 each. The entire division will parade in New York city in about a week after its arrival, the division first going to Camp Upton, Long Island, N.Y. Secretary Baker and many other high officials of the War Department are expected to review the parade, together with Governor Smith of New York and various state and city officials. The parade is expected to be

one of the largest and most imposing military functions of the kind ever seen in New York.

## SECRETARY DANIELS AT MARITIME DINNER.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels attended the "victory" dinner given by the Maritime Association of the Port of New York at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York city on Feb. 16 and made a plea for American shipping. He declared that it was a "huge duty of American statesmanship to see that never again shall American products be dependent for carriage upon the ships of any other country." He added that when war was declared by the United States in April, 1917, "the Navy was ready for it. In fact, we got along more easily while we were at war than since the armistice has been signed. The work of adjusting contracts fairly and justly has presented many problems. We have been finding that it is a lot easier to scramble an egg than to unscramble it." When there was only scattering applause following his declaration that "there is no room for anarchy in this country," the Secretary broke off his words and clapped his own hands. "This isn't the first time I've had to applaud myself," he said. "Please applaud what I said." The diners complied and the Secretary added: "This isn't the first time I've had to applaud myself and heard others applaud afterward."

## SERVICE OF THE 308TH ENGINEERS.

Of the war service of the 308th Engineers (from the 83d Division) an officer of that regiment writes: "The regiment has been at the front since July 25, 1918, at which time they were assigned to the 1st Army Corps as Corps Engineers. On Aug. 13 they were transferred to the 3d Army Corps and have continued with this corps since that date, acting as Corps Engineers. They are now located with headquarters at Neuweid, Germany, having been there since Dec. 14, 1918. The 1st Army Corps were operating in the Chateau-Thierry sector at the time the 308th Engineers were assigned. This sector was later taken over entirely by the 3d Army Corps, which continued to operate there until approximately Sept. 9, at which time they were transferred to the Meuse sector, preparatory for the Meuse-Argonne offensive. This regiment remained at the front throughout this offensive, its final work being the bridging of the Meuse at Dun and the Theinette at Louppy. The march to Germany was begun Nov. 17, 1918."

## AMERICAN ARMY OFFICERS DECORATED BY ITALY.

The War Department announces that the following U.S. Army officers have been awarded the Croce al Merito di Guerra by the Italian government: Major Florentino H. La Guardia; 1st Lieuts. James L. Bahl, Raymond P. Baldwin, Arthur M. Beach, Allen Bevin, Gilbert P. Bogert, Arthur F. Clement, William G. Cochran, De Witt Coleman, Kenneth G. Collins, Alexander M. Craig, Herbert C. Dobbs, Edmund A. Donnan, Norton Downs, Arthur D. Farquhar, Harry S. Finkenstadt, Willis Fitch, Donald G. Frost, William O. Frost, Gesta N. Johnson, James P. Hanley, George C. Hering, Wallace Hoggen, LeRoy Kiley, Herman F. Kreuger, Paton MacGilvary, Obie H. Mitchell, William H. Potthoff, Aubrey G. Russell, William Shelton, Norman Sweetzer, Emory E. Watchorn, Frederick Weyerhauser, Warren Wheeler, Alfred S. B. Wilson and Warren S. Wilson; 2d Lieuts. Spencer L. Hart, James Kennedy and Norman Terry.

## WITH 26TH DIVISION TO LAND AT BOSTON.

Following a conference by the Governors of the New England states held at Boston on Feb. 14 a cable message was sent to Gen. John J. Pershing, commander-in-chief of the American Expeditionary Force, requesting that the 26th Division be sent home as a unit and that it be landed at Boston. It was decided to hold a "26th Division day" in Boston soon after the disembarkation of the troops and that a parade be held in the afternoon. Major Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, who commanded the 26th Division in France, according to a press message from Boston said he believed it practicable to return to the division, before it leaves France, nearly all the men who fought with it. He urged the Governors to make a request for such action to the proper authorities.

## PIONEER INFANTRY WITH ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

It was stated in General March's interview of Dec. 14 that at the time no Pioneer Infantry regiments had been reported as being with the American Army of Occupation. Noting this an officer of the 51st Pioneer Infantry writes from Germany, under date of Jan. 26: "The 1st Pioneer Infantry, Colonel Boyer commanding, Army troops, is occupying the Ehrenbreitstein fortress, opposite Coblenz. The 51st Pioneer Infantry, Colonel Galbreth commanding, is stationed along the Moselle river, with headquarters at Cochem. The 56th Pioneer Infantry, Colonel Ballentine commanding, has its headquarters at Gulla, near Coblenz. There may be other Pioneer Infantry regiments with the Army of Occupation; I know personally of these three."

## FINE RECORD OF THE ARMY CHAPLAINS.

"Our Army chaplains have done a splendid work in this war," writes a correspondent in France. "While much has been said in the papers back home about the work of our chaplains in the A.E.F. so much attention has been given to other activities that the work of the chaplains seems to have been overshadowed, but the number who were killed and wounded, together with the number who received decorations for gallantry in action, should be an eloquent reminder to our people back home that the chaplains deserve the high compliment paid them by Bishop Cannon when he said 'They are the most consecrated and virile body of chaplains the world has ever seen.'"

## A BATTLE OVER HERE.

"Observer" writes: "In these times of returning heroes from abroad everyone is likely to remember only those who went to France and faced death from German bullets in the trenches, yet there is an Army just as numerous, just as heroic, which faced death over here in all our large camps and whose casualties equaled those of the battlefields of France. I refer to the army which remained here and which battled with the raging epidemic of influenza. It seems that there should be but slight distinction, if any, for either side of the water."

## GENERAL MARCH'S WEEKLY INTERVIEW.

## Demobilization Progress.

In his weekly interview with the Washington correspondents on Feb. 15 Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, said:

"We have a cable from General Pershing about the 27th Division. It is scheduled to sail from Brest on March 2, 3 and 4, on the Leviathan, Mauretania, Harrisburg, Louisville, Agamemnon and Pannonia."

"This is the state of progress of the demobilization: Number of officers resigned and discharged up to noon Feb. 14, 71,235; enlisted men, 1,103,310; total discharges so far, 1,174,545. Total number ordered demobilized, 1,501,000."

"I. Reports show that, according to the latest data on hand, the following discharges of officers and men have been accomplished. Discharges from returned overseas contingents are included:

"Total number of officers, resigned or discharged, 71,235."

"Enlisted men: Discharged up to and including Feb. 1, 992,992; discharges for week ending Feb. 8, 78,082; early returns week ending Feb. 15, 32,236; total, 1,103,310."

"Total discharges, officers and enlisted men, 1,174,545. "II. Orders have been issued to date (Feb. 14) for the demobilization of approximately 1,501,000 men as follows:

"Troops in the United States, 1,272,000; overseas troops returned to the United States, 229,000; total ordered demobilized, 1,501,000."

"The number of commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps, given to men who have been discharged from the Service is 15,419. Applications for appointment in the Regular Army, if we get the increased Regular Army, amount to 9,026."

## Shipping for A.E.F. Troops.

"The demobilization in the future depends upon the amount of shipping available for getting people back from France. Demobilization in the United States, as the figures show, is rapidly approaching the point where only the overhead will be left. In the matter of shipping, the United States has since the armistice diverted a considerable portion of the Army shipping for the use of the Food Commission under Mr. Hoover. We agreed to ship for Mr. Hoover 276,000 tons of food products in Army transports, and this has now been practically completed. Half of this cargo was procured by the Army and dispatched via Gibraltar for distribution in southeastern Europe. The other cargoes were furnished by the Food Administration and shipped via Falmouth to Rotterdam. Up to date the Army had delivered 107,000 tons of food at Rotterdam and 35,000 tons at Trieste and Dalmatian ports. Five transports have passed through the Dardanelles to Constantinople, and one has entered the Black Sea and is discharging at Constanza in Rumania. Altogether, the Army has employed in this work thirty-nine big cargo transports aggregating 334,000 deadweight tons. The shipping which has been at our disposal preceding the armistice has been readjusted so that the reduced requirements of the A.E.F. only are regarded as a living problem, and the rest of the shipping is being turned back to useful employment as soon as possible. Since Dec. 1 and up to Feb. 11, the Army has redelivered to the Shipping Board ninety-three cargo steamers of 683,000 deadweight tons. We are now redelivering cargo steamers at the rate of 400,000 deadweight tons a month, and expect to maintain this rate through March."

"The matter of troop-carrying capacity has been a matter of consideration by the Department. Last week I told you I had designated a certain number of cargo vessels to be transformed into troop vessels and during the week this has been increased. We have now designated fifty-six cargo vessels, some of which have been completely transformed and are now in service, others are approaching delivery, and others have been designated. The capacity of the fifty-six vessels when transformed will be 120,000 men, which will give us that much carrying capacity in addition to the regular troop transport service which we had before."

"Embarkations from France are now speeding up, and during the first ten days of February 68,000 actually embarked from France for the United States. Total number embarked since the armistice was signed on Nov. 11, up to and including Feb. 10, is 305,306. Of this number United States shipping carried 210,000, or sixty-nine per cent. of the whole; the British carried 68,000, French 12,000; Italians 9,000. Of these 305,000 who have embarked from France, 227,000 have actually landed in the United States and the rest are now on the high seas, coming over in a steady stream. Of the total number, 169,000 have been landed in New York, 52,000 in Newport News, and the remainder at other ports in relatively small numbers. Of the 305,306 who have embarked from France, 164,292 have embarked from Brest, 42,678 from St. Nazaire, 60,184 from Bordeaux, 9,599 from all other French ports, and 28,553 from England. So that considerably more than half of the total have come through Brest."

## The 78th Division.

"A question has been asked me as to the composition of the 78th Division. There have been several accounts published in various papers saying that the 78th Division was composed solely of New York and Northern Pennsylvania troops. This division really contains not only New York and Pennsylvania troops, but a considerable number from New Jersey; in fact, two regiments were nearly entirely composed of New Jerseymen at one time, and a third regiment had a considerable number. These were the 311th and 312th Infantry, and the 308th Field Artillery. The 80th Division, to which New Jersey men are sometimes accredited by the newspapers, contains so few New Jersey men that it is not proper to credit the division as being a New Jersey command."

## Battle and Disease Rates Charts.

"The Statistics Branch of the General Staff has just completed a tabulation of disease and battle death rates in this war as compared with previous wars. The results show that the death rate from disease among our troops in this war was lower than in any previous war. This is the first war in which the United States has been engaged in which we lost less men from disease than we did in battle. In all previous wars deaths from disease have been far in excess of deaths on the battlefield. The low disease rate is due in part to the policy of inoculation for all troops and in part to the very efficient

"Does not include 14,000 commissioned officers. Includes 56,500 classed as 'sick and wounded,' but released for discharge when physically eligible thereafter."



work of our Medical Department. Had it not been for the influenza epidemic, which attacked the whole country and also everybody in France, the rate would have been cut in half. As a matter of fact, the figures will show that as compared with all previous wars the number of deaths is very small. In our total force the battle death rate was twenty per thousand per year. The rate of the Expeditionary Force alone, cutting out the number of troops in the United States, is fifty-seven per thousand per year, about half of the annual death rate in the British Expeditionary Force.

"Charts have been prepared giving the battle death, disease and battle and disease rates of all recent wars. Also a chart has been prepared showing the number of enlisted men furnished the Army by each state, running from 367,864 for New York through the entire list, which will answer very many questions on that subject."

The chart showing battle death rates per 1,000 per year in recent wars, referred to by General March, gives for the United States troops in the Mexican War (1846-48) the rate of 15. In the Crimean War (1854-56) the rate for British troops was 69, for French 70, and for the Russian 120. In the American Civil War (1861-65) the rate for Northern troops was 33. In the Franco-Prussian War (1870) the rate for the German troops was 55 and for the French 68. The rate for United States troops in the Spanish-American War (1898) was 5. The British rate in the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1901) was 14. In the Russo-Japanese War the Russian rate was 35 and the Japanese 54. In the present war the rate for all the United States forces was 20 and for the Expeditionary Force 57. The British rate (an estimate based on incomplete data) was 110.

The chart showing disease death rates per 1,000 per year in recent wars gives the rate for United States troops in the Mexican War as 110. In the Crimean War the British rate was 230, the French 341, and the Russian 263. In the Civil War the rate for the Northern troops was 65. In the Franco-Prussian War the German rate was 25 and the French 141. In the Spanish-American War the rate for United States troops was 26. In the Anglo-Boer War the British rate was 26. In the Russo-Japanese War the Russian rate was 14 and the Japanese 25, it being noted that the figure given for the Russian troops is based on doubtful data. In the present war the rate for the A.E.F. troops is 17 and for the troops in the United States 16.

In the chart showing our battle and disease death rates per 1,000 per year are assembled the figures from the above two tables for the Mexican, Civil, Spanish and present wars.

#### BRITISH DECORATIONS FOR U.S. NAVY.

The Navy Department on Feb. 15 announced the following list of officers and men of the U.S. Navy upon whom the British government has bestowed decorations for "distinguished service in combatting enemy submarines." The list gives the decoration awarded to each officer and man and the action for which it was awarded:

Capt. Alfred W. Johnson, Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George (C.M.G.), Commanding U.S.S. Conyngham. Prompt and correct action in attacking enemy submarine on Oct. 12, 1917, which probably resulted in its destruction.

Capt. Joseph K. Tausig, "Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George" (C.M.G.), Commanding U.S.S. Wadsworth. Carried out attack on enemy submarine on July 29, 1917, with promptitude and decision.

Comdr. George F. Neal, "Distinguished Service Order." Commanding U.S.S. Cummings. For prompt and efficient manner in which he carried out an attack on a German submarine on June 26, 1917.

Comdr. Charles A. Blakely, "Distinguished Service Order" (D.S.O.), Commanding U.S.S. O'Brien. For the able manner in which he carried out an attack on an enemy submarine on June 16, 1917.

Lieut. Comdr. Arthur S. Carpenter, "Distinguished Service Order" (D.S.O.), Commanding U.S.S. Fanning. Sank an enemy submarine (U-58) on Nov. 17, 1917. (This decoration was awarded to Lieutenant Commander Carpenter by His Majesty the King, July 25, 1918.)

Lieut. Comdr. Walter O. Henry, "Distinguished Service Order" (D.S.O.), For quick and correct decision as officer of the watch on the occasion of sinking of German submarine (U-58) by U.S.S. Fanning, Nov. 17, 1917.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank Loftin, "Distinguished Service Order." For the decisive manner in which he performed his duties as officer of the watch on board U.S.S. Cummings on June 26, 1917, during an attack of enemy submarine.

Lieut. Henry N. Fallon, "Distinguished Service Cross" (D.S.C.), For quick decision whilst officer of the watch on U.S.S. O'Brien on June 16, 1917.

L. C. McNaughton, chief machinist's mate, "Distinguished Service Medal" (D.S.M.); W. H. Justice, Q.M. first class, "Distinguished Service Medal" (D.S.M.). For ably carrying out the duties allotted to them, and thereby contributing to the success of the action of the U.S.S. Cummings on June 26, 1917.

D. D. Loomis, coxswain, "Distinguished Service Medal" (D.S.M.). For vigilance with which he kept his lookout and thereby contributed to the destruction of enemy submarine by U.S.S. Fanning on Nov. 17, 1917.

#### HONORS FOR HIGH ALLIED OFFICERS.

The War Department announced on Feb. 14 that Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., by order of the President, has awarded the Distinguished Service Cross to the following Allied officers:

##### French Army.

Gens. Henri Marie Camille Edouard Alby, chief of staff, and C. M. Ragueneau, formerly chief French mission American general headquarters.

Major Gens. Henri Edouard Claudel, Stanislas Naulin, Ernest-Joseph Blondlat, Pierre-Emile Berdoulat, Hippolyte Alphonse Penet, Marie Jean Auguste Paulinier, Pierre Georges Dupont, Charles Alexis Vandenberg, Leonce Marie Lebrun, Frederic Emile Amodee Hellot, Senelon Passaga, Marie Gaston Florent Leconte, Louis Ernest Demau d'Huy, Jean Frederic Luciet Piaron De Mondesir, Georges De Baselaire, Henri Wirbel, commanding 21st Legion.

Brig. Gen. Charles Payot.

Col. Louis Aldert Linard, chief French mission, American general headquarters.

Lieutenant Colonel De Chambrun, 40th Regiment Artillery.

Capt. Charles De Marenches, liaison officer between the commander-in-chief and Marshals Foch and Petain.

##### British Army.

Lieut. Gens. G. H. Fowke, adjutant general, B.E.F., and C. W. Jacob, K.C.B., commanding 2d Army Corps. Major Gens. (Temp. Lieut. Gen.) Traverse Clarke, C.B., Q.M.G., B.E.F. (Temp. Lieut. Gen.), Sir J. Monish, K.C.B., V.D., A.E.F., commanding Australian Army Corps; (Temp. Lieut. Gen.) Sir H. E. Watts, K.C.B., C.M.T.E. (commanding 19th Army Corps, B.E.F.;

(Temp. Lieut. Gen.) Sir R. H. K. Butler, K.C.M.G., C.B., P.S.C., commanding 3d Army Corps, B.E.F.; J. H. Davidson, C.B., D.S.O., Gen. Staff, operations, B.E.F.; Sir J. F. N. Birch, K.S.M.G., C.B., Chief of Artillery, B.E.F.; Reginald Ford, C.B., C.L.G., D.S.O., British representative military board of Allied supply.

Brevet Lieut. Col. (Temp. Major Gen.) R. S. May, C.M.G.T., D.S.O., R. Rus., P.S.C., deputy quartermaster general, B.E.F.

Brig. Gen. C. M. Wagstaff, C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., chief, British mission, American general headquarters. Col. R. H. Beadon, British section, Supreme War Council.

##### Italian Army.

Lieut. Gen. Giuseppe Paolini, commanding 11th Army Corps, 3d Italian Army.

Major Gen. Ciro De Angelis, commanding 31st Infantry Division, 3d Italian Army.

Gens. Ippolito Parelli, chief, Italian mission, American general headquarters, and G. Merrone, Italian representative, military board of Allied supply.

##### Belgian Army.

Lieut. Gen. A. Piebuck, commanding 6th Belgian Army Corps.

Majors K. th (sic) Tinant, chief Belgian mission, American general headquarters, and Cumont, Belgian representative, military board of Allied supply.

#### PEACE COUNCIL SAFEGUARDS AGAINST WAR.

A draft of the constitution of the League of Nations was made public in Paris by the Supreme Peace Council on Feb. 14. It contains a preamble and twenty-seven articles. An Executive Council is provided for, to consist of representatives of the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, together with representatives of four other states (not named) members of the league.

Following is the text of the articles relating to war or threat of war:

Article VIII.—The high contracting parties recognize the principle that the maintenance of peace will require the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations, having special regard to the geographical situation and circumstances of each state, and the Executive Council shall formulate plans for effecting such reduction.

The Executive Council shall also determine for the consideration and action of the several governments what military equipment and armament is fair and reasonable in proportion to the scale of forces laid down in the program of disarmament, and these limits, when adopted, shall not be exceeded without the permission of the Executive Council.

The high contracting parties agree that the manufacture by private enterprises of munitions and implements of war lends itself to grave objections, and direct the executive council to advise how the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had to the necessities of those countries which are not able to manufacture for themselves the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety.

The high contracting parties undertake in no way to conceal from each other the conditions of such of their industries as are capable of being adapted to warlike purposes or the scale of their armaments, and agree that there shall be full and frank interchange of information as to their military and naval programs.

Article XI.—Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the high contracting parties or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the League, and the high contracting parties reserve the right to take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations. It is hereby also declared and agreed to be the friendly right of each of the high contracting parties to draw the attention of the body of delegates or of the Executive Council to any circumstances affecting international intercourse which threaten to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

Article XII.—The high contracting parties agree that should a dispute arise between them which cannot be adjusted by the ordinary processes of diplomacy, they will in no case resort to war without previously submitting the question and matters involved either to arbitration or to inquiry by the Executive Council and until three months after the award by the arbitrators or a recommendation by the Executive Council and that they will not even then resort to war as against a member of the League which complies with the award of the arbitrators or the recommendation of the Executive Council. In any case under this article, the award of the arbitrators shall be made within a reasonable time, and the recommendation of the Executive Council shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute.

Article XVI.—Should any of the high contracting parties break or disregard its covenants under Article XII, it shall thereby ipso facto be deemed to have committed an act of war against all the other members of the League, which hereby undertakes immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade and financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking state, and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking state and the nationals of any other state, whether a member of the League or not.

It shall be the duty of the Executive Council in such case to recommend what effective military or naval force the members of the League shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the covenants of the League.

The high contracting parties agree further that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which may be taken under this article in order to minimize the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures and that they will mutually support one another in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their number by the covenant-breaking state, and that they will afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the high contracting parties who are co-operating to protect the covenants of the League.

#### RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Daredevil of the Army, by Capt. A. P. Corcoran (E. P. Dutton and Co.; New York). The author served in the Motor Cycle Dispatch Corps, which belongs to that branch of the British service known as the Signal Section of the Royal Engineers. He relates his experiences as a dispatch rider in France during the war, and while writing in a modest tone tells a story that is full of action and quite worth reading.

"Dear Folks at Home ————" by Lieut. Courtney R. Cooper, U.S.M.C., and Corp. Kemper F. Cowing, U.S.M.C. (Houghton Mifflin Co.; New York). From a number of letters written by members of the U.S. Marine Corps to relatives and friends here before they left this country for overseas and after they reached France Corporal Cowing selected those which appear in this book. They were edited by Lieutenant Cooper, and appropriately and well illustrated by Pvt. Morgan Dennis. The letters tell in detail what the men of the gallant corps faced and accomplished in

bringing about the defeat of the Hun. The book contains a foreword by Col. A. S. McLemore, U.S.M.C.

The Chaos in Europe, by Frederick Moore (G. P. Putnam's Sons; New York). The book is described as "a consideration of the political destruction that has taken place in Russia and elsewhere, and of the international policies of America." It is good reading for those who wish to understand the complicated political and commercial situation in Russia, the Balkan States and in the Near and Far East which four and a quarter years of giant war have created, and the objects to which the efforts of the free nations that have overcome Germany are directed. Mr. Moore does not hesitate to criticize the present American Government for its past and present policies.

#### NAVY SHIPS AS TROOP TRANSPORTS.

Secretary Daniels announced on Feb. 13 a list of vessels carrying troops, operated by the Cruiser and Transport Force, Vice Admiral Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., commanding; also vessels which are being fitted out for transport service. Sailing dates are given as only tentative and are therefore here omitted. Vessels and commanding officers are:

##### New York Division.

Agamemnon, Capt. John V. Klemann; America, Capt. Zeou E. Briggs. Comfort, Capt. Arthur W. Dunbar. George Washington, Capt. Edward McCauley; Great Northern, Capt. S. H. R. Doyle. Harrisburg, Lieut. Comdr. Henry A. T. Candy, U.S.N.R.F.; Henderson, Capt. William R. Sayles. Iowa, Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Dow, U.S.N. Leviathan, Capt. William W. Phelps; Louisville, Lieut. Comdr. Herb Hartley, U.S.N.R.F. Mallory, Comdr. Charles C. Moses; Manchuria, Lieut. Comdr. Adrian Zeeder, U.S.N.R.F.; Matsonia, Lieut. Comdr. William C. Rind, U.S.N.R.F.; Maui, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Edwards, U.S.N.R.F.; Mexican, Lieut. Comdr. A. C. Keene, U.S.N.R.F.; Mercy, Comdr. Ulysses R. Webb; Mongolia, Comdr. William T. Conn; Mount Vernon, Capt. Douglas E. Dismukes. Northern Pacific, Capt. Lewis J. Connell. Ohioan, Lieut. Comdr. Henry I. Bagley, U.S.N.R.F.; Orizaba, Capt. Charles S. Freeman. Plattburg, Lieut. Comdr. William J. Roberts, U.S.N.R.F. Santa Teresa, Comdr. Benjamin G. Bartholow; Siboney, Capt. Robert Morris; Sierra, Comdr. James D. Wilson. Von Steuben, Capt. Cyrus R. Miller. Wilhelmina, Comdr. John Grady.

##### Newport News Division.

Aeolus, Comdr. H. G. S. Wallace; Antigone, Capt. Hugo W. Osterhaus; Arcadia, Lieut. Comdr. Peter F. Johnson, U.S.N.R.F. Buford, Lieut. Comdr. Carl A. Olsen, U.S.N.R.F. De Kalk, Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. Dobb. Finland, Lieut. Comdr. James B. Hill. Huron, Comdr. Harold E. Cook. K. der Nederlanden, Capt. William P. Cronan; Kroonland, Comdr. Ralph M. Griawold. Madawaska, Comdr. Stephen C. Rowan; Martha Washington, Comdr. Guy W. S. Castle; Mercury, Comdr. Prentiss P. Bassett. Nansemond, Lieut. Comdr. Daniel Simmon, U.S.N.R.F. Otsego, Lieut. Comdr. Henry F. Long, U.S.N.R.F. Pastores, Comdr. Merlyn G. Cook; Pocahontas, Comdr. John Downes; Powhatan, Comdr. James P. Mardock; President Grant, Capt. Cyrus W. Cole; Princess Matoika, Comdr. Theodore A. Kittinger. Rijndam, Comdr. William L. Pryor. Susquehanna, Comdr. Allen B. Reed. Zealandia, Comdr. David Lyons.

##### Fitting Out for Transport Duty.

Alaskan, Lieut. Comdr. Walter H. Hillman, U.S.N.R.F.; Arizonian, Lieut. Comdr. H. R. Patterson, U.S.N.R.F. Black Arrow, Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Lynch, U.S.N.R.F. Cape May, Lieut. Comdr. H. E. O. Johnston, U.S.N.R.F. Dakotan, Lieut. Comdr. John Simmons, U.S.N.R.F. Edward Luckenbach, Lieut. Comdr. Omar Baarstad, U.S.N.R.F.; E. P. Luckenbach, Lieut. Comdr. Arthur H. Sears, U.S.N.R.F. Floridan, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Nichols, U.S.N.R.F.; Freedom, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. C. Moller, U.S.N.R.F. Julia Luckenbach, Lieut. Comdr. George C. Benner, U.S.N.R.F. Katrina Luckenbach, Lieut. Comdr. Eldon H. Read, U.S.N.R.F.; Kontackian, Lieut. Comdr. Harold E. Higgins, U.S.N.R.F.; K. J. Luckenbach, Lieut. Comdr. James A. McDonald, U.S.N.R.F. Lancaster, Lieut. Comdr. Frank C. Lane, U.S.N.R.F.; Liberator, Lieut. Comdr. Ferdinand L. Iverson, U.S.N.R.F. Minnetonka, Lieut. Comdr. E. L. Smith, U.S.N.R.F. Panaman, Lieut. Comdr. Nicholas J. Kane, U.S.N.R.F. Paysandu, Lieut. Comdr. M. J. Crowley, U.S.N.R.F. Santa Clara, Lieut. Comdr. Fred S. Blackadar, U.S.N.R.F.; Santa Olivia, Lieut. Comdr. George H. Miles, U.S.N.R.F.; Santa Paula, Lieut. Comdr. David I. Wade, U.S.N.R.F.; Seranton, Lieut. (j.g.) James Rogers, U.S.N.R.F. Texan, Lieut. Comdr. Enoch A. Forsyth, U.S.N.R.F. Virginian, Lieut. Comdr. J. S. Green, U.S.N.R.F. W. A. Luckenbach, Lieut. Comdr. A. C. Fickett, U.S.N.R.F.

##### Battleships in Transport Service.

Connecticut, Capt. J. F. Carter. Georgia, Capt. J. J. Baby. Kansas, Capt. A. W. Hinds. Louisiana, Capt. G. B. Marvell. Michigan, Capt. D. W. Laws; Minnesota, Capt. J. V. Chase. Nebraska, Capt. D. W. Wurtsbaugh; New Jersey, Capt. J. P. Morton; New Hampshire, Capt. R. McLean. Ohio, Capt. B. W. McNeely. Rhode Island, Capt. J. L. Latimer. South Carolina, Capt. W. D. Brotherton. Vermont, Capt. F. H. Clark; Virginia, Capt. H. J. Ziegemeier.

##### Cruisers.

Charleston, Capt. W. S. Littlefield. Frederick, Capt. W. P. Scott. Huntington, Capt. E. S. Kellogg. Montana, Capt. G. C. Day. North Carolina, Capt. W. D. MacDougall. Pueblo, Capt. P. B. Upton. Rochester, Capt. L. M. Overstreet. St. Louis, Capt. G. S. Lincoln; Seattle, Capt. J. R. Y. Blakely; South Dakota, Capt. John M. Luby.

#### THE NAVY WARRANT OFFICER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The proposition advanced in your editorial columns in regard to Navy warrant officers seems most unwise, as it violates a primal instinct in human nature. No one objects to being placed in an inferior position to persons in a class higher than one's own, but every one feels humiliated when placed below others in one's own class. A lieutenant is not humiliated by subordination to a lieutenant commander, but would feel distinctly so if always considered inferior to all other lieutenants; it is the discrimination between members of the same class that hurts. The plan to make "lieutenant carpenters," "lieutenant commander pharmacists," etc., who would always have an inferior position to other lieutenants and lieutenant commanders, being inferior to their equals, as it were, "Mex" lieutenants, would produce much hard feeling, and be detrimental to discipline, efficiency and amity.

If the officers in question are entitled to the ranks



named they should have the regular commissions with the rights and privileges these carry, without any qualification which would have the effect of discrediting the rank conferred. There should be no "bar sinister" appended, and they should take rank with their fellows according to date of commission. Their duties could be assigned as specialists.

The real solution of the problem in regard to warrant officers is to abolish warrant grades entirely, to commission all the present warrant officers as ensigns, lieutenants or lieutenant commanders, as found qualified, to open the grade of ensign freely to all qualified enlisted men, and to make all promotions in all grades by selection, based on record and examination, thus placing all officers in any grade on an equal footing, and promoting the deserving, regardless of their manner of entry into the Service. No one has a vested right to promotion, but the one best fitted should be taken when a vacancy occurs.

R. B. H.

#### IMPROPER USE OF THE UNIFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

While on an inspection trip through Texas I have noticed many and peculiar types of uniforms being worn by soldiers in service, discharged soldiers from home and overseas, and I am dizzy from the numerous combinations and insignia. I have had a long experience and should know the uniform, but either I am all mixed up or everyone is hanging everything on him but the kitchen stove. The following combinations were seen this morning on the train:

A sergeant in the Medical Corps wearing three silver chevrons with a silver star on the cuff of his left sleeve; another two silver chevrons and two red chevrons; overseas caps worn by men with silver chevrons; caps trimmed with various colored pipings. One man had the wings and shield of an aviator sewn on his overcoat. Another had a silver stripe sewn horizontally just under two silver chevrons on his left cuff. One man with six months service overseas in an Infantry regiment sports at the point of his left shoulder a red disc of cloth with a blue star, five pointed, points touching edge of disc. This, I take it, is a divisional mark, 36th Division; but on his right sleeve he wore a semi-circle of red and blue cloth with the letters A.E.F. superimposed. He also wore a campaign badge composed of about ten colors that can be bought at any store. There seems to be ever with us the Marine with his one gold and one blue stripe and his red fourragère—in the face of all that has been said. The last one I saw had all the decorations mentioned and besides the following: One ribbon certificate of merit, one D.S.C., one D.S.M., one Croix de Guerre, one Legion of Honor.

The crowning misuse of the uniform was a young man who had on the overseas cap of an Infantry officer, the Sam Browne belt, several ribbons for service, none of which I recognized, a pair of aviation wings, leather leggings, three gold stripes on each sleeve, and he carried a cane. To an officer who has been overseas a year it is no trouble to spot a fake—for instance, his serge clothes he took over are either worn out or have been cut off from him if he has been wounded and he is clothed in well-tailored English whipcord. An aviator does not get wounded three times. When the admiring crowd had thinned out I cornered the man and found out he had been an enlisted man (private) at a flying field near Seattle, Wash. The cap he bought in San Francisco along with the belt, cane, leggings, ribbons, wings and service and wound stripes. I didn't have time to bother with him, but I am sure this one case will not wear his regalia again.

For pity's sake, War Department, do something to protect the ones who are still in the Service and have been for some time. Publish broadcast to the newspapers what the men are entitled to wear, over the signature and approval of the Secretary of War. They will all accept it with open arms, for the civilians are getting skeptical. Buy up a lot of civilian clothing and clothe every discharged man from head to foot in civs before he is discharged and make it a misdemeanor to wear a uniform when not in active service. Do something and do it quick, before the mania spreads any more.

COLONEL, U.S.A.

#### PROPOSED UNIFORM CHANGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

There has been so much said about the pending uniform change that I fear what I am about to write will have but little weight. Still I wish to make one last plea for a safe and sane uniform and then I will lapse into everlasting silence and take what the gods have to offer.

We are now on the eve of a change and a much needed one; whether it is for better or worse, a shake of the dice will almost decide. The men who condemn the proposed change are men who have not been required to wear it on the battlefield in the present war, who have not had to sleep in it in mud for three and four weeks at a time, who have not had to wear it on twenty to twenty-five kilometer marches and carry the soldier's pack (this includes majors and colonels) for days at a time.

The main objections seem to be against the "Damn Browne" belt, as it has been termed by some. This is a minor point, involving only a few dollars at the most, and no discomfort. If it is worn only by commissioned officers and not by Y.M.C.A. and other camp followers it is a badge of an officer and can be distinguished at a greater distance than any other mark. So much for that. Next the "monkey cap" or "insane army head gear," as has been called our very warm and comfortable overseas cap. It doesn't protect the eyes. Neither does our present cap with its dinky tan visor. Our campaign hat does, but you can't pull that down over your ears at night and sleep in it. You can't wear it under your tin hat in winter or fold it and stick it in your raincoat pocket, or wear it when you have left your heavy helmet on your bunk. If I had had to carry one in France I'm sure it would have gone the same way my overcoat did—beside the road "somewhere in France."

As for the new caps with the black visor and gold braid, I have nothing to say. I am satisfied with my present one and don't think we need another garrison cap. In fact, there are only two items I would like to see changed.

In modern warfare you must wear a coat, as you can't count on ever seeing a bedding roll. You can't carry as much of a pack as you imagine, for you move too fast. A man needs a coat that will give him free use of the arms and body at all times. In hand to hand

combat it is vital and on marches it is a comfort and keeps up the morale. Therefore give us a coat with a broad back and a roomy chest, with an open collar—above all the open collar. Medical authorities will agree that the open collar is more sanitary. It allows the heat of the body to escape through the neck opening and sweating is less profuse. The high, tight collar gets dirty and greasy and causes boils and chafed necks when worn so long without change, as you have to in the line. On field duty you wear a flannel shirt; in an office or around a garrison a cotton O.D. shirt can be worn, and you can apply your brains to your work and not to your neck and lack of comfort.

As for the pockets, our present pockets are fine when there is nothing in them, but in the field you have to have large, roomy ones for maps and note books. Map and dispatch cases don't work; they are a nuisance. In garrison you don't have to carry the kitchen stove in one pocket and a set of billiard balls in the other. Some officers of experience attempt to do that with the present coat. Whether the pockets are inside or out is of little importance.

The insignia should be embroidered on the coat—you don't lose it in this way; it is neater and is more uniform. No two officers seem to be able to pin the present metal insignia on the same way. Officers not in the field or actually drilling with troops should be permitted to wear long trousers. Leather is very expensive. Let us wear breeches and boots or leggings only for field or when at formations.

Some one said the French wear high collars and breeches all the time and fought very well in them. Almost all French officers had trick collars that could be worn either way—tight when they had their pictures taken and a general was around, and down all the rest of the time.

In our new Army let's be as efficient as we can be from the start. Bodily comfort tends toward efficiency.

COLONEL.

#### WHY AND WHEREFORE OF THE UNIFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Letters relating to the uniform of the Army are generally critical in their character. I am impressed with the fact that they all indicate a lack of understanding on the part of the writers of the true purpose of a uniform. The following comments may serve to calm troubled minds.

In the first place it must always be remembered that whatever is right. This principle helps a lot. If a cap has a black visor, it is because a black visor is correct. If the visor is changed to russet, that is because a russet visor is right. The wide crown on the cap is intended to demonstrate the lifting power of an airplane in a wind. The standing collar serves a good purpose in keeping the throat warm in the Tropics, thus maintaining its power to resist high temperatures.

Metal insignia of rank on the shoulders are intended principally to mark the offspring of officers. When you see a baby with an eagle branded or scratched on his cheek, you know that it was a colonel who walked the floor with him. The fact that the insignia of lieutenant colonel and major make identical marks has led to the proposition to change the insignia. Furthermore, by noting the color of a long hair caught on the U.S. on the collar of a lieutenant's blouse, it is possible to determine the most popular girl on the post. Puttees prevent barking the shins against the office furniture. Silver chevrons are a first step toward placing upon the uniform the complete personal history of the wearer, well known to be the principal function of a uniform. It is understood that there is under consideration a transparent celluloid holder to be fastened to the back in order that a typewritten complete personal history with advertising section can be carried at all times.

Yes, sir, whatever is right. That is why everything about the uniform has to be changed frequently.

ADAM LYRE.

#### RAINCOATS AND RANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

When I bought my outfit upon being commissioned a year and a half or so ago I was told that there was no official raincoat for officers; that the Quartermaster General's Office had worked on the proposition for fifteen years.

Is there any reason why an officer's rank should be concealed on a rainy day? Change of weather doesn't change his rank, does it? About a year ago, when a second lieutenant, I ordered a colonel (in a raincoat) out of a warehouse for violating a camp G.O. He was no older than many second lieutenants in the depot brigade. I took him for one. Half an hour later I saw him minus his raincoat. You can imagine how I felt.

Overseas we wore insignia of rank on raincoats, as all foreign officers do. The idea over there of any article of clothing concealing an officer's rank was out of the question. Why shouldn't we adopt the same principle here?

LIEUTENANT, U.S.A.

#### RETIRED OFFICERS ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The present law for the recognition of those retired officers who have served on active duty was amended so as to change the word "major" to "colonel," making the rank of colonel the highest to which a retired officer might be promoted by reason of active service. The retired officer who has served during this war who will not gain under the present law to any extent that makes enough difference to talk about is the officer who was retired during the times when a second lieutenant served about eight years to gain his bar; and then served about as long again to gain his two bars. Let me beg all retired officers to get together on some bill which will give all of us a show to get the rank, and consequently the pay, which will help us to live free from debt. Unless a draft for a bill can be suggested which does not bear the earmarks of personal interest—and even these two suggested in your issue of Jan. 4 may be said to bear this earmark—then we should all concentrate upon a bill to increase the pay of officers of the Army to some amount which will enable us all to live free from debt and worry. Service performed by many of us during this war has put us into debt which we must pay from the decreased pay which relief from active duty gives

us—for many of us were forced to buy everything new, sometimes even household goods, to go back and do our duty.

FIRST LIEUTENANT, Retired.

#### GROUND GLASS AS A DIET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The recent article under the caption of "The Ground Glass Delusion" states that a series of experiments were made by Army medical officers "with various kinds of ground glass which was mixed in the food of dogs, and that their conclusion was that the ingestion of ground or powdered glass has no toxic effect on the gastrointestinal tract of dogs. . . . It seems probable that the same thing would be true of human beings."

It may be of interest to relate an incident that came under my own observation or rather was related to me by the noted scout "Wild Bill" (Hickok) who, as will appear, was a victim. I had been traveling from Fort Larned (winter of 1866-7) and had just alighted from my spring wagon at Fort Harker, when Wild Bill came forward to greet me. Observing that he looked ill, I inquired the cause.

"Why, major," he said, "I have just come out of the hospital at Fort Harker. An enemy of mine put powdered glass in my whiskey, and it 'like' to have killed me. I am just getting over the effect of it now."

So it looks as if dogs must have a different kind of "gastrointestinal tract" from human beings!

D. PARKER, Brig. Gen., U.S.A., retired.

#### THE OLD REGULAR ARMY MAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

What is the Government going to do for the Regular Army man who was discharged to accept a commission in the National Army? Will he go back as an enlisted man? In most cases, no! These men all worked hard for their commissions. After they received them, they put their whole energy into the making of the new Army. Their past experience was invaluable. In fact, it can be safely said that they were the backbone of the new Army.

Now that the war is about over and many officers are getting discharged, the ex-Regular is wondering what is to become of him. He does not feel that he can go back as an enlisted man and put his whole heart and soul into his work as such. If he should go back he will undoubtedly, at some time or other, have to serve under young officers who have not his military knowledge or experience, and in his mind, he will probably criticize their work. True; this is not the proper spirit, but it is no more than natural. If he goes out into civil life to find employment, what can he do? He has devoted the educational years of his life to military training, and of civil vocations he has none. What is he to do?

Why not give him a permanent commission? He certainly has shown his ability to perform the duties of a commissioned officer. Some of them probably have not the finished education of a West Point graduate, but their military knowledge and ability have proven the fact that they make very efficient officers, and the education they have gained through constant study and daily association with the finer points of military life have placed them on a plane equal to that of the average old officer.

The proposal that non-commissioned officers who were discharged to accept a commission should, when mustered out, be retired on the pay and allowances of a master signal electrician seems to the writer to be a fair and just way for the Government to show its appreciation of the services rendered by the old soldier. By the "old soldier," those who had served three years or more prior to the entry into the war by the United States, is meant.

AN EX-REGULAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Secretary Baker's proposed bill to retire all the Regular Army ex-non-coms. at the pay and allowances of a master signal electrician is no more than fair for the old-timers with five or more years service who have proven their worth in commissioned grades. It should be pushed by all Senators and Congressmen. The old ex-non-coms. showed their worth from the start by transforming recruits into good soldiers.

Now they give us an opportunity to apply for a Regular Army commission (for which at present there are no vacancies), probably required to take the examination prescribed, which requires a college education to pass. That would not be fair as the majority of us have not had the opportunity to obtain such an education. But during the present emergency we have shown our ability and proven our worth, some having obtained commissions as high as major and fully filled these places. So why not take us as we are or pass the bill submitted by Secretary Baker, and retire us?

EX-SEGEANT.

#### FOREIGN SERVICE TOWARD RETIREMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

As a soldier since the Spanish-American War and one who along with thousands of other oldtimers is interested in retirement would like to request your assistance to put in motion the machinery by which legislation may be passed giving to officers and soldiers who served abroad the opportunity to count such service as double toward retirement, such as applied to service during the Spanish-American War, and also for service in the Philippine Islands and Alaska.

OLDTIMER.

#### OFFICERS ON SPECIAL DUTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

While the statement that promotions will come through again after being suspended in November is good cheer, some of us are wondering what is going to be done with those officers who have been on special duty or for other reasons have been overlooked by the promotion boards. The plan as announced to fill vacancies regardless of past meritorious efforts naturally will work an injustice to those officers who through industrious efforts and merit have been placed on special duty away from their parent organizations, or who have been acting as instructors in specific work.

This class in many instances has been overlooked; when an officer is picked for special duty he "leaves all



hope behind," as far as advancement is concerned. There should be some way to remedy this evil. A special effort to investigate why officers who have been in the Service for a year or more have not been advanced should be made. This would be a simple matter and without question would reveal a sad state of affairs so far as special duty officers are concerned.

## SPECIAL DUTY.

## WAR AND THE PEACE LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Recent developments in aviation demonstrate that cargo-carrying airplanes have an assured future. For certain purposes they are bound to be a commercial success. At the outbreak of war, therefore, numerous airplanes, built to carry heavy loads, will be available, at the instant of the declaration of war, to cross over into the enemy's territory, carrying large containers of poisonous gas, each of which, when dropped on an enemy's city, would instantly kill all human beings, civilian and military, in a space of several acres. Other airplanes would be employed to destroy by bombs the enemy's fleets, naval and commercial. Thus aviation has added greatly to the horrors of war.

It is due largely to the Germans that war has become murder, pure and unalloyed. In the air raids on England the British casualties through the war were 5,511, most of these being peaceful civilians, and a majority of the whole number women and children. The aviators who killed and mutilated these children did not, perhaps, hear their dying shrieks and moans, but were they the less murderers?

Aviation is only one of modern war horrors. War is rapidly becoming a hideous savagery. In ancient days there was in the conduct of war a certain amount of what they called "chivalry." It was particularly displayed in the protection and care of women and children in the enemy's country. But the Germans have given a black eye to war. Wars were formerly supposed to be fought by gentlemen, as gentlemen should. Now, how can one be at once "an officer and a gentleman"? It is impossible.

We tried to correct some of the barbarities of war in the Hague Conference. To-day what was done at that conference goes for nothing. In the German offensive men who had murdered in their souls were apparently given full permission to exercise to the limit their lethal proclivities. Towns and villages were sacked, then destroyed; peaceful citizens butchered; women raped; manufactories and mines blown up; towns robbed; wells poisoned; populations enslaved, etc. And it is impossible to find in the records that one word was said by the high command to lessen, limit or assuage these horrors. Not even his Satanic Majesty himself, that arch fiend, the Kaiser, interposed an objection to this foulness.

As has been, will be. War has become bestial, filth-covered, horrid. What is the recourse? A Hague Conference, a revamping of the laws of war? Will that benefit any but the predatory nations? The nation that confides merely in the honor of its neighbors is likely to be bombed and gassed into a state of coma before it finds that in modern days the laws of war are only for the weak and unsuspecting.

Nevertheless there will be cases where wrongs done by the nation to another will have to be redressed, and by force. War cannot be altogether abolished. But to prevent war methods from degenerating into savagery it is essential, it is indispensable, that there be a tribunal with proper backing behind it. There must be a police to see that wars are not fought without justification, and that wars, when fought, shall be fought in accordance with humanitarian laws of war.

Such a tribunal, such a police force would be furnished by the proposed peace league, and in the success of such a peace league, all men, whether civilians or warriors, should be deeply interested. The United States should, in particular, be deeply interested. We are a peaceful democracy. We are not militaristic. We are always unprepared for war. We wish to make the world safe for democracy. We should make war, clean.

Because the peace league is new, because it is untried, because it has apparently defects, let us not condemn it and reject it in advance. Let us at least try it.

JAMES PARKER, Brig. Gen., U.S.A., retired.

## THE NEED OF PAY INCREASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I but echo the feelings of all the Regulars when I say it is with keen regret that we hear no more of a bill to be put through Congress to give the Army officers a much needed increase of pay. There has been no increase in the Army officers' pay since 1908—eleven years ago, though there has been very great increase in the cost of living. Having been the daughter of an Army officer, and, now the wife of one, I am used to practicing economy, and, yet, though my husband's rank was increased by war, as in all other cases, we find it takes all of our pay to live plainer than we have ever lived before. The ten per cent. increase given officers of the A.E.F. does not cover more than one-tenth of their actual expenses in France due to the high price of everything. To be exact, it costs an officer from \$100 to \$150 a month, according to his station. I quote the general feeling when I quote the remark of a Reserve field officer who said: "I never worked so hard for so little money in my life."

There has never been so opportune a time as the present for giving the Army officer an increase of pay after services so faithfully and so successfully rendered to the country.

AN ARMY WIFE.

## THE PHILIPPINE SCOUT OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Every general officer who has commanded the Philippine Department since the Philippine Scouts were organized in 1901 has commended their work highly, and many of those officers have recommended that the American Scout officers be transferred to the Regular Army. The efficiency of the Scouts made it possible, after we entered the war against Germany, for the War Department to withdraw the greater part of the American troops from the Philippines to help in training our new Army. This meant that the American Scout officer would get little chance at the Hun and he was sorely disappointed. However, as a good soldier should, he accepted cheerfully the part allotted to him.

Shortly after we entered the war the strength of the

Scout organization was increased and they were reorganized into provisional regiments of Infantry and Field Artillery. These regiments are commanded by colonels of the Regular Army and the battalions by Scout officers who have emergency appointments in the grade of major. The regimental formation has proven successful and should be retained.

A number of Scout officers have been detached for duty with the Philippine National Guard; seven hold the grade of colonel; six are lieutenant colonels and several are majors. Still others, both on the active and retired lists, are on duty in the United States and two or three were fortunate enough to be sent to France. All were entrusted with important duties which they performed with credit and, with but one exception, those still on the active list, and many on the retired list, now hold commissions in the grade of field officer.

The credit for the country's successes in organizing and training an Army of 4,000,000 men is acknowledged to belong mostly to our old Regular Army officers and men. The Scout officers share in this. The country looks with favor upon the proposal to reward the Regular Army officers by allowing them to retain the grades won during the war. In addition it is to be hoped that the American Scout officer will receive what is long past due him, viz.: a permanent commission in the Regular establishment and all that goes with it.

## PHILIPPINES.

## 2D DIVISION, U.S.A., BATTLE WORK.

Major Gen. John A. Lejeune, U.S.M.C., commanding the 2d Division, U.S.A., composed of organizations of the Regular Army and Marines, under date of Germany, Jan. 1, 1919, in G.O. 1, issued to the officers and men of the 2d Division, praises their valor and skill on the battle line as follows:

1. The year that has just ended has been the most momentous of the century. A year ago the military situation was ominous. Russia and Rumania had been crushed and the enemy was able to mass a greatly superior force on the western front. In March, April and May he struck powerful and victorious blows in Picardy, Belgium and on the Chemin de Dames. At this critical hour the American forces were placed in the battle lines, and on Nov. 11, after an offensive campaign by the Allies' Commander-in-Chief, conducted with consummate skill and characterized by a continuous battle of unparalleled activity and violence, the enemy was defeated and the victory was won.

2. The 2d Division played a part of great military and historical importance in this tremendous engagement. It fought five pitched battles, always defeating the enemy, and it has won the right to have inscribed on its banners the names of the brilliant victories won by it at Chateau Thierry, Soissons, St. Mihiel, Mont Blanc and Argonne-Meuse. Its casualties were 732 officers and 23,663 men; total, 24,395. This was about ten per cent. of the total casualties of the American Expeditionary Force. It captured 19,026 prisoners, over one-quarter of the total number captured by the A.E.F. It captured 343 cannons, about one-quarter of the total number captured by the A.E.F.

3. The officers and men of this division have earned by their valor, their skill, and their victories the admiration and gratitude of our Allies and our countrymen.

4. That the New Year may be a happy one for all members of the division, their families and their friends is my most earnest wish.

The 2d Division was composed of the following organizations:

3d Brigade: 9th and 23d Infantry, U.S.A.  
4th Brigade: 5th and 6th Regiments of Marines.  
4th, 5th, and 6th Machine Gun Battalions, U.S.A.  
12th, 15th and 17th Regiments of Field Artillery, U.S.A.  
2d Engineers, 2d Trench Mortar Battery and 1st Field Signal Battalion, U.S.A., and 2d Ammunition and 2d Supply Trains.

"The 2d Division," writes an officer to us, "captured more prisoners and material than any other division. Its casualties were greater than any other division. Its total advance against resistance was sixty kilometers against the next division's fifty-one kilometers."

## ARTILLERY ADJUSTMENT BY RADIO TELEPHONE.

After recent experiments with the radio telephone between an airplane from Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal., and a battery of Field Artillery training at Camp Kearny, Brig. Gen. Daniel W. Hand, commanding the 16th Field Artillery Brigade, in giving his report of the two days' co-operation between airplane and battery, says: "The aviator received the first lesson in adjusting fire by me fifteen minutes before he went up, and that is all he knew about artillery fire. He was very bright, however, and on his first problem gave the proper commands for sighting his gun on its target and all the proper range changes throughout precision adjustment, including improvement fire. The first problem was twenty-two rounds and lasted nineteen minutes from the time he left the ground until the last shot. I had him actually give the firing commands, and he sent us no sensings whatsoever. In other words, he was battery commander. In the second problem he secured his adjusted range and fired six rounds in improvement fire, making a total of sixteen in fourteen minutes. Included in this fourteen minutes he had given the commands to bring in the second gun. Next morning he went up, adjusted two guns of a platoon separately, brought in the whole platoon in fire for effect, making his corrections properly, and total time from his leaving the ground to the last shot twenty-one minutes; total rounds fired forty-seven. We were greatly pleased with the results, and to my mind it means a revolution in aerial adjustment. If the aviator is a trained artilleryman he can handle this fire with the ease, speed and facility which one could do under the very easiest of terrestrial observation conditions. . . . We purposely gave him a good error in deflection each time he was up and he had no difficulty in making the proper shift. The accuracy of firing speaks for itself. In one problem he had three target hits during improvement and in another one two."

## SALE OF SURPLUS WAR DEPARTMENT PROPERTY.

The War Department publishes the following supply circular issued by the Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic: "The bureaus of the War Department are hereby authorized to sell without further reference to the Director of Sales, any surplus property covered by the Act of July 9, 1918, and War Department Bulletin No. 1, 1919, provided: (a) That the sale or agreement to sell is made as an incident to the contract for war supplies or the settlement of such a contract which has been suspended or reduced, and has the approval of such contracting officer, board or higher authority, as may be

required to approve such contracts or settlements, and (b) that the proper sales officer or board of the bureau shall be consulted as to the terms, conditions and advisability of the sale or agreement to sell." A full report shall be rendered to the Director of Sales, Office of the Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic, immediately upon the completion of each such sale, showing the character of the property sold, to whom sold, the price received therefor and the purpose for which sold. It is believed to be of advantage to the Government in the settlement of any contract to have the contractor retain as much as possible of the property involved, provided, he will take it at a fair price. Any property that cannot be disposed of in this way becomes surplus and should be turned over to the Director of Sales for disposal. The Director of Sales is at all times ready to take over and dispose of such property if the contractor will not pay a fair price for it, and it is not the policy of the department to sell property to contractors who are known to intend to market it, or contractors who take it for speculative purposes and not for their own use."

## ATHLETIC TRAINING FOR THE A.E.F.

In a general order issued by American Expeditionary Force headquarters universal athletic training for the troops during the period of occupation and demobilization has been prescribed and a program worked out in detail. A copy of the order has been received by the Y. M.C.A. War Council at New York city, according to the New York Times. Plans for official A.E.F. championships in track and field events, baseball, football, basketball, tennis, boxing and wrestling reveal a comprehensive program. Mention is also made of the proposed military Olympic games as an important part of the international triumphal ceremonies following the conclusion of peace. Under the head of mass athletics and competitions the order states: "All commanders will, as far as consistent with military duties, encourage in every way possible athletic sports and competitions of all kinds, especially those in which the greatest number of participants are actively engaged. With a view to securing the entry of the entire enlisted personnel of companies or similar units division athletic officers will arrange mass athletics and group competitive games in which the number of men entering, as well as the individual effort of each man in the various events in which he enters will be taken into consideration in determining the company or unit winning." This is preliminary to the A.E.F. championships, which will be conducted on an elimination basis, beginning with the company and progressing through the battalion, regiment, brigade and division, culminating in a series of championship finals.

## 35TH DIVISION INQUIRY GOES OVER.

After listening to testimony given by Governor Henry J. Allen, of Kansas, on Feb. 17 and 18 the House Rules Committee decided that the life of the present Congress was too short to warrant the opening of an investigation of the activities and treatment of the 35th Division in the Argonne operation and declared the matter would have to go over until the next Congress. Governor Allen, who was a Y.M.C.A. worker attached to the 35th Division, appeared before the House Rules Committee as a result of the resolution presented by Representative Campbell for an investigation of the treatment of the 35th Division. Governor Allen made many charges against the efficiency of the Army organization, the gravest one being that "owing to poor staff preparation and inefficiency of the S.O.S. the Infantry was sent against machine gun and artillery fire unsupported by our Artillery." He also charged that partly for the reason of shortage of horses and inferior animals it was impossible for the divisional artillery to keep up with the Infantry and consequently the American barrage frequently fell short or was walked into by the Infantry.

## ADDITIONAL TROOP TRANSPORTS SECURED.

It was stated at the War Department on Feb. 20 that the necessary tonnage and other necessary facilities were in hand to return all American troops from France before the end of next summer. There are still 1,600,000 men overseas, and it is estimated that if the withdrawal of the whole force was decided upon all could be landed back in the United States by Sept. 1. Eight large German steamers, including the Imperator, have been definitely allocated to the United States. The ships have been inspected by Navy boards at Hamburg and will be put into service just as soon as American crews can be supplied them. Other naval inspectors at Bremen are expected to report immediately on the conditions of German ships which will be added to those already allocated. It is estimated that the growing troop transport facilities will provide a monthly rate in excess of 300,000.

## BRITISH TRANSPORT OUR TROOPS AT COST.

Complete agreement with the British government regarding the cost of transporting American troops has been reached, the War Department announced on Feb. 17. The arrangement is based on cost of the work without profit to either government. Lord Reading, the British Ambassador to the United States, and Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, U.S.A., Chief of the Embarkation Service, reached an agreement at a conference held in London at which the books of the British government were all laid open. General Hines notified the War Department that the service was at no cost.

## BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS EMPLOYEES ISSUE PAPER.

The Buddock News, the title being formed from letters contained in the name, Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, which bureau it represents through its employees, is the latest accession to the list of publications published in the interests of those connected in one capacity or another with either of the Services. It is to make its appearance semi-monthly. George P. Hales is editor. Comdr. Reuben E. Bakenhus, U.S.N., assistant to the chief, Bureau of Yards and Docks, contributes the leading editorial, the subject of which is loyalty.

## FORTIFICATION. BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

The Fortifications Appropriation bill (H.R. 15679), which appears on page 902, was passed by the House at the evening session of Feb. 19.



## PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Brig. Gen. Isaac W. Littell, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., was retired from active service upon his own application after more than forty years service, to date from Feb. 19, 1919. General Littell is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1883, when he was assigned to the 10th Infantry as a second lieutenant. He accomplished wonderfully effective work in the construction of cantonments during the present war. This work had to be planned and accomplished in the greatest haste in order to provide rapidly for the mobilization and training of troops. It was a stupendous task and General Littell and his assistants accomplished a great work amid the greatest of handicaps and at first it looked almost impossible to have the cantonments ready. All but two of the sixteen cantonments taken in hand under the direction of General Littell were ready for the draft men at the time specified, and this in less than three months after the plans had been accepted. General Littell was born in New Jersey Dec. 5, 1857. After graduation from West Point he remained on duty in the 10th Infantry until April 25, 1895, when he was appointed captain and A.Q.M. He served as major and Q.M. of Volunteers in 1900, and was promoted major and Q.M. Oct. 26, 1901, and lieutenant colonel and D.Q.M.G. March 19, 1908. While an officer of the 10th Infantry he served on frontier duty at Fort Lyon, Colo., during a part of 1884 and 1885, and was also on duty later in Indian Territory, Colorado, New Mexico and Oklahoma to Oct. 8, 1894. He was Q.M. at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and assistant to depot Q.M. at New York city up to September, 1890, when he went to the Philippines as Q.M., 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 8th Army Corps. Among other duties he was also temporarily in charge of the construction of the Government cold storage and ice plant in Manila. General Littell was chief Q.M., 1st Division, 8th Army Corps; chief Q.M., Department of Northern Luzon, and after returning to the United States, in 1902, his duties included that of depot Q.M. at New York city, in the office of the Q.M.G. at Washington, and at the Soldiers' Home at Washington, which was his last assignment. He became brigadier general in February, 1918.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Lieut. Col. Hiram J. Slifer, 31st Light Railway Engineers, U.S.A., one of the well known railroad men of the country, died in France on Feb. 3 of pneumonia, according to word which has been received by relatives in New York city. Colonel Slifer, who had been doing consulting railway engineering work in Chicago, was among the railway men first selected to be sent to France, leaving Camp Merritt, Dec. 26, 1917, for the Toul sector, where he was engaged throughout the war in furnishing railroad transportation to the advancing American armies. He is survived by his wife, two sons and four daughters, one of whom, Mrs. Henry F. Pratt, resides in East Orange. His son, Lieut. John Slifer, Field Art., recently returned from France. Colonel Slifer was about sixty years old.

Major Joseph J. Kinyoun, bacteriologist of the U.S. Public Health Service, and a member of the Medical Reserve Corps, U.S.N., died in Washington, D.C., Feb. 14. Major Kinyoun was graduated from Bellevue Medical School, N.Y., Johns Hopkins and Georgetown Universities. He founded the U.S. Hygienic Laboratory and was its first director. He was on duty at the Army Medical Museum at the time of his death. Two of his sons are in the Army, Lieuts. J. Perry and Conrad Kinyoun.

Major Victor M. Whiteside, U.S.A., son of the late Gen. S. M. Whiteside, with the Army of Occupation near Coblenz, Germany, died recently.

Capt. Richard W. Parfet, U.S.M.C., and his infant son, Richard W., Jr., were killed in a collision between the captain's automobile and a street car at Washington, D.C., Feb. 10. Mrs. Parfet was seriously injured. Captain Parfet was a native of Williamstown, Pa., and entered the Marine Corps in 1898. He was stationed at Washington headquarters during the war and was promoted to captain on Jan. 19, 1919.

Capt. Robert Gorham Fuller, Field Art., U.S.A., died in St. Petersburg, Fla., on Feb. 11, 1919. He was born in Brookline on Aug. 28, 1882, and was the brother of Capt. B. Athorp G. Fuller, who is now in France. Before being appointed in the Army Captain Fuller was adjutant of the Harvard R.O.T.C. in 1917. He was commissioned a captain in the Army about a year ago. At the time of his death Captain Fuller was on sick leave and was in Florida in the hope of regaining his health. He was married to Genevieve Morrill on Sept. 12, 1906. Mrs. Fuller, four sons and one daughter survive Captain Fuller. Their home is in Dover.

Prof. Gaston Costet, of the department of modern languages, Naval Academy, died at the naval hospital, Annapolis, Md., on Feb. 18, 1919, of pneumonia, following influenza. Professor Costet has been connected with the department for over fifteen years, and ranked third among the members of its staff. He was a native of France, and is survived by his wife and one daughter.

Mrs. Theodore Schwan, wife of Major Gen. Theodore Schwan, U.S.A., retired, died at her home at 1310 20th street, Washington, D.C., on Feb. 16, 1919. Mrs. Schwan was formerly Miss Elizabeth N. Steele, of St. Paul, Minn. The funeral was private.

Dr. Henry S. Haskin, son of the late Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Joseph A. Haskin, U.S.A., died at Highland Park, Ill., on Feb. 16, 1919. He leaves one brother, Brig. Gen. William L. Haskin, U.S.A., retired, and two sisters, Mrs. Marcus P. Miller, widow of the late Brig. Gen. M. P. Miller, U.S.A., and Mrs. Crosby P. Miller, wife of Brig. Gen. C. P. Miller, U.S.A., retired.

Of the death of Dr. John Ravenswood Hicks, which recently occurred in France, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., writes: "Dr. Hicks was an officer who rendered excellent service in the Philippines during the Moro campaigns. He was a tireless worker, especially devoted to those who required his professional assistance. He was always keen for field service and willing to undergo any amount of hardship. He had scores of friends and was an excellent medical officer."

Judge Thomas M. Paschal, prominent San Antonio lawyer, who died Jan. 28, 1919, in Bellevue Hospital, New York city, of bronchial pneumonia, was a first cousin of the wife of Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett, U.S.A., and had a wide acquaintance in the Army. He was

a native of Alexandria, La., and was seventy-three years of age. He was at one time United States Congressman and was widely known throughout the South as a lawyer and statesman. Judge Paschal is survived by his widow, Mrs. Florida Paschal; five children, Mrs. C. E. Hampton, widow of Captain Hampton, U.S.A.; Miss Lenore Paschal, of San Antonio; Mrs. C. H. Benson, of Chicago; Harold Paschal, United States Vice Consul at the City of Mexico, and Elmore Paschal, of Nolo, Ariz.; three grandchildren, Dorothy, Helen and Carmen Hampton and a brother, Emmett Paschal, all of San Antonio. Judge Paschal was also a cousin of Dr. Frank Paschal, of San Antonio.

Mr. Lewis J. Leonori, uncle of Col. Clifford U. Leonori, Inf., U.S.A., now stationed at Newport News, Va., passed away in Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 5, 1919, at the age of nearly ninety-six years. Mr. Leonori led an active life and was a keen observer and had a delightful sense of humor and this together with his remarkable memory enabled him to recall vividly and accurately the early history of New York and of the United States. He had such a vast fund of information and the delightful manner with which he described events and people that he had seen and known was very instructive and entertaining. He was born in Broadway near Canal street, New York city, his father being Lewis Leonori, who served under Stephen Decatur in the War of 1812. Mr. Leonori attended Columbia College, then in College place. He often spoke of Corporal Thompson's Inn, in Madison square, and remembered Sandy Gibson's Shore House, near the present site of the Bellevue Hospital. He had a distinct recollection of the great fire of 1835, the building of the old Custom House, and heard Jenny Lind sing in Castle Garden. He was a member of Troop A, New York Hussars, 1852, and of the 4th Regiment, New York State Militia. He is survived by two sons, William H. and Frank R. Leonori, and two daughters, Mrs. Hattie L. Nichols and Mrs. Fanny R. L. Smith, of Smithtown, L.I.

Pauline Clarkson Thebaut, eleven months' old daughter of Capt. and Mrs. James C. Thebaut, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., died at North Charleston, S.C., on Feb. 9, 1919.

Mrs. Julia Link, wife of Lieut. A. J. Link, Med. Corps, U.S.N., died at Waukegan, Ill., on Feb. 11, 1919. Earlier in the week Lieutenant Link was bereaved of his small child. The body of Mrs. Link was taken to Baltimore for burial.

Mrs. George A. Hoagland, mother of the wife of Col. David L. Stone, Inf., U.S.A., died at her home in Omaha, Neb., on Feb. 7, 1919.

In a notice, last week, on page 854, of the death of Macdonough Craven, we stated that he was the son of the late Thomas Macdonough Craven, rear admiral, U.S. Navy; this should have read: "Thomas Tingey Craven." Rear Admiral Craven's brother, Tunis Augustus Macdonough Craven, went down at the battle of Mobile Bay in the Tecumseh, of which he had command in 1864.

Miss Bertha A. Scott, sister of Mrs. Daubin, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Freeland A. Daubin, U.S.N., died at Norfolk, Va., on Feb. 15, 1919.

Sergt. Tom Coggins, U.S.A., retired, a well-known soldier in the old Army, died at San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 4, 1919, aged seventy-three years. He served in Light Battery K, 1st U.S. Art.; Light Battery F, 5th U.S. Art.; 31st Co., Coast Art., and 5th Battery (Hayden's), Field Art. He was placed on the retired list from the latter command in 1904.

## DEATHS IN THE NAVY.

The Navy Department on Feb. 14 reported the following deaths:

Lieut. John Diller Garver, U.S.N.R.F., died at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York, N.Y., on Feb. 11, of pneumonia. His wife, Mrs. Eva Bessie Garver, resides at 343 Fairmont avenue, Jersey City, N.J.

Ensign Joseph Daniel Deneen, U.S.N.R.F., died at the Naval Hospital, New London, Conn., on Feb. 12 of pneumonia. His mother, Mrs. Mary Deneen, resides at 190 Merrimac street, New Bedford, Mass.

Samuel Lee Shannon, boatswain's mate, second class, U.S.N., was killed by an accidental blow from the towing rope, on Feb. 8, while on board U.S.S. Iowan. His mother, Mrs. Augusta Shannon, resides at 319 N. 9th street, Coshocton, Ohio.

Colin Macpeace MacRae, seaman, second class, U.S.N., was lost at sea on Jan. 30.

Harry Albert Vermet, ship's cook, second class, U.S.N., died from a hemorrhage caused by being struck by a motor truck.

Adolphus Reid, warrant officers' cook, U.S.N.R.F., died of a fractured skull while attached to receiving ship at Coco Solo, C.Z., Feb. 10.

Albert Edward Gerard, machinist's mate, first class, U.S.N.R.F., died at Naval Hospital, Key West, Fla., Feb. 4 of gasoline poisoning.

## DEATHS IN THE ARMY.

The War Department, under date of Feb. 18, announces the names of the following officers who have died in this country and at places not covered in the printed casualty lists:

Capt. William H. Hapgood.

First Lieuts. James J. Beaton, M.C., John L. Baker and Charles W. House.

Second Lieuts. Lowell W. Bartlett, Cyril T. Hunt, Norman J. Merrill and Donald C. Spalsbury.

## LOST FROM THE U.S.S. YARNALL.

A dispatch from Admiral Sims, U.S.N., made public by the Navy Department on Feb. 18, gives details as to how Lieut. Lewis G. Smith, U.S.N., and Seaman H. A. Arthur lost their lives by being washed overboard from the destroyer Yarnall on Jan. 7, while under way from Lisbon to the Azores. The Yarnall was under command of Comdr. William P. Halsey, and while proceeding to sea after deck gear had been secured, met with big seas.

While closing a hatch with several other men at 11.30 p.m. a high, white wall of water was seen ahead bearing down on the ship. "There was no time to do more than yell 'Hold on!' Immediately afterward the sea struck and when the water was clear of the forecastle it was seen that none of the trio was left except Lindstrom, who was lying with a broken leg and other injuries near the after chock on the port side of the forecastle partly over the side. Lieutenant Parrish and Ensign Schowze, who were off the bridge, went to his assistance and dragged him to safety. When picked up

Lindstrom was practically nude, the force of the sea having ripped his clothes from him. When it was discovered there were men overboard, life buoys were dropped and searchlights turned on. It was considered impossible to lower a boat, the only hope being that the men overboard might be sighted close enough to heave them a line. Search was conducted from 11.30 p.m. to 11.30 a.m., but as the vessel was making very heavy weather of it, due to maneuvering in a narrow channel with high seas running, it was decided that any further time spent only endangered the vessel."

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Edward H. Plummer, U.S.A., announce the marriage of their daughter, Harriett French, to Lieut. Paul H. Cunningham on Jan. 29, 1919. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham will be at home in Des Moines while Lieutenant Cunningham is stationed at Camp Dodge.

Col. John E. Sloan, Field Art., U.S.A., and Miss Amy Vance Ewbank were quietly married at the home of the bride, Greenville, S.C., on Feb. 20, 1919. Only the members of the immediate family were present. Until recently Colonel Sloan was in command of the 30th Field Artillery at Camp Funston, Kas.

Major John Hamilton Jouett, Balloon Section, Air Ser., U.S.A., and Miss Fredrika Mason Kellogg, daughter of Judge and Mrs. John P. Kellogg, of Waterbury, Conn., were married in Toul, France, on Feb. 1, 1919.

Announcement is made by Mrs. Clarence M. Hyde, of New York city and Greenwich, Conn., of the engagement of her daughter, Miss Clara Rabbitt Hyde, to Col. George Montgomery, Ord. Dept., U.S.A. Colonel Montgomery recently returned to the United States from service in France.

Mr. James A. Crocker, of Galveston, Texas, announces the engagement of his youngest daughter, Miss Jessie Mildred Crocker, to Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Pugh, U.S.N., retired, who is in charge of the U.S. Hydrographic and Cable Censor offices in Galveston, Texas. Miss Crocker is a graduate of Haverall College, Toronto, Canada, and the Misses Eastman School, Washington, D.C. She is a sister of the wife of Comdr. Lewis Cox, U.S.N., and Lieut. Charles Crocker, U.S.N., and Midshipman James A. Crocker, jr., U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Mr. Pugh is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, class of 1907, and is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Pugh, of Utica, N.Y.

The wedding of Miss Dorothy Emogene Meyer and Capt. William Hines, 21st Inf., U.S.A., took place at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. W. W. Trimmer, of Salt Lake City, on Feb. 12, 1919. The wedding was very quiet, owing to the bride's father being overseas, and was witnessed by only a few friends and relatives. The ceremony was performed by Rev. L. William Hines, father of the groom, who came from New York to officiate. The bridal party stood beneath the large double window in the living room beneath a canopy of smilax studded with fuchsias and maiden-hair ferns and hung with white doves. Banked at the base of the bay window were potted palms interspersed with baskets of calla lilies and sword ferns. Tall, white candles filled the candelabra on each side of the miniature aisle of palms that led to the window, and vases of lilies filled the room. The wedding march was played on a harp by Mrs. Edward McGurran. The matron of honor was Mrs. W. W. Trimmer, and the maid of honor was Miss Le Jeune Ackerman. The wedding cake was cut with the bride's great-grandmother's carving knife, which bore a bust of Abraham Lincoln. Capt. and Mrs. Hines left on the afternoon train for southern California, where they will spend their honeymoon, later joining the 21st Infantry at Vancouver Barracks, where the regiment has recently been ordered. Few announcements were mailed as addresses of friends at this time were not known.

The marriage of Miss Dorothy Bennett, daughter of Capt. Frank M. Bennett, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bennett, to Major Arch Franklin Howard, U.S.M.C., will take place on Wednesday, March 19, at the naval air station, Pensacola, Fla., where Captain Bennett is commandant.

Lieut. (j.g.) Edwin Archdall Clare, U.S.N., of Elizabeth, N.J., and Miss Nathalie King Norris, daughter of Mrs. Luther W. P. Norris, of New York city and Carmel, N.Y., were married in New York city on Feb. 8, 1919, by the Rev. Edgar Whitaker Work.

Ensign Caleb J. Coatsworth, jr., U.S.N.R.F., and Miss Elizabeth Gifford, daughter of Mrs. Stanley P. Gifford, of No. 875 Park avenue, New York city, were married Feb. 18, 1919, in St. Thomas's Church, New York city, the Rev. Dr. Ernest H. Stires officiating. The ensign and his bride went to White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., for their wedding trip. Ensign Coatsworth arrived from Italy a few days ago and is to report for duty Feb. 28.

## PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome. We shall be pleased to receive items from officers in Europe.)

Mrs. Charles C. Hartigan, wife of Commander Hartigan, U.S.N., has gone to New York to visit her sister, Mrs. Charles Morris.

Mrs. Roderick Dew, widow of Capt. Roderick Dew, U.S.A., will leave Washington this week for New York where she will remain for a month. Her mail address will be 35 East Sixty-second street, New York city. Before returning to Washington Mrs. Dew will visit friends at Fort Slocum, N.Y.

Major Michael A. Kelly, 165th Inf., U.S.A., who has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in battle against the German army, was a former athlete and officer of the old 69th N.Y.N.G. He first joined the latter organization as a private in Company F, April 21, 1903, and gained his first commission, that of first lieutenant, in 1906. He served with the regiment on the Texas border, and when it was mustered into the U.S. service as the 165th U.S.A., he went with it to France. He received the Distinguished Service Cross for gallantry in action near Landres-et-St. Georges, France, Oct. 15, 1918. Because of having a very high fever, he was ordered to the rear while conducting an attack against strong resistance. He refused, however, to be relieved, remaining in command for two days, after which time he collapsed. His wife, Mrs. Ellinor D. Kelly, resides at No. 20 Lake street, West Nutley, N.J.



Col. and Mrs. Hobart K. Bailey, U.S.A., are at the Brighton Hotel, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Spear, mother of Capt. Raymond Spear, U.S.N., is living at the St. Nicholas, California street, Washington.

Capt. L. A. Kempff and Lieut. Charles A. Moon, U.S.A., are at present stopping at the Hotel Clark, Los Angeles, Cal.

Rear Admiral Hilary P. Jones, U.S.N., and Mrs. Jones have taken an apartment at 2,400 Sixteenth street, Washington.

Capt. Henry B. Price, U.S.N., joined Mrs. Price last week in Annapolis, where she has been spending some time at the Peggy Stewart Inn.

Mrs. Robert Sterrett has arrived in Washington, D.C., to be with the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. J. McBride Sterrett at Springfield, Pierce Mill road.

Mrs. Rogers, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Robert E. Rogers, U.S.N., with her little daughter, is making an extended stay at Brights View, near Old Point Comfort, Va.

Rear Admiral George R. Clarke, U.S.N., and Mrs. Clark, who have spent months at the Highlands, Washington, have taken an apartment at Wardman Park Inn.

Brig. Gen. Medorem Crawford, U.S.A., and Mrs. Crawford, who have been for some months at the Richmond, have gone to their home, 1312 Nineteenth street, Washington.

Mrs. Edward Banks Gibson, wife of Lieutenant Commander Gibson, U.S.N., has had as her guests this past week in Washington Mrs. Earle Best and Mrs. James Hicks, Pierce, of Warsaw, N.C.

Mrs. Barnett, wife of Major Gen. George Barnett, Commandant of the Marine Corps, will speak on the subject of her experiences in the war zone at the Mason House, Washington, on Feb. 23.

Miss Katherine Baldwin, sister of Lieut. William O. Baldwin, U.S.N., who has been visiting in Nashville, Tenn., is the guest of Mrs. Amelia Dalton at her home on Nineteenth street, Washington.

Mrs. Abram Claude, wife of Commander Claude, U.S.N., with her two children is occupying the apartment of her parents at the Cordova, while Gen. and Mrs. Andrews are absent from Washington.

Major Charles Marbury, Med. Corps, U.S.A., has returned to Washington and been joined by Mrs. Marbury, who spent the past months in New Orleans, during Major Marbury's absence in France.

Mrs. Maxfield, wife of Comdr. Louis H. Maxfield, U.S.N., with her young daughter is at the Brighton, California street, Washington. Commander Maxfield has just been ordered to duty in Washington.

Mrs. Royal R. Bradford, widow of Rear Admiral Bradford, U.S.N., who has spent the past ten days in New York visiting her daughter, Mrs. Howard Brookway, has returned to her home, 1522 P street, Washington.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George L. Andrews, U.S.A., have left Washington and will spend the remainder of the season at Asheville, N.C. Miss Katharine Andrews has arrived in France, where she will do work under the Y.M.C.A.

Mrs. Francis S. Nash, wife of Captain Nash, Med. Corps, U.S.N., entertained at luncheon on Feb. 12 at the Shoreham, Washington. There were twenty guests, and Mme. Cremer, wife of the new Minister from the Netherlands, was the guest of honor.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Thomas Snowden, U.S.A., and their small son left Washington Feb. 17 for San Domingo, where the Admiral has been ordered on duty as military governor. Mrs. Snowden's mother and sister, Mrs. and Miss Koerper, will occupy their apartment at the Woodley.

Word has been received of the illness in New York of Miss Alma H. L'Hommiedien Ruggles, granddaughter of Mrs. George Ruggles, of Washington. Miss Ruggles was to have been married to Lieut. Emory Arthur Stone, U.S.N., on Feb. 18 at Christ Church, Baltimore. The wedding arrangements are postponed.

Mrs. G. B. McDonald, wife of Brigadier General McDonald, U.S.A., has arrived in Washington and is at the Grafton, where she will remain until the return of her husband from France. General McDonald has received the Croix de Guerre from the King of Belgium and the Distinguished Service Cross from General Pershing.

A son, Franklin Butler Van Valkenburgh, was born to Lieut. Comdr. Franklin Van Valkenburgh, U.S.N., and Mrs. Van Valkenburgh at Annapolis, Md., on Feb. 5. The boy was named for his great grandfather, F. B. Van Valkenburgh, the well known Milwaukee lawyer, who is celebrating his eighty-fourth birthday this month.

In order to have the work of Branch No. 4, Army Relief Society, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., ready for the yearly meeting, early in March, Mrs. Shunk, the president, called a meeting on Feb. 14, of the officers at the quarters of the commandant of the Army Schools. In the absence, from the post, of Mrs. Fiske and Mrs. Morgan, their work has been taken over by Mrs. Grieves and Mrs. Cowan, they very generously acting as secretary and treasurer for the branch. After the meeting was adjourned tea and refreshments were served by Mrs. Houston and Mrs. Clarke.

One of the largest and most successful military balls ever held in New York city was that given by officers of the New York Zone Supply Office, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., in the grand ballroom of the Pennsylvania Hotel on Feb. 19. The decorations of the ballroom were highly artistic and were of yellow and white, the colors of the Q.M. Corps, and American and Allied flags added a pretty effect. The dance was for the benefit of the Ladies' Welfare League of the zone, and in addition to the dancing there were fourteen acts by high class vaudeville performers and a dinner. Some 2,000 persons were present and the commendable arrangements made provided for the accommodation of 900 couples on the main ballroom floor and in an adjoining ballroom at the same time. Brig. Gen. Harry E. Wilkins, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., commanding the local zone, Mrs. Wilkins and their daughter, Miss Margaret Wilkins, received. They were aided by General Wilkins's staff officers—Major Francis J. Kelly, Major Charles J. Aspbund, Major Lewis E. Willson and Capt. John F. Miller. Captain Miller was chairman at large of the dance committees, which were headed by Capt. Robert T. Rasmussen, entertainment committee; Capt. William F. Farland, reception; Lieut. James E. Leath, publicity, and Lieut. Lansing W. Powers, decoration. Two military bands provided continuous music from nine until two o'clock, and one of the features of the evening was a military march participated in by the officers and men in uniform.

Lieut. Comdr. Harold C. Van Valsah, U.S.N., has been assigned to duty in command of the naval air station at Miami, Fla.

Lieut. Comdr. H. W. Walker, U.S.N., of the U.S.S. Minneapolis, and Mrs. Walker are guests at the Maryland Hotel, San Diego, Cal.

Comdr. Adolphus Staton, U.S.N., who has been on duty on the U.S.S. Mt. Vernon, has joined the U.S.S. Leviathan as executive officer.

Mrs. Sheldon Evans is staying with Capt. and Mrs. L. A. Kaiser at the navy yard, Philadelphia, during Dr. Evans's illness at the hospital.

Mrs. Gatchell, wife of Col. George W. Gatchell, Coast Art., U.S.A., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Miller, wife of Col. H. S. Miller, U.S.A., at Fort Moultrie, S.C. Colonel Gatchell is in France in command of the embarkation camp at Panillac near Bordeaux.

Lieut. and Mrs. George L. Hedges, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., announce the birth of a son, Paul Wallis Hedges, Feb. 1, 1919. Lieutenant Hedges is manager of the Stores Division, Bridgeport district ordnance office.

A daughter, Doris Evelyn Mills, was born to Capt. Byron H. Mills, Air Ser., U.S.A., and Mrs. Mills on Feb. 16, 1919. Captain Mills is in the Department of Military Aeronautics, Radio Branch, Washington, D.C.

The next retirement for age in the Navy will be that of Rear Admiral Walter F. Worthington, on March 8 next. He is an additional number in his grade, and has been on duty as an inspector of machinery for eastern New York and New Jersey districts.

Commodore Robert P. Forschew, U.S.N.R.F., accompanied by Comdr. W. B. Franklin, Capt. A. B. Fry, U.S.N., Lieut. Comdrs. J. T. Kane and Warren L. Sawyer, U.S.N.R.F., was invited to review the 22d Engineers, New York Guard, at its armory in New York city Feb. 21.

King George of England invested Lieut. Arthur I. Haskell, M.C., U.S.A., attached to the British Field Artillery, and Lieut. James E. MacGuire, Tank Corps, U.S.A., with the Military Cross at Buckingham Palace on Feb. 15. A number of British soldiers were invested at the same time.

Lieut. Comdr. Nathaniel F. Ayer, U.S.N.R.F., commander of the Radio School, Cambridge, since it was established, has requested to be placed on the inactive list of the Navy when he returns from the Great Lakes. His request was granted on Feb. 12. Lieutenant Commander Ayer has given two boats to the Navy that were used as patrols. He will resume his business interests.

Admiral William B. Caperton, U.S.N., commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet, accompanied by his staff and American Ambassador Morgan arrived at Sao Paulo, Brazil, Feb. 18. They attended a banquet by the President of the State of Sao Paulo. American residents entertained Admiral Caperton and party on Feb. 19, and the State President gave another banquet in their honor on Feb. 20.

Col. Arthur P. S. Hyde, Field Art., U.S.A., who recently returned from service in France, has been assigned to duty with the General Staff, Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division, and is now stationed in Washington. Mrs. Hyde and her mother, Mrs. Kenyon G. Vile, and the children, who were in Seattle while Colonel Hyde was overseas, have come east and are now located with the Colonel at 3601 Thirty-fifth street, N.W., in Cleveland Park.

An announcement from London, Feb. 18, states that the proposed itinerary of Vice Admiral Viscount Jellicoe, of the British navy, who will leave Portsmouth aboard the H.M.S. New Zealand on Feb. 20 on a trip to the Far East and the Pacific coast of North America, will bring him to San Francisco on Oct. 20, 1919. The announcement says the dates should be regarded as tentative, as they depend mainly on whether the Admiral's work in the various dominions can be accomplished in the allotted time.

"Owing to recent developments in aviation at the Navy Section of Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal.," writes a correspondent there, "many aviators from other localities have been ordered there. Among those who have recently reported to Commander Spencer, commandant, are Ensigns R. P. McConnell, B. P. Holt, E. Ross, E. M. Durall, R. B. Mead, N. W. Davidson, L. M. Gilmore, Jacob Reid, F. D. Southworth and T. M. Colston, who have taken up permanent residence at the Maryland Hotel, San Diego. Lieut. C. E. Barrett, recently appointed athletic instructor at the Army Section of Rockwell Field, has reported for duty, and is making his home at the Maryland."

In an address before the Society of Arts and Sciences, held at the Hotel Biltmore, New York city, on Feb. 18, Vice Admiral Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., advocated, as one of the necessary changes in marine conditions, the establishment of an equal basis of pay, treatment and discipline for men of the Navy and of the mercantile marine. The outstanding lesson of the war, he said, is our need of sea power. "It has again been demonstrated that a nation without sea power is impotent, while the nation which has sea power, and has it in strength and might, will control the destinies of the world. The fighting Navy is the backbone of sea power; the merchant marine is its sinews and muscles."

Capt. Albert S. Callan, U.S.A., who was mustered out at Camp Mills, N.Y., and is now at his home at Chatham, N.Y., was entertained at a banquet by his fellow officers a few nights ago, and was also presented with a handsome piece of bronze. Captain Callan while at Camp Mills was on duty as transportation officer and received a complimentary letter praising his work from Lieut. Col. Richard H. Pickering, Inf., U.S.A. The letter said, in part: "Your work has been hard and it has been performed in such a manner that it reflected the greatest credit upon you and in addition has contributed no small part in making this camp a success as an embarkation camp. It has indeed been a pleasure to me to serve with you and I wish you much happiness and prosperity in the years to come."

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Melville Brown, U.S.N., entertained a company of sixty people at a dancing party at the Cortland, Washington, Feb. 13, in honor of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Nelson W. Pickering. Both Lieutenant Commander Pickering and Lieutenant Commander Brown go to sea the first of March, the former as gunnery officer of the North Dakota, the latter as flag secretary to Admiral Flunkett, commanding the destroyer flotilla. Numerous farewell parties are being given in their honor during the next two weeks. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William A. Corley, U.S.N., entertained for them and for their house guest, Miss Florence Smith, on Feb. 15. Other entertainments given in their house were a bridge party by Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Lawrence Wild, U.S.N., on Feb. 12, a dinner party by Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Robert A. Leven-der on Feb. 18, and a bridge party by Mrs. Hardy B. Page, wife of Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Page, on Feb. 17.

A son was born to Capt. James Cobb Hutson, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Hutson at Augusta, Ga., on Feb. 4, 1919.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. G. M. Lee, U.S.A., of Front Royal Remount, Va., entertained at luncheon recently for Lieut. F. G. McQuarters, U.S.A.

A son, Jerome Fitzpatrick Madden, was born to Lieut. Comdr. Gustavus Redding Madden, U.S.N., and Mrs. Madden at New York city on Feb. 4, 1919.

A son, Clifford Elmer Wright, was born at Indianapolis, Ind., on Feb. 10, 1919, to Capt. Clifford R. Wright, 46th Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Wright.

A son, William Woods Smyth, jr., was born to Comdr. W. W. Smyth, U.S.N., and Mrs. Smyth at the Columbia Hospital, Washington, D.C., on Feb. 12, 1919.

Lieut. Elmer E. Duvall, jr., U.S.N., before sailing for France on the U.S.S. North Carolina spent several days at his home, 2111 West North avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Major and Mrs. Paul K. English, U.S.A., have taken a house at 3220 Montana street, El Paso, Texas, and have as their house guest Miss Annie N. Thomas, sister of Mrs. English.

Lieut. Col. H. H. Sargent, U.S.A., retired, is writing a series of articles on the strategy on the western front for the North American Review. The first article appeared in the February issue.

Mrs. Nathaniel Sutherland Reeder, mother of Col. Russell P. Reeder, Coast Art., U.S.A., now in France, and of Mrs. N. S. Reeder, of New York, died at Cincinnati, Ohio, on Feb. 12, 1919.

Mrs. Roy H. Coles, who has been in Washington for the past three months, has returned to her home, 125 East Fall Creek boulevard, Indianapolis, Ind., until Lieutenant Coles returns from France.

Mrs. P. H. Ottosen, wife of Colonel Ottosen, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss Redfield are spending a few weeks at the Virginia Hotel, Long Beach, Cal. Colonel Ottosen is in France at the Trench Artillery center.

Mrs. Earl Shipp, wife of Lieutenant Commander Shipp, U.S.N., and little daughter, Betty, are going March 1 to Carvel Hall, Annapolis, Md., for the spring. They spent the winter in Boston, but have just returned from a visit to the Chamberlin, Old Point, Va., and visited Capt. and Mrs. Church at the Naval Academy.

Mrs. Arthur Lee Munger, formerly Adele Brune, of San Francisco, has joined her husband, Captain Munger, U.S.A., at Newport News, Va. They are staying at the Shirley, West avenue, where many Army and Navy people are domiciled. Captain Munger belongs to the Medical Corps, 12th Infantry, which is stationed at Camp Stuart.

Mrs. Henry Palmer, of Pittsburgh, Pa., is spending the winter with her son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Bonner, in Hyattsville, Md. Mrs. Bonner recently returned home from the Walter Reed General Hospital, where she was for a number of weeks an influenza and pneumonia patient. Clara and Anna Bonner were influenza patients at Walter Reed for two weeks.

Curios collected by the late Major Gen. James Franklin Bell, U.S.A., during his military service in Indian campaigns and in the Philippines, were sold at auction in the American Art Galleries, New York city, Feb. 14. They found ready buyers, as the collection was considered to be one of the most artistic of its kind ever placed on sale. The total, \$6,095, is the highest on record for such a collection.

Mrs. Charles Keller has returned to San Antonio, Texas, to await the return of Colonel Keller, U.S.A., who commanded the 317th Infantry, 80th Division, in France. Mrs. Keller spent the winter months in Los Angeles and during December was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Moody in their Hollywood home and later their charming country home, Red Mountain Ranch, in the mountains of San Diego county.

Mrs. S. D. Rockenbach, wife of Brigadier General Rockenbach, U.S.A., who is residing in Chattanooga, Tenn., while her husband is serving with the forces under General Pershing abroad, has received a beautiful picture of a bronze figure which was presented to General Rockenbach for a Christmas gift with the following inscription: "From his mess mates to Brig. Gen. S. D. Rockenbach, a soldier who forged the steel point of an army, sans forge, sans tools. Chaumont, Christmas, 1918."

Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, U.S.N., retired, and Mgr. John P. Chidwick attended the twenty-first anniversary of the blowing up of the U.S.S. Maine in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, which was observed at the 12th Regiment armory, New York city, on Feb. 15, by the New York County Spanish War Veterans. Both Admiral Sigsbee, who was in command of the Maine at the time of her destruction, and Mgr. Chidwick, who was a chaplain of the ship on the same occasion, addressed the meeting.

Miss Kathro M. Mason, after a service of more than a year and a half in France and with the Army of Occupation in Germany, as a Regular Army nurse, returned with her unit on the Mataphan Feb. 11, to New York where she was joined by her sister Mrs. Moore, widow of Major J. T. Moore. After a short visit together Mrs. Moore will return to her duties in the Hostess House, Plattsburg Barracks. Miss Mason has accepted a position in the social service work at the New York Hospital, 106 West Thirteenth street, New York city.

Capt. William B. Clayton, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., has been ordered to duty at Camp Holabird, Baltimore. Captain Clayton has been stationed at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C., since last fall. The officers of his battalion entertained Capt. and Mrs. Clayton with a farewell dinner on Feb. 11. Mrs. Clayton has gone to Alabama, where she will be the guest for a while of Captain Clayton's mother, Mrs. Bertram S. Clayton, widow of Col. B. T. Clayton, U.S.A., killed in France, and of Miss Mary E. Clayton, of De Lamar Hall, the Clayton home.

Major Gen. B. B. Buck, U.S.A., at present commanding Camp MacArthur, Texas, has received through the War Department official notice of his appointment as commander of the Legion of Honor by the French government. Last August General Buck was made Chevalier of the Legion of Honor and he is now advanced in that order to the rank of commander. "General Buck," says the Waco (Texas) Times-Herald of Feb. 12, "stated he was very happy to have received this additional honor, and displayed with evident pride the beautiful decoration sent him by the French government. He also received at the same time an additional decoration in the form of the Croix de Guerre from the French government. General Buck has been decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross by General Pershing for his work on the battle front in France."



At a dinner given by the Commercial Club in Washington on Feb. 18 Brig. Gen. Samuel T. Ansell, U.S.A., made an address pleading for the abolition of class distinctions, which, he said, the war has largely helped to overturn.

Major Gen. Peter E. Traub, commander of the 41st (Sunset) Division, visited Washington and paid his respects to Secretary Baker on Feb. 19. General Traub left New York Sept. 7, 1917, in command of the 26th Division, and later was put in charge of the intensive training work at Neuf Chateau. He then assumed command of the 41st Division, and later commanded the 35th in the battle of the Argonne Forest.

The War Department has announced that Major Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn, commanding the 79th (Liberty) Division, has been assigned to the command of the 9th Army Corps. General Kuhn is succeeded in command of the 79th Division by Brig. Gen. Evan M. Johnson, formerly attached to that division. General Kuhn, who organized the Liberty Division at Camp Meade and who commanded it on the battlefield, has already gone to St. Mihiel, headquarters of the 9th Army Corps, to take over his new command.

#### NOTES OF THE AIR SERVICE.

##### Chiefs of the Air Service, A.E.F.

At the signing of the armistice the Air Service, A.E.F., was in command of Major Gen. Mason M. Patrick, with headquarters at Tours. His two chief assistants were Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, Zone of Advance, and Brig. Gen. Benjamin D. Foulis, Service of Supply. Army Air Service chiefs were: 1st Army, Col. Frank P. Lahm; 2d, Col. Thomas DeW. Milling; 3d, Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, who was detached from headquarters and on Jan. 8 was stationed at Coblenz, Germany. Col. Charles deF. Chandler was chief of the American Balloon Service. In Italy Major Robert Glendenning commanded the Air Service, with headquarters at Rome. In England, Col. C. R. Day was in command of headquarters at Base Section No. 3. Paris headquarters were under command of Lieut. Col. H. Dunwoody. Col. H. C. Whitehead, S.C., was chief of staff for the Air Service at General Headquarters. Col. Aubrey Lippincott commanded the replacement barracks at St. Maixent, France, and Col. T. A. Baldwin the Aviation Acceptance Park at Orly. Lieut. Col. Hiram Bingham commanded the 3d Army instruction center at Issoudun. Col. W. G. Kilmer was chief of training at Tours headquarters, and Lieut. Col. E. V. Sumner was in charge of Production Center No. 2 at Ramorantin.

##### 374 Air Service Citations.

Receipt by the Director of Military Aeronautics, U. S.A., on Feb. 10 of a second list of honors and awards conferred on American aero squadrons and flying officers of the A.E.F. makes a total of 374 awards and citations issued to the members of the Air Service to date. This second list gives the citations of five squadrons, including the Lafayette, 17th and 148th, which were with the British forces; and the 90th and 99th. The names of fifty-nine officers receiving the Distinguished Service Cross are recorded; also thirteen awards of the Croix de Guerre and three French citations. One award of the British Distinguished Flying Cross is announced; also thirty-nine awards of the Croce al Merito di Guerra by Italy and six additional Italian citations. Distinguished Service Medals have been awarded to Major Gen. Charles T. Menoher and Major Gen. Mason M. Patrick, and Legion of Honor Medals to General Menoher and Brig. Gen. William Mitchell. This list, together with the first, which showed the citations of five American squadrons, the 1st Day Bombing Group and 129 Air Service officers, brings the number of citations up to 250 individuals and eleven organizations, not including more than one hundred awards of Distinguished Service Crosses by the War Department.

##### Accomplishments at U.S. Flying Fields.

Before taking up his new duties in the office of the Director of Air Service, Col. Milton F. Davis, chief of training, A.S.A., in a letter to Major Gen. William L. Kenly, Director of Military Aeronautics, wrote of his deep appreciation of the remarkable accomplishments at the flying fields during the year ended Nov. 11, 1918. He pointed out that the American fliers had produced greater results in a year than those of any other nation had accomplished in three that time, and states that this work was done by youngsters who in peace time, with its slow promotions, would be second and first lieutenants, adding: "These young officers who have been responsible for this splendid work and the wonderful reputation of our training system have built it up on their own initiative by endless and grueling grind and in spite of restricting regulations and, only too often, lack of co-operation of the powers higher up. Youthful majors and lieutenant colonels have performed the work and handled the commands of brigadiers and major generals, and have done it to the unqualified satisfaction of the chief of training. The greatest pride of my life is to have been associated with this group of live wire young officers during their splendid work." Colonel Davis also speaks of his "boundless appreciation of the wonderful service rendered to the country by the corps of field commanders, instructors and enlisted mechanics," and acknowledges the debt of the nation to the trained enlisted force of the flying fields.

##### Division of Military Aeronautics Commended.

G.O. No. 12, Feb. 13, 1919, addressed to the officers and enlisted men of the Air Service by Major Gen. William L. Kenly, Director of Military Aeronautics, expresses warm appreciation of the work performed by the officers and enlisted men of the Division of Military Aeronautics. The order stated: "To you who have labored night and day, undertaking hazardous duties in all weather that the training of our fighting men might continue without interruption, I express my sincere thanks for your steadfast devotion to duty which so suddenly became apparent would involve little hope of commensurate reward. . . . To those who serve overseas and return to this country with the satisfactory feeling of duty well done I offer my sincere congratulations for your worthy accomplishments. For those who met an untimely end in our Service I am sure we all hope that they may receive the reward they so justly merit for the extreme sacrifice."

##### Coast to Coast Flying Record.

The return flight of Major Albert D. Smith, U.S.A., from Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, Long Island, near New York city, to Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal., was completed on Feb. 14, the actual flying time being from

thirty-five to forty hours, which was fifteen to twenty hours under the time made when Major Smith, in command of a squadron, flew from San Diego to New York city, arriving there Jan. 6. The official flying time from New York was fifty-five hours, but the return time has not yet been compiled, although Major Smith said it would probably be as mentioned. Of the five planes which originally comprised the transcontinental air mapping squadron that piloted by Major Smith was the only one to make the round trip intact. The plane carried, in addition to the extra airplane parts, a dog kennel and a full grown police dog.

##### Major Gen. W. L. Kenly in Airplane Accident.

Major Gen. William L. Kenly and Major V. C. Ocker, U.S.A., the latter acting as pilot, narrowly escaped a serious airplane accident on Feb. 17 when a machine they occupied fell while making a descent at New Philadelphia, Ohio. They left Washington at noon of that day to make the flight to Columbus, Ohio, a distance of 400 miles, for the purpose of attending a banquet to be given in honor of Capt. Edward V. Rickenbacker, Air Service, the American ace who recently returned from overseas. When about 100 miles from Columbus they ran into a snowstorm and decided to descend. In coming down the machine struck on its nose and overturned. General Kenly escaped uninjured, but Major Ocker was bruised and shaken up. The general continued his trip by automobile and train.

#### NOTES OF ARMY PERSONNEL.

The U.S. Shipping Board announced on Feb. 12 the election of Major Gen. William M. Black, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., as chairman of the Port and Harbor Facilities Commission of the board. General Black succeeds Edward F. Curry, of Chicago, who recently resigned. General Black will continue to perform his military duties in addition to those devolving upon him as chairman of the Port and Harbor Facilities Commission. General Black is peculiarly qualified to head the commission. Since 1880, three years after graduating from West Point at the head of his class, he has been in intimate touch with engineering tasks and has specialized in port and harbor improvements of the great waterways of this country and Cuba.

Brig. Gen. S. M. Foote, U.S.A., was on Feb. 9 relieved as commander of Camp Dodge, Iowa, and Major Gen. Charles C. Ballou, by virtue of his seniority, assumed command in his stead.

For his distinguished services in the final campaign of the war in the Argonne Forest, the French government, subsequent to his being cited by Field Marshal Petain, has awarded the Croix de Guerre, with the palm, to Brig. Gen. Evan M. Johnson, U.S.A., according to a press message of Feb. 19 from Paris. General Johnson commanded the 154th Infantry Brigade, consisting of the 307th and 308th Infantry and the 306th Machine Gun Battalion of the 77th Division.

Col. George P. Peed, Med. Corps, U.S.A., has been assigned to command the base hospital at Fort Riley, Kan.

Col. E. B. Frick, Med. Corps, U.S.A., has been assigned to duty as surgeon of the Western Department, with headquarters in San Francisco, relieving Col. L. M. Maus, M.C., who has been ordered home.

Major Percival Dove, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., has been assigned to command the General Ordnance Depot at Morgan, N.J.

Lieut. Elwell Ledford, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., was recently ordered to proceed from Hoboken, N.J., to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., in arrest.

#### ARMY ITEMS.

##### Home Town Honors Major General Menoher.

Major Gen. Charles T. Menoher, Director of Air Service, U.S.A., was signally honored on Feb. 7 when he visited his home town, Johnstown, Pa., to see his mother who is eighty-seven years old. The state legislature adjourned in his honor and Governor Sproul attended exercises celebrating General Menoher's visit. A beautiful silver service was presented the General by the citizens of the town. Three airplanes from Bolling Field, Washington, D.C., made the trip to Johnstown to take part in the ceremony. Mrs. Menoher told with undisguised pride of her son's service and that she had four grandsons who were officers in the U.S. Service. In addition to four grandsons who had enlisted, two of the latter serving in the Air Service. Two of the grandsons, Major Pearson Menoher and Lieut. Darrow Menoher, are sons of the general. Through the State Department General Menoher has received two medals from the French government, one the decoration of Commander of the Legion of Honor, the other the Croix de Guerre with palm. The citations to accompany the medals have not yet been received.

##### The Musket, Infantry Officers' School.

The Musket is the name of the latest addition to the list of publications devoted to the interests of units of the Army. Published bi-monthly as the official publication of the Infantry Officers' School Training Center, Camp Lee, Va., its salutatory announcements in the initial number, dated Feb. 15, that "The Musket is devoted to the interests of student officers of the Infantry arm. It is in no sense a newspaper. Its columns will contain announcements affecting the school and its personnel, as well as chronicles of general interest to the foot soldier." The staff of The Musket embraces every officer in the school. It is published by authority of Col. Harry A. Eaton, U.S.A., commandant of the school, with Major C. B. Howard, U.S.A., as editor. The first number contains items of personal interest, an outline of the studies, the schedule for the week of Feb. 17-22, a list of the first class of student officers, numbering 113, which is headed by Col. George P. Rains; and a table showing the former occupations of the first 100 student officers. Thirty professions or vocations are represented, the profession of arms leading with twenty-four. The states from which they come are also indicated, thirty-one being accounted for.

##### Praise for 30th Division, U.S.A.

Major B. Y. Read, assistant chief of staff to Major Gen. E. M. Lewis, U.S.A., commanding the 30th (Old Hickory) Division, A.E.F., has favored us with a copy of a most interesting brochure entitled "Operations 30th Division, Old Hickory: Belgium, Ypres-Vormezele, the Hindenburg Line, Relicourt, Nayroy-Premont-Brancourt, Busigny-Escaufourt-Vaux, Andigny." The brochure is illustrated with original cartoons and contains the officer personnel of the division, the brigade and the regimental units, gives a concise historical sketch of the operations of the division, and a map which shows the swift advance from Sept. 28 to Oct. 19 in co-operation with the 25th British Division. Included is General Order No. 33, Oct. 1, 1918, conveying the congratulations of General Lewis when the division was retired from the front temporarily for reorganization and rest; General Order No. 38, Oct. 20, praising the division's glorious record; also commendations from Gen. John Monash, commanding the Australian Corps; Gen. Sir Henry Rawlinson, commanding the 4th British Army; Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, commander-in-chief, B. E.F.; and Major Gen. G. W. Read, U.S.A., commanding 2d Army Corps, A.E.F. A letter of appreciation from E. Mairis, mayor of Busigny, to General Lewis, whom the mayor called "our liberator," is published, the mayor saying in part: "For those who have not been submitted, as we have, for four years to the intolerable and abhorred German yoke, it is difficult to realize how great was the relief, the joy, the well-being, in a word, the inexpressible happiness we all felt when the first Allied troops made their way through our village. This great event has been to us like the dawn of a resurrection. I should be very thankful to you if you would convey to all your officers, N.C.O.'s and men under your command our deep feelings of admiration and eternal gratitude." The division liberated 1,800 civilians at Busigny. Field Marshal Haig closed his extremely warm letter with the words: "I rejoice at the success which has attended your efforts and I am proud to have had you under my command."

A.E.F. TROOPS HOME AND TO COME.

The following warships and troop transports arrived from France at the ports named on the dates given and with the units mentioned, or have been designated for early convoy. (Lists of units aboard vessels marked a were published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Feb. 15; those marked b in the issue of Feb. 8):

##### Ships of the Navy—Arrived.

U.S.S. Huntington, at New York Feb. 17—a.

##### Merchantmen—Arrived.

Antigone, at Newport News Feb. 15—b.  
Pastores, at Newport News Feb. 15—b.  
Madawaska, at Newport News Feb. 15—b.  
Harrisburg, at New York Feb. 16—b.  
Matsonia, at New York Feb. 16—b.  
Louisville, at New York Feb. 17—a.  
Dante Alighieri, at New York Feb. 17—b.  
Rotterdam, at New York Feb. 17—b.  
Sixalos, at New York Feb. 17—b.  
Hickman, at New York Feb. 18—b.  
Kronland, at Newport News Feb. 19—a.  
Mercury, at Newport News Feb. 19—c.  
Canopic, at New York Feb. 19—c.  
La Touraine, at New York Feb. 19—c.  
Ortega, at New York city Feb. 19—c.  
Pocahontas, at Newport News Feb. 19—c.

##### Ships of the Navy—Sailed.

U.S.S. Rhode Island, from Brest Feb. 12, due Newport News Feb. 20. Machine Gun—147th Batn. (to Campa Devens, Dodge, Hancock, Lewis, Sherman, Taylor, Upton). Aero Sqdn.—340th (to Camp Lee, Columbus Barracks). Casual Cos.—256th (to New York), 1207th (to Mississippi).  
U.S.S. Virginia, from Brest Feb. 12, due Newport News Feb. 21. Trench Mortar—1st Batn., complete (to Columbus Barracks, Campa Dix, Dodge, Funston, Grant, Logan, McCellan, Shelby, Travis, Upton, Regular Army). Aero Sqdn.—488th (to Campa Gordon, Sherman, Taylor, Upton, the Presidio). Trench Mortar Battery—305th (to Camp Lee).

##### Merchantmen—Sailed.

Henderson, from Bordeaux, due New York Feb. 14. Bordeaux convalescent detachments—15th, 19th, 43d, 45th, 46th, 54th, 58th, 68th, 77th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82d, 83d, 84th, 86th, Casual Cos.—35d, detach. A. to Camp Taylor. Med. detach. for duty. Sick or wounded—1,163.  
Wilhelmina, from Bordeaux Feb. 11, due New York Feb. 23. Bordeaux convalescent detachments—16th, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 71st, 73d, 74th, 76th, 86th, 90th, 91st, 92d, 93d, 106th. Casual Co.—54th, detach. (to Pennsylvania). Evacuation Ambulance Co.—80th (to New York). Infantry—345th Regt., Co. M (to New York). Med. detach. for duty. Sick or wounded—1,378.  
Huron, from St. Nazaire on Feb. 11, due Newport News Feb. 23. Coast Art.—64th Regt. (to Campa Taylor, Sherman, Logan, Lee, Greenleaf, Gordon, Shelby, Devens, Grant, Dix, MacArthur, Regular Army, Fort Logan). Casual Cos.—150th (to Michigan), 154th, colored (to Georgia), 156th (to North Carolina), 157th (to California), 158th (to Nebraska), 159th (to Kansas), number omitted (to Wisconsin). St. Nazaire convalescent detachments—34th, 51st, 60th, 61st. Sick or wounded—412.  
Manchuria, from St. Nazaire Feb. 12, due New York Feb. 24. Coast Art.—70th Regt. (to Campa Upton, Taylor, Gordon, Bowie, Grant, Meade, Columbus Barracks, Regular Army). 71st (to Campa Devens, Upton, Dix, Meade, Bowie, Grant, Dodge, Logan, Custer, Fort Constitution, N.H., Regular Army). Casual Co.—155th (to New Jersey). St. Nazaire convalescent detachments—62d, 63d, 64th, 65th, 67th. Sick or wounded—875.  
West Point, from Brest Feb. 12, due Boston Feb. 27. Casual Co.—262d (to Massachusetts).  
Oriskany, from Bordeaux Feb. 12, due New York Feb. 24. Casual Cos.—440th (to U.S.M.C.), 466th (to Texas), 497th (to North Carolina), 498th (to Virginia), 500th (to Texas), 896th (to Alabama), 901st (to Tennessee), 903d, colored (to South Carolina), 905th (to West Virginia). Med. detach. for duty. Quartermaster Casual Co.—4th (to New York). Field Art.—162d, brig. hqrs.; 334th Regt., hqrs. co., supply co., ord. detach., med. detach., Batteries A, B, C, D, E, F (to Campa Dix, Devens, Funston, to Regular Army). Bordeaux convalescent detachments—94th, 95th, 96th. Sick or wounded—50.  
George Washington, from Brest Feb. 15, due Boston Feb. 24. M.G. Batn.—146th, complete. Engineers—5th Regt., and train, complete. Infantry—"President and Peace Commission Guard Co." District of Paris.  
Turrialba, from La Pallice Rochelle Feb. 13, due New York Feb. 27. Brig. Gen. William C. Davis, traveling as casual, and 98 casual officers.  
Carrillo, from Bordeaux Feb. 13, due New York Feb. 26. Bordeaux convalescent detachments—90. Casual Co.—35, detach. B (to South Carolina). Med. detach. for duty.  
Yosemite, from St. Nazaire Feb. 13, due New York Feb. 27. Casual Co.—165 (to New York).  
Ulva, from Bordeaux Feb. 17, due New York Feb. 27. Supply Train—317th. Trench Mortar Battery—317th. Field Signal Batn.—325th, colored. Casual Co.—Number omitted, colored (to New York).

##### Assigned to Early Convoy.

The War Department announces that the following organizations have been assigned to early convoy:

Evacuation Hospital—1st, 25th, 33d.  
Aero Sqdn.—8th.  
Base Hospital—19th, 20th, 32d (including hospital unit B), 47th, 125th.  
Air Service, photographic section—17th, 23d. Air Park—5th.  
Balloon Cos.—D, E, F.  
Anti-aircraft M.G. Batlins.—1st, 3d.  
Infantry—365th Regt., 366th Regt.  
Machine Gun Batlins.—349th, 350th, 351st.  
Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop—3d, 817th.  
Sanitary Train—317th.  
Supply Train—316th.  
Military Police—92d.  
Training Headquarters—317th.



Engineers and Train—317th.  
Field Signal Battalion—325th.  
Sanitary Squad—31st, 32d.  
Ammunition Train—317th.

### PROGRESS OF THE ALLIES.

The German government and the people alike are reported to have been staggered by the severe but just terms contained in the new clauses of the armistice signed at Treves on Feb. 17 by the German armistice commission at the demand of Marshal Foch. The terms only apply to subjects affected by the military demands of the Supreme Council. Those affecting economic and other subjects, such as indemnity, reparation, punishment of those who are responsible for the war and who have committed excesses on Allied military prisoners and civilians are yet to be considered.

The military terms include the limiting of the German army to 250,000 men; the destruction of the immensely strong fortifications on the island of Heligoland and at both entrances of the Kiel canal; the surrender, for purposes of destruction, of the German warships now interned in Germany; the restriction of operations against the Poles; the establishment of a line of demarcation between Poland and Germany, which brings the Polish frontier within ninety miles of Berlin at some points. These and other terms, it is understood, are to be included in the new peace terms when the Inter-Allied Supreme War Council meets, which it is thought will be in about ten days. Refusal of the terms by the German government would mean the end of the armistice and the renewal of the war.

The peculiar workings of the German mind is evidenced by the fact that nearly 100 applications have been received at general headquarters of the American Expeditionary Force from Prussian officers, whose ranks range from lieutenants to majors, for commissions in the American Army. While only a few months ago they were expressing their contempt for the same Army they now declare they admire it and that as professional men they would like to serve in it. They have been informed that the U.S. Army is not permitting enlistments from Germans during the period in which the United States is at war with their country—which was certainly putting it mildly.

The Dutch government has announced its willingness to facilitate the return of American troops from Germany by way of the Rhine, with transshipment at Rotterdam. The American transports are to fly the commercial flag. Only officers are to bear arms. The arms of the soldiers, while on the Rhine in Dutch territory, will be placed in boats that accompany the transports. It is expected that the 42d and 32d Divisions will be the first to be withdrawn. The Netherlands government has promised that all war material sequestered in Holland will be restored in the near future.

Eight hundred condemned horses and mules were sold by the American military authorities at Coblenz to German butchers on Feb. 15 with the understanding that the animals must be killed to help relieve the meat shortage within the occupied area.

The arrival of the 332d Infantry, U.S.A., was enthusiastically welcomed in Genoa on Feb. 14, when it reached there from the Italian front. The troops are to sail for New York soon, according to a press message from Genoa.

General Denikin, commander of the army representing the anti-Bolshevik government at Ekaterinodar, and who was Chief of Staff in the former Russian army, has defeated a Bolshevik army of 100,000 in a battle in South Russia, capturing 31,000 prisoners, ninety-five guns, eight armored trains, and sufficient railroad rolling stock to extend over thirty miles of trackage. General Denikin advanced 231 miles with his forces and has reached the Caspian sea in his movement to aid for in the Don region.

### 140TH INFANTRY AT THE ARGONNE.

Statements credited to Capt. Ralph E. Truman, Intelligence officer of the 140th Infantry of the 35th Division, who, with his men, was in the advance during all the Argonne fight, were made public at Kansas City on Feb. 13 in connection with the charges of Governor Henry J. Allen that Kansas troops were sacrificed in the Argonne battle. They are given as "messages sent to the rear" during the attack which began on Sept. 27, 1918. A dispatch from Kansas City to the New York World quotes Captain Truman as saying that "the fire of our own guns was much more destructive to our troops than the fire of the Boche." At 9:30 a.m. he notified the adjutant of the 70th Brigade that both the 139th and 140th Infantry were held up by enemy machine gun fire. The message concluded: "Troops cannot advance without artillery support." An hour later, it is stated, another message was sent that the troops were still held up by machine gun fire, with the repeated request for artillery support and also for tanks, and the request was repeated in another message at 1:10 p.m.

The following day, Sept. 28, at 2:30 p.m., the following message was sent:

"Regiment halted by terrific artillery shelling and concentrated machine gun fire. We are flanked by artillery fire on every side but our rear; our own artillery has given no support during the attack; enemy planes very active during the day; one squadron of enemy planes over our position at one p.m. They turned their machine guns on the men, causing some losses; fifteen planes in the party; also one enemy plane flew low over our troops all during the forenoon, directing the fire of artillery. We have suffered heavy losses in killed and wounded.

"Men are now at dressing stations that were wounded yesterday; numbers of men who were wounded have had no attention and still are lying on the ground where they fell. We are short of ammunition, which is badly needed in case of a counter-attack by the enemy. The adjutant of the regiment has been gassed and the commanding officer has not been seen since the attack started. Runners unable to find any trace of him."

Sept. 29, at 12:30 p.m., Captain Truman reported as follows: "Our troops started the advance on time set. They had not proper time to reorganize, with the result that the organizations were split up and confused. Our artillery fell short, in many cases causing losses to our troops. Enemy artillery very active, as well as machine guns. Numerous losses in regiment in killed and wounded. Our troops now occupy Exermont."

The following message from Captain Truman was addressed "G-2, 35th Division": "Our troops started to fall back in accordance with orders received from the

brigade commander to retire back to the position gradually that was held last night. Instead of doing as the officers and N.C.O.s, ordered, they started to break and run, it almost turning into a stampede. Men of all regiments, officers and N.C.O.s were headed to the rear. It being a critical moment, I gathered a few of my N.C.O.s and observers about me and stopped about 300 at the point of the gun. We are organized now in a line of trenches. Everything is quiet at present, with the exception of heavy shelling and machine gun fire during the day. Full report will be made as soon as time can be found to do so."

At 9:15 a.m. the following day, Sept. 30, Captain Truman sent this message: "Our artillery and machine guns have opened fire. Our artillery falling short on our front line and support line trenches; barrage should be raised 300 to 500 yards." Later in the day, under the caption heading of "Miscellaneous," his intelligence summary contains the following:

"During the entire day our troops were continually pelted with fire of our own artillery, as well as the fire of the enemy; the fire of our own guns was much more destructive to our troops than the fire of the Boche. That condition still exists to-day. Our artillery laid down a heavy barrage on our front and rear lines at about 9:15 a.m. to-day; repeated messengers and runners have been sent to notify the battalion of artillery of the 129th Field Artillery and ask him to see that the word was passed to the other commanders. I also showed him where our lines are now located.

"Our airplanes have been of little use to us combating enemy planes; so far as the good they have done in that respect we had just as well not had them. In the subject of reports will state I have done the best I possibly could under the circumstances."

Various messages sent by Major Mabrey of the 2d Battalion, Sept. 26 and 27, are stated in this press dispatch to bear out in full the conditions created by lack of proper support, as reflected in the messages sent to the rear by Captain Truman.

### NEW DISCIPLINARY REGULATIONS.

Secretary of War Baker issued a statement on Feb. 13 concerning memorandum sent to The Adjutant General on Feb. 11 with reference to the recommendations made at the Conference on Disciplinary Conditions recently held in Washington. At the time this statement was issued Mr. Baker stated that "the War Department could not regard any prisoner properly sentenced as entitled to special consideration, but that all prisoners, to the best of his ability and that of his associates, were receiving considerate and intelligent treatment." As to the conscientious objectors who refused "service in the national interest under civilian direction through farm or other furlough" and who were tried and sentenced by court-martial for such refusal, they will not receive discharge from military obligations in advance of the return and discharge of the great body of citizens now in the military service in the United States and France. Also the class of men who are opposed to participation in this particular war will not be discharged "upon the basis of this opposition." The statement then adds:

"A survey of over 3,000 prisoners at the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth was recently undertaken by the section of neurology and psychiatry of the Surgeon General's Office. The case of each prisoner was carefully examined in regard to physical and mental qualifications as well as in regard to the social factors and difficulties in and out of the Army. While the results of this survey for the most part are not yet available, the following tentative conclusions may be of interest. As a result of the examination the prisoners seem to fall into three general groups of personality; those whose difficulties result:

(1) From an excessively egocentric personality; (2) from an extreme emotional instability; (3) from inadequate intelligence or judgment.

"By egocentric personality is meant one which is individualistic, opinionated, self-willed, or vain to an extreme degree. More than two-thirds of the present population at the Disciplinary Barracks were found to belong to the first group. The intelligence distribution among the prisoners was about the same as in the general community. It would appear from this that the problem of delinquency in the Army is chiefly that of the individual who is by nature insubordinate, or at any rate unadaptable. That this is not due to the strict discipline of the Army is attested by the finding that over forty per cent. of all the prisoners had histories of delinquency previous to their admittance into the Army."

The memorandum to The Adjutant General contains sixteen recommendations submitted to the Secretary of War by the Conference on Disciplinary Regulations, and Mr. Baker points out that to carry certain of these into effect it would be necessary to have the proper personnel and funds. Mr. Baker requested The Adjutant General to call to the attention of the Chief of Staff these recommendations in proper form for study and recommendation by the appropriate committee of the General Staff. The recommendations include the establishment of co-ordination between the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks and its Atlantic and Pacific branches; the placing on duty at recruit depots or depot posts of psychiatrists to examine recruits to prevent the enlistment of men adjudged to be probably incapable of conforming to Army discipline, the duty of these officers to be the exclusion from the Service of those applicants determined to be definitely unfitted morally or mentally. It is recommended that the necessary psychiatric and sociological work be continued at the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks and its branches; that reviewing authorities in taking action on court-martial trial should have the benefit of a psychiatric study of the individual as is now done at the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks; that vocational training under the chief psychiatrist be featured at the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks and its branches, to the end that the "hard labor" given to each prisoner shall include a course of training eventuating in his leaving the place of his confinement with some useful knowledge acquired during confinement.

It is also recommended that schooling opportunities in the Disciplinary Barracks and its branches be largely increased; that a definitely planned employment bureau under the direction of the parole officer be a part of the Disciplinary Barracks organization; that The Adjutant General and the commanders of the Disciplinary Barracks place before the Secretary of War the necessary steps, if any, to be taken to promote the efficiency of the disciplinary battalions. Also that special detachments with company or battalion organization under selected officers and non-commissioned officers be formed, and

that to these organizations there be assigned on restoration to duty the type of men who it is felt are not fit for Regular units. Certain types of men should be sent to such units, if formed, on the recommendation of their commanders; and soldiers dropped from the rolls as deserters who voluntarily surrender within three months should be assigned to the Disciplinary Battalion if convicted and sentenced and the report of the psychiatrist is favorable. With a view to throwing further light upon the problems of disciplinary control, commanders should be authorized to work out and try experimental methods with recalcitrant prisoners other than those at present in use, on the advice of the senior psychiatrist on duty at their barracks. Other recommendations are the special study by the Morale Section of the General Staff (or other suitable agency of the War Department) of the case of each soldier "who is separated from the Military Service other than by death or honorable discharge"; and that provisions be made for extending "moral work" to all units of the Regular Army in time of peace.

The memorandum ends with this statement: "The following recommendation, although it had received unanimous endorsement of the sub-committee, failed of consideration by the conference as a whole because of lack of time. If, however, it meets with the approval of the Judge Advocate General I should be glad to have it follow the same course as the foregoing received. It is recommended that, subject to the opinion of the Judge Advocate General as to the absence of any legal obstacle, Sec. 339, Manual of Courts-Martial and Appendix 10, Forms for Action of Reviewing Authority, Manual of Courts-Martial, be so amended that the reviewing authority does not make a final designation of the place of confinement, but designates the Disciplinary Barracks as the provisional place of confinement; subject to final action to be taken within ninety days by the commandant of the Disciplinary Barracks, making the final designation as the place for confinement either the Disciplinary Barracks or a federal penitentiary."

### HOSTESS HOUSE AT QUANTICO OPENED.

A large hostess house, the gift of the Y.W.C.A., was opened on the afternoon of Feb. 15 at the Quantico Training Camp with appropriate exercises. Formal presentation was made by Mrs. E. M. Townsend of the National Hostess House Committee, and the gift was accepted on behalf of the officers and enlisted men of the U.S. Marine Corps by Col. Dion Williams, acting post commandant. Mrs. Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, presided and made a brief address. Major Gen. Commandant George Barnett also spoke in praise of the work of the Y.W.C.A. The guests from Washington made the trip with Rear Admiral Ralph Earle. On board were Mrs. Daniels, Gen. and Mrs. Barnett, Miss Alice Bagley, niece of Mrs. Daniels; Mrs. Ralph Earle, wife of the Chief of the Navy Bureau of Ordnance; Mrs. John A. Lejeune, Mrs. John Newbold, Mrs. Thomas Bradley and Mrs. Charles D. Wood.

## THE ARMY.

Other Army orders appear on pages 908-10.

### ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Feb. 13, 1919.

#### APPOINTMENT IN THE ARMY.

##### JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate General, to be Judge Advocate General with the rank of major general for the period of four years beginning Feb. 15, 1919, with rank from Oct. 6, 1917.

#### ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

S.O. 40-E, FEB. 17, 1919, WAR DEPT.

##### QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Martin Kieher, Q.M. Corps, will be placed upon the retired list at Fort William McKinley, P.I., and will proceed to his home.

##### INFANTRY.

24TH—Sergt. W. Robinson, Co. I, 24th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Columbus, N.M., and will proceed to his home.

S.O. 41-W, FEB. 18, 1919, WAR DEPT.

First Sergt. W. M. Hankins, Co. D, 40th Battn., U.S. Guards, will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Fort Bliss, Texas, and will proceed to his home.

G.O. 12, JAN. 17, 1919, WAR DEPT.

Publishes a list of awards of distinguished service medals, which appeared in our issue of Jan. 25, pages 753-59.

G.O. 19, JAN. 29, 1919, WAR DEPT.

I.—Resumption of target practice and examinations for qualification as gunners.—1. Sec. I, G.O. 48, War Dept., 1918, is rescinded.

2. Examinations in the Coast Artillery Corps and in the Field Artillery for qualification and extra pay as gunners will be resumed.

3. Ratings for troops in the Coast Artillery Corps, as provided for in Coast Artillery Drill Regulations, are re-established.

II.—Furlough fare certificates.—1. An officer traveling under orders who may have been granted a leave of absence effective on route will not be issued furlough fare certificates according a reduced rate of transportation under the provisions of Railroad Administration General Order 28, effective June 10, 1918, when such certificate would serve to reduce the distance traveled on full fare below the distance from the old to the new station.

2. Officers issuing furlough fare certificates in connection with travel orders will endorse these orders to show the points between which such certificates are furnished.

3. Mileage vouchers covering travel performed when furlough fare certificates have been used on route will be certified by the officer presenting the voucher to show the points between which such certificates were not used. If the distance over which furlough fare certificates were not used is less than the distance from the old to the new station, a deduction of 2 cents for each mile of the difference between these distances will be made from the amount which would otherwise be due for mileage.

4. The above method of settlement will be used in paying all outstanding claims for mileage.

III.—Cape for Army Nurse Corps.—Sec. II, G.O. 134, War Dept., 1918, is amended as follows:

Add "one navy blue cape, lined in maroon," to the list of articles authorized for issue to members of the Army Nurse Corps upon their first entry into the service.

IV.—Relates to the authority and functions of the Director of Air Service.

G.O. 52, DEC. 19, 1918, PANAMA CANAL DEPT.

I.—Capt. George Y. Wheeler, O.D., having reported is assigned to duty as armament officer, Panama Canal Armament



District, and department ordnance officer, with station at Corral.

11.—Capt. Richard J. Regan, O.D., is detailed as assistant armament officer, Panama Canal Armament District, and assistant department ordnance officer.

By command of Brigadier General Blatchford:

W. R. ABERCROMBIE,  
Lieut. Col., U.S.A., Retired, Acting Chief of Staff.

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. I. W. Little, Q.M.C., upon his own application is retired from active service, to date Feb. 19, 1919, after more than forty years' service. (Feb. 15, War D.)

#### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. P. C. HARRIS, THE A.G.

Major R. P. Glen, A.G.D., upon the demobilization of the 10th Div., will report to the C.G. Camp Funston, for duty. (Feb. 15, War D.)

First Lieut. G. H. Maginnis, A.G.D., to Newport News, Va., for personnel duty. (Feb. 14, War D.)

Capt. E. E. Perry, A.G.D., to Camp Upton, N.Y., as assistant personnel adjutant. (Feb. 15, War D.)

Capt. P. A. Bachelder, A.G.D., to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., as personnel adjutant. (Feb. 15, War D.)

#### INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, I.G.

Lieut. Col. H. I. Jordan, I.G., is relieved from detail in the I.G.D. (Feb. 15, War D.)

#### QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Major J. C. O'Dell to Newport News, Va.; Major A. S. Dennan to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Capt. W. W. Taber to Fort Ontario, N.Y.; Capt. Left. Russell to New York, N.Y.; Capt. J. W. Shafer to Hoboken, N.J.; Capt. G. C. Bosson, Jr., to St. Louis, Mo. (Feb. 17, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Major E. E. Swanton to Governors Island, N.Y.; Major F. C. Henke to Fort Constitution, N.H.; Major H. G. Haddock to Washington, D.C., and take station; Capt. G. S. Yeomans to Savannah, Ga., take station there and assume duty as constructing Q.M. U.S. Army lighter construction; 1st Lieut. G. J. B. Fisher to France and report to commanding general, A.E.F., and turn over the confidential dispatches and material, and receive the confidential dispatches and material for the U.S. (Feb. 15, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to Ancon, C.Z., via New Orleans, La., for duty, and then return to Washington: Capt. J. M. Sherwin, T. C. Hinchey and 2d Lieut. J. J. Prydo. (Feb. 15, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to San Juan, P.R., via New Orleans, La., not later than Feb. 21, and to Camp Las Casas for temporary duty in connection with the taking of an inventory of the army supplies in Porto Rico, and then return to Washington: Capt. F. J. Gillespie and 1st Lieut. G. W. Cogwill. (Feb. 15, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to Honolulu, H.T., for temporary duty, and then return to Washington: Capt. C. L. Etlanson, J. W. Corby and 1st Lieut. J. C. Cuthaw. (Feb. 15, War D.)

Serjt. J. J. McDonough, Q.M.C., will be placed upon the retired list at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., and will proceed to his home. (Feb. 14, War D.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

##### MEDICAL CORPS.

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Major S. H. Martin to Columbia, S.C., Camp Jackson; Major W. MacLack to Mineola, N.Y., for duty at the Medical Research Laboratory; Major A. J. Wilkinson to San Francisco, Cal.; Major G. C. Albee to Fort McHenry, Md., Hospital No. 2; Capt. O. O. Young to Denver, Colo., Hospital No. 21; Capt. F. E. Wheatley to Washington, D.C.; Capt. L. C. Buchanan to Dallas, Texas, Love Field; 1st Lieut. J. H. Font to Fort Monroe, Va.; 1st Lieut. S. W. Green to Rockford, Ill., Camp Grant; 1st Lieut. W. D. Gill to Washington, D.C., U.S. Soldiers' Home. (Feb. 17, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to New Haven, Conn., Hospital No. 16, for duty: 1st Lieut. J. K. Anderson, T. M. Calladine, R. E. Cumming, C. S. Moss and I. B. Smock. (Feb. 17, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Major D. W. Young to Oteen, N.C., Hospital No. 19; Major C. C. Waller to Hoboken, N.J.; Capt. R. E. Stifel to Fort McHenry, Md., Hospital No. 2; Capt. J. E. Cashin to Little Rock, Ark., Camp Pike; Capt. H. P. Stark to Biltmore, N.C., Hospital No. 12. (Feb. 15, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Fort McHenry, Md., Hospital No. 2, for duty: Capt. J. H. Hohnstedt and T. R. Payne; 1st Lieut. M. Blanchard, E. O. Daniels and C. G. Mackey. (Feb. 15, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Pittsburgh, Pa., Hospital No. 24, for duty: Capt. J. J. Krebs, 1st Lieut. J. F. Beerman, F. Kleinman and J. J. Madden. (Feb. 15, War D.)

Capt. H. S. Noble, M.C., to Detroit, Mich., Hospital No. 36, for further treatment. (Feb. 15, War D.)

#### DENTAL CORPS.

Major J. H. Tyler, D.C., to San Francisco, Cal., and to Philippine Islands for duty. (Feb. 17, War D.)

Officers of D.C. telegraph to C.G. Western Dept., for assignment to duty: 1st Lieut. F. G. Canine and F. L. Edele. (Feb. 17, War D.)

First Lieut. J. P. D. Mason, D.C., to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty. (Feb. 17, War D.)

Officers of D.C. to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty: Capt. W. H. Delbridge, Jr., and 1st Lieut. J. W. Dickey. (Feb. 17, War D.)

Captains of D.C. to duty as follows: E. B. Ribbles to Spartanburg, S.C., Camp Woodworth; F. L. Cooper to Fort Sill, Okla.; F. J. Bailey to Adecotink, Va., Camp A. Humphreys. (Feb. 15, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. W. A. Moore, D.C., Regular Army, as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Feb. 15, War D.)

#### VETERINARY CORPS.

Capt. W. E. Muldoon, V.C., to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., for duty as instructor in the Infantry Officers' School. (Feb. 15, War D.)

#### SANITARY CORPS.

The following officers of San. Corps to San Francisco for transportation to Siberia for duty with A.E.F.: 1st Lieut. J. H. Hickey and V. E. Lane, 2d Lieut. O. W. Hinds and T. R. Kelly. (Feb. 15, War D.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Officers of C.E. to duty as follows: Major H. C. Boyden to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.; Capt. W. L. Harlow is assigned to 3d Engrs. and to San Francisco to sail about March 5, 1919, for Manila; Capt. W. A. Lyon to 9th Engrs., Camp Courchesne, Texas; Capt. F. S. H. Smith is assigned to 8th Engrs., Camp Baker, El Paso, Texas; 1st Lieut. R. H. Reineck to Bridgeville, S.C.; Capt. B. Duke, Engrs. (Feb. 17, War D.)

Master Engr. (arg.) Michael Posner, Engrs. Detachment, 7th Engrs. will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Jay, N.Y., and will proceed to his home. (Feb. 14, War D.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Officers of O.D. to duty as follows: Col. W. A. Phillips, O.D., is relieved from duty as C.O., Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J.; Capt. W. Z. Roll to Waco, Texas, Camp MacArthur; Capt. M. R. White to Boston, Mass.; 1st Lieut. W. H. E. Royce to Philadelphia, Pa. (Feb. 17, War D.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

Officers of S.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. H. W. Hall to Washington, D.C.; Major H. J. Miller to Washington, D.C.; Capt. F. R. Amthor to Long Beach, N.Y., Hospital No. 39. (Feb. 17, War D.)

Officers of S.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. D. Reeves to Camp Alfred Vail, Little Silver, N.J.; Major H. H. Lawson is attached to the Motor Transport Corps and will proceed to Washington, D.C.; Capt. W. O. Perry to Washington, D.C.; 2d Lieut. M. M. Thompson to Washington, D.C. (Feb. 15, War D.)

#### AIR SERVICE.

Officers of Air Service to duty as follows: Major H. Mulliken to Washington, D.C.; Major A. D. Smith to Washington, D.C.; Major F. M. Kennedy to Pensacola, Fla.; Major J. B. Brooks to Washington, D.C., and to Honolulu, H.T.;

Capt. H. G. Knight to Dallas, Texas; Capt. L. E. Gahrts to 1st Reserve Wing, Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. H. H. Gaghgan to Washington, D.C., Walter Reed General Hospital. (Feb. 17, War D.)

Officers of Air Service to Akron, Ohio, Army balloon and airship detachment, for duty: Capt. T. H. Maenner, E. F. Phillips and R. E. Collins, 1st Lieut. D. R. Cameron and 2d Lieut. W. M. Clare. (Feb. 15, War D.)

Major C. H. Maranville and Capt. J. G. Ayling, Air Service, to Key West, Fla., Naval Air Service Station, for duty. (Feb. 15, War D.)

#### CAVALRY.

9TH—First Serjt. James S. Contee, Troop H, 9th Cav., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will proceed to his home. (Feb. 14, War D.)

11TH—Provisional appointment in the Regular Army of 1st Lieut. T. A. Dobyns, Jr., 11th Cav., is made permanent. (Feb. 14, War D.)

#### Cavalry, Unassigned.

Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. W. Elliott, Jr., Cav., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Feb. 17, War D.)

Major E. W. Hardy, Major, to Camp Lee, Va., Infantry Officers' School, for duty as instructor. (Feb. 17, War D.)

Provisional appointment in the Regular Army of 1st Lieut. J. T. Pierce, Jr., Cav., is made permanent. (Feb. 14, War D.)

Provisional appointment in the Regular Army of Capt. T. E. Price, Cav., is made permanent. (Feb. 15, War D.)

The resignations of the following provisional officers of Cav. as officers of the Army are accepted: 1st Lieut. E. J. Engel, F. J. Simons, T. P. Hazard and 2d Lieut. W. H. Davidson. (Feb. 15, War D.)

#### FIELD ARTILLERY.

18TH—Officers of 18th Field Artillery Brigade, Camp Travis, Texas, to Louisville, Ky., Camp Zachary Taylor, for duty as officers at the F.A.C.O.T.S.: Lieut. Col. E. C. Rutledge, Majors E. C. Hanford, F. L. Miller, J. J. Quill and J. C. Ward, Capt. M. B. Birdseye, W. H. Burns, W. P. Davidson, W. Hackett, J. A. Hatfield, C. M. Howard, G. L. Jones, B. G. Showalter and J. Sipolski, 1st Lieut. M. W. Craig, W. T. Delahant, Jr., E. C. Forsythe, H. E. Freed, J. B. Jones, R. G. Mangum, J. B. Moore, M. V. Scott and L. G. Snyder, 2d Lieut. D. B. Cooke, W. E. Coleman, F. A. Cooper, H. M. Cooper, R. B. Briebeuow, W. H. Griswold, W. L. Pierce and G. E. Kipple. (Feb. 17, War D.)

72D—Col. A. L. P. Sands, 72d F.A., upon demobilization of his regiment, is relieved from present assignment and is assigned to 81st F.A. and will join. (Feb. 17, War D.)

Lieut. Col. T. C. Martin, 72d F.A., from his present assignment and is assigned to 2d F.A., Camp Knox, Ky. (Feb. 15, War D.)

#### Field Artillery, Unassigned.

Officers of F.A. relieved from further duty at Camp Meade, Md., and are assigned as indicated: Capt. R. S. Perrin, 1st Lieut. D. L. Crane, J. W. Middendorf, 2d Lieut. C. K. Dunn assigned to Field Artillery Central Officers' Training School, Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., as student officers; 1st Lieut. T. Wyman to Camp Lee, Va., as a student officer with the Infantry Officers' Training School. (Feb. 17, War D.)

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Col. R. C. F. Goetz to Camp Devens, Mass.; Major R. H. Lee to Washington; 1st Lieut. H. O. Moore as professor at University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill. (Feb. 17, War D.)

Officers assigned as indicated and will join: Major W. J. Jones, 16th F.A., to School of Fire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla.; Major S. Knopf, 47th F.A., to 9th F.A., Fort Sill, Okla.; Capt. R. F. Webb, 48th F.A., to 82d F.A., Fort Bliss, Texas. (Feb. 15, War D.)

Officers are assigned as indicated and will join: Major C. L. Byrns, F.A., to 1st F.A., Fort Sill, Okla.; Capt. W. H. Hays, 80th F.A., to 83d F.A., Camp Knox, Ky. (Feb. 15, War D.)

Officers are assigned as indicated and will join: Capt. E. A. O'Hair, 95th F.A., to 81st F.A., Camp Knox, Ky.; Major A. A. White, 37th F.A., to 83d F.A., Camp Knox, Ky. (Feb. 15, War D.)

Officers relieved from duty at Camp Knox, Ky., and from their present assignment. They are assigned as indicated: Major D. S. Doggett, 73d F.A., to 81st F.A., Camp Knox, Ky.; Major C. J. Rohenberger, 72d F.A., to 2d F.A., Camp Knox, Ky.; Capt. J. V. H. Chellis, 72d F.A., to 81st F.A., Camp Knox, Ky.; Capt. R. E. Croddy, 71st F.A., to 81st F.A., Camp Knox, Ky.; Capt. W. W. Leach, 71st F.A., to 83d F.A., Camp Knox, Ky. (Feb. 15, War D.)

Officers from duty at Camp Stanley, Texas, and assigned as indicated: Major A. Brigham, Jr., 45th F.A., to F.A. Training School, Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.; Capt. R. T. Staples, 45th F.A., to 4th F.A., Camp Stanley, Texas. (Feb. 15, War D.)

Major S. L. Irwin, F.A., is detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at Yale University, New Haven, Conn. (Feb. 15, War D.)

Major J. J. Bachman, F.A., is detailed as professor at Yale University, New Haven, Conn. (Feb. 15, War D.)

Resignations by Prov. Capt. F. B. Tipton, Jr., and Prov. 2d Lieut. C. A. Grasse, F.A., as officers of the Army are accepted. (Feb. 15, War D.)

#### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Lieut. Col. J. C. McPherson, C.A.C. (capt., C.A.C., Regular Army), is honorably discharged as lieutenant colonel, U.S.A., only. (Feb. 17, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. A. P. Patterson, C.A.C., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Feb. 17, War D.)

Capt. B. D. Harmon, C.A.C., to Panama to C.O., Panama Coast Artillery District, Ancon, C.Z., for duty. (Feb. 17, War D.)

Officers of C.A.C. to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty: Capt. H. W. Grant and W. B. Gilmore. (Feb. 17, War D.)

Capt. J. F. Kahle, C.A.C., to Fort Howard, Md., for duty. (Feb. 15, War D.)

Provisional appointment in the Regular Army of 1st Lieut. A. F. Englehart, C.A.C., is made permanent. (Feb. 15, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. E. S. Fraser, C.A.C., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Feb. 15, War D.)

#### INFANTRY.

21ST—The provisional appointments in the Regular Army of the following officers of 21st Inf. are made permanent: Capt. A. F. Biles, Jr., 1st Lieut. P. Overstreet and A. A. Farmer. (Feb. 15, War D.)

35TH—Capt. R. N. Hamilton, 35th Inf., to Washington for duty. (Feb. 15, War D.)

36TH—Provisional appointment in the Regular Army of Capt. W. P. Scobey, 36th Inf., is made permanent. (Feb. 14, War D.)

45TH—Provisional appointment in the Regular Army of Capt. R. M. Wilson, 45th Inf., is made permanent. (Feb. 15, War D.)

62D—Provisional appointment in the Regular Army of Capt. S. M. Tuttle, 62d Inf., is made permanent. (Feb. 15, War D.)

#### Infantry, Unassigned.

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. T. H. Lowe to Camp Upton, N.Y., as camp supply officer; Capt. D. J. Myers to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Capt. C. D. O'Sullivan as professor at University of California, Berkeley, Cal.; Capt. O. J. Endres as professor at Leavenworth High Schools, Leavenworth, Kas.; Capt. R. G. Conley as professor at Georgia Military College, Milledgeville, Ga. (Feb. 17, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to Camp Lee, Va., as students at the Infantry Officers' School: Capt. B. F. Rice and G. W. Robertson, 1st Lieut. N. H. Crowell, N. L. Stearns, P. R. Moosholder and W. B. Taylor, 2d Lieut. M. F. Hall and A. W. McDaniels. (Feb. 17, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to Camp Lee, Va., as students at the Infantry Officers' School: 1st Lieut. D. O. N. Hoffman and L. W. Warner, 2d Lieut. R. H. Applegate, C. M. Boteler, D. B. Bratt, H. R. Upham, H. H. Watton, J. A. Wells, E. T. White, H. V. P. Wilson, P. O. Alkana, C. M. Eyer, S. C. Barrus, W. J. Wallis, J. P. Carroll, V. V. Hebert, S. B. Hetsere, E. J. Mongan and C. P. Rounds. (Feb. 17, War D.)

Major O. S. Wood, Inf., to Charleston, S.C., for duty. (Feb. 17, War D.)

The following resignations of provisional Infantry officers as officers of the Army are accepted: 1st Lieut. M. F. Garvey, E. T. Decker and R. K. Masie, 2d Lieut. R. B. Trevel, F. S. Fitzgerald and J. A. Richards. (Feb. 17, War D.)

Provisional appointment in the Regular Army of Capt. E. L. Poland, Inf. (now on duty with 157th Depot Brigade), is made permanent. (Feb. 15, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. F. R. Defuniak, Jr., to Fort Logan, Colo.; Major L. K. Underhill to Camp Lee, Va.; Major F. R. Palmer to the Chief, Motor Transport Corps; Capt. C. W. Jones to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Capt. J. K. McKee is attached to 21st Inf. and will join; Capt. C. R. Jones to Camp Kearny, Cal. (Feb. 15, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to Camp Lee, Va., for duty: 1st Lieut. F. H. Morse, 2d Lieut. H. F. Dickensheets, B. H. Briggs and C. F. Gloss. (Feb. 15, War D.)

Officers to Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J., for duty: Capt. F. Pride, Inf., and 1st Lieut. O. N. Simmons, Inf. (Feb. 15, War D.)

Temp. 1st Lieut. H. D. Paton, Inf. (provisional 2d Lieut., Inf.), is honorably discharged as a temporary 1st Lieut. only. (Feb. 15, War D.)

The following resignations by provisional officers of Inf. as officers of the Army are accepted: 1st Lieut. L. M. Arnold, L. R. Byington and T. Rayburn, 2d Lieut. A. L. Martin, N. Tuttle, R. Bronson and H. C. McClary. (Feb. 15, War D.)

#### PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The appointment on Aug. 21, 1918, of the following captains, P.S., to the grade of major of Infantry, U.S.A. (emer.), with rank from Aug. 1, 1918, are announced: E. Spoth, C. M. Spears, F. Darman, W. G. Carter, G. H. Wright, J. Perez-Brown, W. Burkle, C. F. Codori, R. T. Bowman, E. Parlt, C. T. Alden, R. B. Miller, B. B. Bowen, F. M. Armstrong, J. C. Thomas and I. J. Nichol. (Feb. 15, War D.)

The appointment on Sept. 27, 1918, of Capt. D. J. Mayahan, P.S., to major, Sig. Corps, U.S.A., from Aug. 1, 1918, is announced. (Feb. 15, War D.)

#### PLACED ON DETACHED OFFICERS' LIST.

The names of Col. J. J. Hornbrook, J. D. L. Hartman and F. M. Caldwell, Cav. (brigadier generals, U.S.A.), are placed on the D.O.L., vice Col. R. D. Walsh, G. O. Cress and S. G. Jones, Cav., whose names are removed. (Feb. 17, War D.)

#### RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. H. M. Hobbs, retired, will report to the Superintendent, U.S.M.A., West Point, N.Y., for duty until the end of the academic year, Aug. 20, 1919, when he will proceed to his home. (Feb. 17, War D.)

Lieut. Col. L. R. Hare, retired, from active duty to home. (Feb. 15, War D.)

#### MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

The following officers will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, for duty: Col. J. B. Allison, S.O.; Majors H. L. Taylor, G.S.; C. B. Rucker, Capt. S. A. Wood, Jr., D. M. Hoagland and E. C. Williams, Inf.; Majors E. J. Dwan and H. Polk, Cav., and S. L. James, S.C. (Feb. 15, War D.)

Officers from duty at U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, to Fort Riley, Kan., for duty with 164th Depot Brigade: Major W. M. Modisette, Cav.; Capt. H. Dempewolf and E. W. Leard, Inf. (Feb. 15, War D.)

Officers now at Air Service Depot, Garden City, N.Y., to Ancon, Panama, C.Z., for duty: 1st Lieut. R. C. W. Blesley, 2d Lieut. J. H. McCabe, T. C. Tonkin, C. B. Austin and J. R. Duggan, Air Ser.; 2d Lieut. M. D. Adams, D. O. Watson and J. F. Whitley, Field Art., and 2d Lieut. J. R. Adams, Air Ser. (Feb. 15, War D.)

#### CROSSES AND MEDALS FOR A.E.F.

By direction of the President the Distinguished Service Cross and the Medal of Honor have been awarded by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Force to the following officers and enlisted men for acts of gallantry at the time and places mentioned, all in 1918, as indicated in the General Orders here noted:

#### G.O. 12, JAN. 17, 1919, WAR DEPT.

Publishes a list of awards of distinguished service medals, which appeared in our issue of Jan. 25, page 758-59.

#### G.O. 13, JAN. 18, 1919, WAR DEPT.

##### I.—Medal of Honor awarded in the A.E.F.

Second Lieut.—Donald M. Call, Tank Corps, near Varennes on Sept. 26.

II. and III.—Medal of Honor Awarded Posthumously in A.E.F.  
Capt.—Alex. R. Skinner, 138th Inf., at Cheppy on Sept. 26.  
Corpl.—Jas. D. Heriot, 118th Inf., at Vaux-Audigny on Oct. 12.  
Pet.—Robert L. Blackwell, 119th Inf., near Saint-Souplet on Oct. 11.

##### IV.—Citation Rescinded.

Corpl.—So much of G.O. 133, War D., 1918, as announces the award of the Distinguished Service Cross to Corpl. James D. Heriot, 118th Inf., is rescinded.

V.—Medal of Honor Awarded Posthumously in A.E.F.  
Pvt.—George Dilboy, 103d Inf., near Belleau on July 18.

VI.—Distinguished Service Crosses awarded in the A.E.F.  
Second Lieut.—Bogan H. Arthur, 12th Aero Sqdn., in the Saint Mihiel salient on Sept. 12. Also a bronze leaf for action while on artillery regale on Oct. 18-30.

Corpl.—Earl H. Patterson, 109th Field Art., near Apremont on Oct. 4.

VII. and VIII.—D.S.C. Awarded in the A.E.F.

Capt.—Everett R. Cook, 91st Aero Sqdn., near Damvillers on Sept. 26.

First Lieut.—Hugh L. Fontaine, 49th Aero Pursuit Sqdn., in the region of Hagenville on Sept. 14. A bronze leaf is also awarded for action near Champigneulle on Oct. 10.

Lansing C. Holden, Air Ser., 1st Pursuit Group, near Montigny on Oct. 23.

George C. Kony, 91st Aero Sqdn., near Jamets on Oct. 9.  
John H. Lambert, 91st Aero Sqdn., near Stenay on Oct. 30.  
Second Lieut.—John B. Lee, 24th Aero Sqdn., near Mézières on Nov. 3.

Serjt.—Ralph Elmer, 361st Inf., near Genes on Sept. 26.  
C. A. Cayton, 12th Field Art., at Givry on Oct. 15.  
Lawrence Wininger, 60th Coast Art., near Montblainville on Oct. 4.

Corpl.—Vivian S. Lawrence, Jr., 306th San. Train, near Ger-court on Sept. 29.



Robert Bly, 168th Inf., near the Côte de Chatillon on Oct. 15.  
William H. Hames, 372d Inf., near Busay Farm and Sechauf on Sept. 28-29.  
Preston F. Walsh, 372d Inf., near Monthois on Sept. 27-Oct. 7.  
William B. Witherell, 168th Inf., near the Côte de Chatillon on Oct. 15-16.  
Second Lieut.—James E. Breslen, 168th Inf., near Côte de Chatillon on Oct. 15.  
Robert G. Drouhin, French Army, attached to 372d Inf., near Monthois on Sept. 27.  
Robert M. Goodhall, 321st M.G. Bn., at Belair Farm, near Font-a-Housson on Sept. 12.  
Harry O. Sessions, 372d Inf., near Busay Farm on Sept. 28.  
George Wichart, French Army, attached to 372d Inf., near Monthois on Sept. 27-Oct. 7.  
Harvey Wilson, 372d Inf., near Busay Farm on Sept. 28-29.  
Sergeant—Jon Britton, 138th Inf., at Varennes on Sept. 26.  
Ira M. Payne, 372d Inf., near Sechauf on Sept. 29.  
Herbert S. Taylor, 138th Inf., at Cheppy on Sept. 26.  
Corporal—Clifton Merrimon, 372d Inf., near Busay Farm on Sept. 27.  
Joseph Prusti, 168th Inf., east of Grandpré on Oct. 16.  
Pvt.—Clifford Crawford, 372d Inf., near Busay Farm on Sept. 28-29.  
George Gross, 372d Inf., near Sechauf on Sept. 29.  
Jack Herschewitz, 308th Inf., near Binarville on Sept. 29.  
Samuel H. Johns, 372d Inf., near Busay Farm on Sept. 29.  
John J. Monson, 308th Inf., near Binarville on Sept. 29.  
Clarence R. Van Alsea, 372d Inf., near Busay Farm on Sept. 28.

### III.—D.S.C. Awarded Posthumously in A.E.F.

First Lieut.—Oscar B. Nelson, 168th Inf., at La Tailleur Farm

on Oct. 16. Also a bronze leaf for action at La Tailleur Farm on Oct. 16.  
Pvt.—Joseph D. Archer, 117th Inf., near Montfaucon on Oct. 11.  
William Z. Bell, 108th Inf., east of Grandpré on Oct. 15.

### G.O. 16, JAN. 22, 1919, WAR DEPT.

#### I. and II.—Medals of Honor Awarded in the A.E.F.

Capt.—Edward C. Allworth, 60th Inf., at Cléry-le-Petit on Nov. 5.  
George H. Mallon, 132d Inf., in the Bois de Forges on Sept. 26.  
First Lieut.—James C. Dozier, 118th Inf., near Montbrehain on Oct. 8.  
Harold A. Farlong, 353d Inf., near Bantheville on Nov. 1.  
George S. Robb, 369th Inf., near Sechauf on Sept. 29-30.  
Samuel Woodhill, 60th Inf., at Cuneil on Oct. 12.  
Sergeant—Garvey E. Foster, 118th Inf., near Montbrehain on Oct. 8.  
Richmond H. Hilton, 118th Inf., at Brancourt on Oct. 11.  
Philip C. Katz, 363d Inf., near Echfontaine on Sept. 26.  
Johannes S. Anderson, 132d Inf., at Consenvoye on Oct. 8.  
Sydney G. Gumperts, 132d Inf., in the Bois de Forges on Sept. 26.  
Willie Sandlin, 132d Inf., at Bois de Forges on Sept. 26.  
Lloyd M. Seibert, 364th Inf., near Epinoyville on Sept. 26.  
Corporal—John C. Villepigue, 118th Inf., at Vaux-Andigny on Oct. 15.  
Pvt.—Archie C. Peck, 307th Inf., in the Argonne Forest on Oct. 6.  
Calvin J. Ward, 117th Inf., near Estrées on Oct. 8.  
Frank J. Burt, 9th Inf., near Médéc Farm on Oct. 3.  
John J. Kelly, 6th Regt., U.S.M.C., at Blanc Mont Ridge on Oct. 3.  
Berger Loman, 132d Inf., near Consenvoye on Oct. 9.  
Clayton K. Slack, 124th M.G. Bn., near Consenvoye on Oct. 8.

III.—Medals of Honor Awarded Posthumously in the A.E.F.  
Lieut. Col.—Emory J. Pike, div. M.O. officer, 82d Div., near Vandiers on Sept. 15.  
Major—Oscar F. Miller, 361st Inf., near Genes on Sept. 28.  
Second Lieut.—J. H. Wickert, 353d Inf., near Limes on Sept. 12.  
Sergeant—William Sawelson, 312th Inf., at Grandpré on Oct. 26.  
Corporal—Harold W. Roberts, 344th Bn., Tank Corps, in the Montebreu Woods on Oct. 4.  
Pvt.—Nels Wold, 138th Inf., near Cheppy on Sept. 26.

### IV.—D.S.C. Awarded in the A.E.F.

First Lieut.—Henry Christiansen, 101st Ambulance Co., at Saulx on Sept. 28-29.  
Thomas M. Jarvey, Ord. Dept., 1st Army, Observation Group, near Longuyon on Oct. 31.  
Albert J. Shurtle, 215th M.G. Bn., near Bethincourt on Sept. 26.  
Corporal—John W. Ayers, 115th Inf., near Sivy on Oct. 18.  
Pvt.—Philip F. Smith, 115th Inf., near Verdun on Oct. 13.

### V.—D.S.C. Awarded Posthumously in the A.E.F.

Second Lieut.—John D. Cosgrove, 139th Inf., near Charpenry on Sept. 26-27.  
Harry Rogers, 319th Inf., near Binarville on Oct. 2-6.  
Sergeant—Chas. H. Adrean, 107th Inf., east of Ronssay on Sept. 29.  
Robert J. Kline, 168th Inf., near Genes on Oct. 5.  
118th Inf., at Plamette on Aug. 9-15.  
Corporal—Ralph E. Tabor, 105th Inf., east of Ronssay on Sept. 29.  
Pvt.—Russell P. Byington, 105th Inf., east of Ronssay on Sept. 29.  
Joseph Friel, 308th Inf., near Binarville on Oct. 2-5.  
Earl W. Lautenlager, 108th Inf., east of Ronssay on Sept. 29.  
Alpheus E. Stewart, 107th Inf., east of Ronssay on Sept. 29.

### CASUALTIES IN FORCES ABROAD.

The casualties in the American Expeditionary Force in France reported to Feb. 19 were given out as follows:

Killed in action, 31,016; lost at sea, 732; died of wounds, 13,083; died of accident and other causes, 2,853; died

of disease, 19,571. Total deaths, 67,255. Wounded, 181,363; missing, 7,787. Grand total, 256,405.

### Commissioned casualties reported in lists of Feb. 15-22, inclusive.

#### KILLED IN ACTION.

##### Lieutenants.

Bryne, Joseph Patrick, New York city.  
Clements, Walter L., Massillon, Ohio.  
McKensie, John J., Jersey City, N.J.  
O'Brien, William H., Montgomery, W.Va.

##### DIED OF DISEASE.

##### Brigadier General.

McIndoe, James F., Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

##### Captains.

Caro, Heiman, Chelsea, Mass.  
Dever, Tracey C., Chicago, Ill.  
Hughes, Reginald W., Indianapolis, Ind.  
McSherry, Cyprian, Baltimore, Md.

##### Lieutenants.

Armstrong, Angus Griffin, Franklin, Pa.  
Daniel, George E., New Orleans, La.  
Leonard, Frank S., Indianapolis, Ind.  
Moore, Roxie P., Mason, Nev.

##### Nurse.

Eisfeldt, Thelma, San Francisco, Cal.

#### DIED OF WOUNDS.

##### Lieutenants.

Idtschert, John H., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Powers, Ralph E., Amherst, Ohio.

#### DIED FROM ACCIDENT AND OTHER CAUSES.

##### Colonel.

Arnold, Percy Weir, Brooklyn, N.Y.

##### Captain.

Pound, Harold H., Detroit, Mich.

##### Lieutenants.

Holeten, Arthur J., Wrentham, N.J.

##### Nurse.

Kulp, Lorain H., South Pottstown, Pa.

#### WOUNDED SEVERELY.

##### Lieutenant Colonel.

Turek, Raymond O., Jacksonville, Fla.

##### Major.

Barngrove, James L., St. Louis, Mo.

##### Captains.

Collins, Edward Z., Tacoma, Wash.  
Cook, Charles Hamilton, Lockawanna, N.Y.  
Cook, Ernest Vincent, Somerset, Pa.  
Ehert, John F., Brookham, Texas.  
Fitz Simmons, James R., Milwaukee, Wis.  
Ojard, Otto A., Portland, Ore.  
Schmidt, Feodora O., Baltimore, Md.  
Sumner, Lee, Winston-Salem, N.C.  
Towery, Forrest L., Athens, Texas.

##### Lieutenants.

Allison, Herbert L., Nashville, Tenn.  
Altman, Mal, Wauchula, Fla.  
Ball, Logan M., St. Louis, Mo.  
Barton, Jesse M., Barton, Mo.  
Beery, Otto Russell, Barchenot, Ind.  
Bertin, Alfred E., Sierra Madre, Cal.  
Bibb, William C., Solms, Ala.  
Booth, Elton S., Southold, N.Y.  
Brenner, Jacob P., Youngstown, Ohio.  
Burchard, Seneca B., Jamestown, N.Y.  
Burruss, John W., Richmond, Va.  
Carver, Leland M., Clinton, N.J.  
Cernaghan, Albert L., Eau Claire, Wis.  
Clark, Loyal Thomas, Redburg, Wis.  
Clifford, John J., Brooklyn, N.Y.  
Coates, Arthur Emmott, East St. Louis, Ill.  
Cobb, John J., Petersburg, Ill.  
Crawford, Robert L., New York city.  
Crea, James Harrison, Mara, Pa.  
Fenner, Fred A., Fond du Lac, Wis.  
Folsom, Leon L., McRae, Ga.  
Gobus, Alexander, Chicago, Ill.  
Goldstein, Herman, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Gordon, John H., Rensselaerville, N.Y.  
Hartman, John A., Chicago, Ill.  
Hays, Harland Roger, Gays Mills, Wis.  
Higgins, E. A., Halifax, N.C.  
Hoover, Ernest J., Altoona, Pa.  
Johnston, Roy C., North Weymouth, Mass.  
Krumach, Herbert P., New York city.  
Lewis, Walter P., San Francisco, Cal.  
Mallon, Frank O., Germantown, Pa.  
Morse, William H., Billings, Mont.  
Moragne, Henri, Cross Plains, Texas.  
Morgan, Daniel B., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Morgan, Riley Earl, New York city.  
Newman, Walter S., Toledo, Ohio.  
Norliss, Eric, Roxobel, N.C.  
Nowlin, Joseph O., Lynchburg, Va.  
Parson, Kenneth Gilbert, Boston, Mass.  
Pierocall, John B., Mayfield, Ky.  
Pomeroy, Harold W., Kalamazoo, Mich.  
Porter, Gordon L., Wichita, Falls, Texas.  
Radford, Paul O., Leavenworth, Kas.  
Ranlett, Louis F., Anurndale, Mass.  
Saladine, John Walter, Winchester, Mass.  
Saville, Randolph M., New York city.  
Schivry, Edson M., San Francisco, Cal.  
Shaffer, Walter S., Ephrata, Pa.  
Shriver, Alfred, New Brighton, N.Y.  
Sieber, John H., Houston, Texas.  
Smealla, J. Donald, Amsterdam, N.Y.  
Smith, McKee, St. Louis, Mo.

Smith, Samuel T., Conway, Ark.

Smith, Sam, Monroe, La.  
Smith, Schuyler W., Dexter, N.M.  
Snyder, Claude Edwin, Altoona, Pa.  
Sorra, William B., Chatham, Va.  
Sullivan, A. Pledger, Cleveland, Tenn.  
Tanner, Arthur M., Kalamazoo, Mich.  
Terrall, Ralph Eliot, Reinbeck, Iowa.  
Thompson, Robert F., Tulsa, Okla.  
Tongate, James M., Brownwood, Texas.  
Turner, Walter Lee, Jr., East Falls Church, Va.  
Walker, Arthur M., Northampton, Mass.  
Warner, Hunt, Northampton, Mass.  
Warrender, Leo David, Anderson, Ind.  
Welborne, William E., Dallas, Texas.  
Wheeler, William D., Gainesville, Fla.  
Williams, Thomas C., Whitestone, N.Y.  
Winchester, Earle B., Albany, N.Y.  
Woodfill, Samuel, Fort Thomas, Ky.  
Wurster, Lloyd Edward, Linden, Pa.

#### WOUNDED, DEGREE UNDETERMINED.

##### Colonel.

Peck, Robert H., Shafter, Hawaii.

##### Lieutenant Colonel.

Canfeld, George H., Vacaville, Cal.

##### Major.

Harries, Herbert L., Washington, D.C.

##### Captains.

Black, Percy, Washington, D.C.  
Boyle, John E., Beaver Falls, Pa.  
Cole, Roscoe F., Marshall, Ill.  
English, Thomas V., Jr., Mount Pleasant, Tenn.  
Frend, Harold, New York city.  
Goff, William M., Maryville, Ohio.  
Holahan, Joseph A., Flushing, N.Y.  
Holderman, Nelson M., La Jolla, Cal.  
Littlejohn, Kenneth S., Montclair, N.J.  
Pattillo, Frank A., Tampa, Fla.  
Plumley, Richard G., Glenbrook, Conn.  
Smith, Arthur T., Williamsport, Pa.  
Steward, John H., Hoopston, Ill.  
Strickland, John H., Corvill, Ark.  
Winstead, John Armistead, Nashville, N.C.

##### Lieutenants.

Alderson, Paul E., Ada, Okla.  
Allen, Darius, Colorado Springs, Colo.  
Ambler, Harry A., St. Louis, Mo.  
Antoxi, Don Joseph, Buffalo, N.Y.  
Beaton, Robert R., Boston, Portsmouth, Va.  
Benson, Walter B., Chicago, Ill.  
Braden, John B., Watoka, Ill.  
Broyles, Richard J., Atlanta, Ga.  
Brown, Barrett F., Warren, Ohio.  
Bruce, Edwin C., Bamberg, S.C.  
Burbank, Clinton M., New York city.  
Burhan, Harry H., Superior, Cal.  
Burt, Edmund F., Texarkana, Ark.  
Burton, Orin, Lawrenceburg, Tenn.  
Carlin, Thomas G., Brooklyn, N.Y.  
Carlson, Francis O. P., Somerville, Mass.  
Case, Ronald A., Syracuse, N.Y.  
Cermack, Glen S., Cleveland, Ohio.  
Chiarello, Luciano, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
Clark, John Roland, Clinton, Mich.  
Cocks, John H., Disputants, Va.  
Connelly, Edmund J., New York city.  
Fawcett, Roscoe, Portland, Ore.  
Frier, Floyd H., Minneapolis, Minn.  
Geddes, Allan Huntington, Cantonville, Wyo.  
Geerts, Henry Arthur, Holland, Mich.  
George, James H., New York city.  
Goren, Preston N., Sherman, Texas.  
Gerhard, Francis J., East Orange, N.J.  
Gilbert, Harold Napoleon, Ualeol, Texas.  
Good, Newton E., San Antonio, Texas.  
Shedden, Robert, Barnett, Taunton, Mass.  
Granger, Farley E., San Jose, Cal.  
Gribo, Robert, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
Grimes, Eustis B., Belmont, Mass.  
Guynn, Mack S., Hillsville, Va.  
Hagan, Frank Eugene, Nashville, Tenn.  
Hagan, Frederic W., Truro, Iowa.  
Haggard, Ashley P., Elkhart, Kas.  
Hall, Frank V., San Angelo, Texas.  
Hanson, William L., Belleville, Ill.  
Harbour, William O., Dorchester, Mass.  
Haug, Loren, Canton, S.C.  
Hawley, Don Millian, Evanston, Ill.  
Holliday, Samuel C., El Paso, Texas.  
Holmes, Nathaniel, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Hood, Burke, Jacksonville, Fla.  
Hornsbrough, Walter N., Syracuse, N.Y.  
Jeffers, George Linwood, South Richmond, Va.  
Johnson, Niles B., Hartford, Conn.  
Johnson, Raymond O., Lowell, Ind.  
Kemp, Waldo S., New York city.  
Keough, Otis Edmund, St. Louis, Mo.  
Klein, Robert Gottfried, Montross, Colo.  
Kraft, Fred A., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
Lloyd, Austin McLane, Cleveland, Ohio.  
Lloyd, Wilbur Kay, Fort Worth, Texas.  
Lounell, William Charles, Cybur, Miss.  
McEvers, John H., Orofino, Idaho.  
Marquard, Otto W. G., Brooklyn, N.Y.  
Martin, Edwin B., Fort Worth, Texas.  
Martin, Watt Jr., Winston-Salem, N.C.  
Maurer, Frank R., Detroit, Mich.  
Miller, Charles A., Dayton, Ohio.  
Miller, Edwin H., Nashville, Tenn.  
Miller, Ward G., Barbenton, Ohio.  
Minnis, John G., Parsons, Kas.  
Morris, Harold B., Sag Harbor, N.Y.  
Murdock, John H., Charleston, S.C.  
Neagle, Leo M., Elmhurst, N.Y.  
Nickolson, Hudson, Wichita Falls, Texas.

O'Donnell, John Lawrence, Chicago, Ill.  
Parker, Farrar B., New Orleans, La.  
Paxmole, Vine B., Hartford, Conn.  
Perryman, Curtis Barbes, Chillicothe, Mo.  
Pickard, Sam, Lawrence, Kas.  
Pihlgard, Eric F., Chicago, Ill.  
Pottier, Herman, Madison, Ind.  
Reber, Selah M., Fremont, Mich.  
Reimel, Stewart E., Bartonville, Pa.  
Reusnow, Edward L., Chicago, Ill.  
Ryan, Thomas F., Bridgeport, Conn.  
Santora, Walker, Ashland, Wis.  
Schmidt, George P., Cicero, Ill.  
Smallwood, Clarence G., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Smith, Albert M., Buffalo, Wyo.  
Spence, David A., Nashville, Tenn.  
Spony, Albert, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
Srb, Adolph Francis, Dodge, Neb.  
Stah, Carl J., East Clarendon, Ohio.  
Stout, Francis J., St. Louis, Mo.  
Tilden, Walter O., Froburg, Md.  
Tighman, George O., Cape Charles, Va.  
Traphoner, Harry, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Walker, Earle G., Berea, Ohio.  
Weakland, Raymond, Rosebud, Pa.  
Wearne, Edwin H., Denver, Colo.  
Wiggins, Milton C., Cottage Grove, Tenn.  
Wright, George D., San Antonio, Texas.  
Wygan, Laurence G., Hornell, N.Y.

#### WOUNDED SLIGHTLY.

##### Majors.

Bulkeley, Morgan G., Hartford, Conn.  
Bullington, John Jefferson, Vandalia, Ill.  
Fortescue, Granville, Washington, D.C.  
McColloch, Frank C., Baker, Ore.  
Mendenhall, John Ross, Peilham, N.Y.  
Patterson, Frederick W., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Awl, Francis A., Harrisburg, Pa.  
Browne, Lawrence P., Hurley, N.M.  
Burris, Vix Kingley, Kansas City, Mo.  
Carswell, Stuart Randall, Carswell-Elmore, Del.  
Cole, Philip G., Brooklyn, N.Y.  
Corvill, John R., Lincolnton, N.C.  
Cranson, James W., Rockford, Ill.  
Ernsberger, Dale D., Ada, Ohio.  
Glasgow, Lawrence Bourdette, Lakewood, Ohio.  
Grove, Harry Fern, Larned, Kas.  
Kemp, John D., San Antonio, Texas.  
Luth, William J. O., Brooklyn, N.Y.  
McAdams, Howard B., Minneapolis, Minn.  
Marr, Walter Wynn, Chicago, Ill.  
Murphy, Timothy H., Denver, Colo.  
Murray, Thomas S., DeKalb, Ill.  
Offinger, Earle O., Cleveland, Ohio.  
Parker, Harold P., Boston, Mass.  
Pecks, William D., Chicago, Ill.  
Reddan, William J., East Orange, N.J.  
Reynolds, Dorrance, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.  
Shaw, Lewis Edward, New York city.  
Sileo, John A., Danville, Ohio.  
Thomas, Benjamin F., Gibson City, Ill.  
Ward, Albert H., Paterson, N.J.  
Williams, Frank Marion, Tampa, Fla.  
Wynne, Frank A., Dallas, Texas.

##### Lieutenants.

Aldrich, M. L., no address given.  
Allen, Charles, St. Louis, Mo.  
Amy, Henry J., New York city.  
Ayrre, William, New Orleans, La.  
Bernstein, Alfred M., Pottsville, Pa.  
Butterfield, George D., Bay City, Mich.  
Blackman, Sweeney L., Washington, D.C.  
Blanchard, Carl H., Wilton, Me.  
Booth, Charles, Michigan City, Ind.  
Brown, Everett M., Bowie, Texas.  
Brown, Leon L., Cherry Valley, Ill.  
Burgess, John, Adams, S.C.  
Burns, William B., Des Moines, Ia.  
Carpenter, James H., McLean, Texas.  
Carier, Paul D., Knoxville, Tenn.  
Carley, Fraser E., Babylon, N.Y.  
Case, Thomas V., Chicago, Ill.  
Chamberlain, Rodman W., New Britain, Conn.  
Christensen, Walter, Oakland, Cal.  
Cocka, Eugene Rankin, Asheville, N.C.  
Corbett, Jesse B., Savannah, Ga.  
Crandall, H. W., Chicago, Ill.  
Cray, Harold O., Roseville, Ill.  
Cress, Orion W., Walla Walla, Wash.  
Davidson, Robert L., Sedalia, Mo.  
De Loisel, Harold O., Brooklyn, N.Y.  
De Monte, Emmett J., Hondo, Texas.  
Denison, David S., Poland, Ohio.  
Dewey, Lynn Milton, LeRoy, Kas.  
Dickinson, Jonathan O., Booneville, Mo.  
Dorsey, G. C., Chicago, Ill.  
Douglas, Augusta, Birmingham, Ala.  
Duddleson, William Jefferson, East Ely, Nev.  
Edwards, James O., Eakly, Okla.  
Elliott, Paul B., Dorchester, Mass.  
Epperson, Carriek H., Winchester, Ky.  
Ericson, Arents J., Bode, Iowa.  
Fitzpatrick, William E., San Francisco, Cal.  
Floyd, Arthur, Phoenix, Va.  
Foreman, Drexel Gould, Newton, Ill.  
Frees, Russell A., Edison, Pa.  
Fred, Paul M., Fairmount, Ind.  
Frederley, Paul, Swartmore, Pa.  
Fripp, Frank G., New York city.  
Gan, James J., New York city.  
Gillis, Alexander J., Carbondale, Pa.  
Gray, William, Elizabeth, N.J.  
Hages, George M., Forest Hill, N.Y.  
Hagen, Dorey W., Jamestown, N.D.  
Haley, William A., Jr., Clifton Forge, Va.

Hall, Egbert O., Athens, Texas.  
Hamilton, Joseph S., Ridgefield Park, N.J.  
Harbert, Ralph W., Detroit, Mich.  
Harbour, Schuyler Colfax, St. Louis, Mo.  
Harris, Morgan King, Asbury Park, N.J.  
Harris, Robert, Erwin, Tenn.  
Harris, Rufus, Monroe, Ga.  
Harvey, Thayer A., Houston, Texas.  
Hill, Terrell W., Columbus, Ga.  
Horning, Albert W., Savannah, Ga.  
Johnson, Lawrence T., Los Angeles, Cal.  
Johnson, Sebastian K., Swannec, Tenn.  
Johnson, William G., Okaloosa, Kas.  
Keeley, Ralph C., Blacksburg, Va.  
Kennedy, William P., Baltimore, Md.  
Kinsella, Thomas J., St. Louis, Mo.  
Kipp, Marcus, Hoesick Falls, N.Y.  
Kramer, John S., Fairbault, Minn.  
Kusner, Ernest Frederic, Cairo, Ill.  
Lava, Robert W., Baltimore, Md.  
Learman, James E., Milwaukee, Wis.  
Learnard, Ralph K., Joliet, Ill.  
Lee, Lawrence A., Washington, D.C.  
LeRoy, Frank C., Athens, Ohio.  
Livermore, Russell B., Yonkers, N.Y.  
Loftus, Frank A., Sherman, Texas.  
Logan, Joseph A., Milton, Pa.  
Lowe, Walter, St. Louis, Mo.  
McChesney, Donald S., Syracuse, N.Y.  
McDuffie, David P., Columbus, Ga.  
McKenny, Charles H., Quincy, Mass.  
McCormick, Edwin L., Muskegon, Mich.  
McLaughlin, James R., Alledo, Ill.  
McLeod, Marion F., Charleston, S.C.  
McMurray, Charles T., Nashville, Tenn.  
Markoe, Stephen C., Penllyn, Pa.  
Marshall, Herbert E., Brooklyn, N.Y.  
Martin, Thomas J., Fredericksburg, Texas.  
Messimer, Carroll, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Moore, James E., Kenova, W. Va.  
Moore, John I., Helena, Ark.  
Morse, Harold B., Toledo, Ohio.  
Munger, Earl L., Hunter, Mo.  
Myer, Erskine K., Boulder, Colo.  
Niver, George E., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Oberist, Lyman C., Syracuse, N.Y.  
Orr, Donald J., Detroit, Mich.  
Ould, Robert, Fresno, Cal.  
Parsons, Tarlton P., Petersburg, Va.  
Patton, George P., Indianapolis, Ind.  
Porter, Joseph R., La Salle, N.Y.  
Powell, Lester J., Saca, Mo.  
Power, Herman, Prairie Creek, Ind.  
Redvick, Robert M., Paterson, N.J.  
Riddle, Baxter C., Bowling Green, S.C.  
Rins, Donald D., Blue Earth, Minn.  
Ritzer, Frederic C., Newark, N.J.  
Roe, William B., Brooklyn, N.Y.  
Rosell, Frank A., Jr., Milwaukee, Wis.  
Sabin, Kenneth D., Helena, Mont.  
Schiff, Herman, Chicago, Ill.  
Scott, John P., Alexandria, Va.  
Senior, John G., Waverly, Kas.  
Shantz, Joseph E., Winnetka, Ill.  
Sisson, Jean, Winthrop, Mass.  
Sharpe, John B., Columbia, Tenn.  
Slaughter, Malcolm, Hutley, N.J.  
Smith, Charles T., Hopkins, S.C.  
Smith, Darwin J., Sacramento, Cal.  
Smith, Morell, Newtown, Pa.  
Smythe, Ben L., Dallas, Texas.  
Snyder, J. R., Swarthmore, Pa.  
Stein, Harry E., Rev. N.Y.  
Spanning, Roger W., Lancaster, N.H.  
Spencer, Howard C., Richmond, Va.  
Stotesbury, Reuben R., Swanquarter, N.C.  
Stotter, Henry G., Albany, N.Y.  
Strolo, Glenn F., Chaddron, N.C.  
Sullivan, Lester E., Madella, Minn.  
Surber, Paul D., New York city.  
Surlis, Joseph K., Brookline, Mass.  
Walters, Preston, Memphis, Tenn.  
Wells, LeRoy T., Wantagh, N.Y.  
White, John E., Jr., Anderson, S.C.  
Williams, John J., Berlin, Wis.  
Wood, Gerrit W., Geneva, N.Y.  
Worthington, Leland G., Hagerstown, Md.

#### Chaplain.

Brown, Arthur H., Atlantic Highlands, N.J.

#### RELEASED FROM GERMAN PRISON CAMPS.

Staminger—Lieut. L. R. Sinclair, Alberta, Canada.

Various Camps—Capt.: Henry A. House, Duluth, Minn.; Orren E. Safford, Minneapolis, Minn.; Lieut.: Frank O. David, Columbus, Ga.; Fred T. Shoemaker, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Repatriated—Lieut. William H. Bateman, El Paso, Texas.

Lieut. John H. Smith, of New Bedford, Mass., has been reported released from Antwerp, Germany, and to have arrived at Dover and sent to hospital in London.

Lieut. Henry B. Frost, of Arlington, Mass., is reported to have died of wounds received in action Aug. 20, while a prisoner of war in Germany.

Killed in action, previously reported missing—Lieut.: Charles P. Anderson, Chicago, Ill.; William Bateman, Wayne, Pa.; Eric H. Cummings, Grainfield, Kas.

Erroneously reported wounded, degree undetermined—Lieut. John H. Stewart, Bald Knob, Ark.

Wounded, degree undetermined, previously reported killed—Lieut.: John Volkman, Rochester, N.Y.; Harvey Oseaver, Hinsdale, Ill.



**KING & KING**

Attorneys in the Court of Claims for Army and Navy Officers.  
728 SEVENTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D.C.

**SANDFORD & SANDFORD** MERCHANT TAILORS  
AND IMPORTERS  
**Makers of Officers' Uniforms**

542 FIFTH AVENUE, S.W. corner 45th St., NEW YORK.

**DEVORE & RAYNOLDS CO.,**  
ARTISTS' MATERIALS of EVERY DESCRIPTION

Catalogues of our various departments on request  
NEW YORK—101 Fulton St. CHICAGO—176 Randolph St.

**CAPTAIN WITH TEMPORARY COMMISSION** desires, upon discharge from service, to secure position with some university as an instructor in the military department. More than sixteen years' military experience. Student for three years in the Garrison School for Army Officers. An instructor during the present emergency in the Army Service Schools. On duty for five years at one of the leading military schools of the United States. Well qualified to coach rifle and pistol teams. Has had considerable class room experience, and can conduct classes in theoretical as well as practical work. Correspondence solicited. Address Box 125, Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

**WANTED:** Musicians on all instruments for the 49th Infantry Band. Have good positions to offer good men. Those who double on string preferred, others write. A good post, good quarters, and a good opportunity to study music. Address Lieut. F. A. Lewis, Band Leader 49th Infantry, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Flag of Civil War (45 stars): New York Times 1863-1865; also New York Herald 1863 for sale or exchange. Uncle was Civil War Veteran. If interested address Rosemary Glover O'Sullivan, 563 West 159th St., New York city.

**RIFLE SCORE CARDS**, all courses, carried in stock. Also 100 other Standard Forms. Watson Press, El Paso, Texas.

**WANTED:** For position as Assistant to Commandant, Retired Non-Commissioned Officer. One who is thoroughly acquainted with Infantry Drill Regulations. Must be well recommended. Duties commence March 1. Apply Commandant, New York State School of Agriculture, Farmingdale, L.I.

The Medal of Honor Legion of the U.S. recently changed its name to the Army and Navy Legion of Valor, U.S.A., in order to admit to its membership the men who have been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. Application may be made to Commander George W. Bruen, 738 St. Marks Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y., or to Adjutant John Brennan, 389 Third St., Brooklyn.

**UNIFORM EXCHANGE:**  
Officers' Uniforms and Equipment BOUGHT, SOLD or EXCHANGED. Imported Sam Brown Belts at \$3.50 each (worth \$12.00 each).  
**SLOAN'S MILITARY SHOP,**  
217 West 55th Street, New York.

**FIELD ARTILLERY OFFICER**, age 31, active, energetic, West Point Graduate recently retired after 13 years' service, including four years as instructor U.S. Military Academy, desires position with educational institution to take effect on or after Sept. 1, 1919. Can teach chemistry, electricity, mineralogy, geology or physics in addition to military subjects. Address Assistant Professor of Chemistry, West Point, New York.

**POSITION AS WATCHMAN, CABETAKER OR ANY OTHER POSITION** requiring a reliable man is desired by a retired First Sergeant with over 25 years' active service in the Regular Army, and the best of recommendations as to his reliability from several Army officers under which he has served. Address Box 123, Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

**ARMY OFFICER** with ten years' experience desires connection with "up-to-date" Military School in North or West. Executive ability and technical training. State location and salary first letter. Address Box 124, c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

**BANNERMAN'S ARMY-NAVY AUCTION BARGAIN CATALOG**, 428 pages, 9"x11", illustrated, mailed 50c (stamp). **FRANCIS BANNERMAN & SONS**, 591 Broadway, New York.

**PROVISIONAL 1ST LIEUTENANT**, Coast Artillery, desires mutual transfer with **PROVISIONAL 1ST LIEUT.** Cavalry. Date of original commission Oct. 26, 1917; date of 1st Lieut. commission May 15, 1918. J. L., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

**POST EXCHANGES**, increase your business by the **COUPON BOOK** credit system. Our 12 years experience at your disposal, free. The Eagle Press, Portland, Me. Military Printing Supplies.

**PREPARATION FOR WEST POINT AND ANNAPOLIS** by an experienced tutor. References for work done. W. B. Waterman, 248 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

**DREW'S**  
CALIFORNIA  
**SCHOOL**

Annapolis, West Point, Army, Navy tutoring; 150 coached 1917-18; 87% of my students passed for Annapolis, against 11% in U.S. 86% passed for West Point. Splendid success in all competitive exams. 2 year course admits to college. Special advantages for officers' sons. 2901 California St., San Francisco.

**PAY DECISION AFFECTING AIR SERVICE CADETS.**

A recent decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury is to the effect that cadets who were in training for commissions in the Air Service from April 1 to June 30, 1918, should have been paid at the rate of \$100 per month under the Appropriation Act of June 15, 1917. The Director of Finance has been authorized, under arrangements with the Auditor for the War Department, to settle these unpaid accounts of cadets on supplemental final statements. This holds in the case of all cadets who have been subsequently discharged or commissioned,

**JACOB REED'S SONS**

1424-1426 Chestnut Street  
Philadelphia

**For the Army—**

Whip Cord and Bedford Cord,  
also Serges, Worsted, etc.

**For the Navy—**

Blues, Whites, Capes, Over-  
coats, Forestry, etc.

**For the Marine Corps—**

Blues, Winter Field, Summer  
Field, Whites, Overcoats, etc.

**For the U.S.P.H.S.—**

Blues, Whites, Olive Drabs,  
Overcoats, etc.

Equipment for Officers of All  
Branches of the U.S. Service.  
Everything Regulation.

BRANCHES:	Adams Express	Annapolis
New York	Building	Atlantic City
Washington	Fortress Monroe	



**West Point & Annapolis Text-Book Co.**  
30 New Street, New York City

Our text-books are prepared especially for West Point and Annapolis entrance examinations, and examinations for commissions in the Army.

**PREPARE FOR** West Point, Annapolis, 2nd Lieutenant  
Examinations, Marine Corps, Philippine Scouts,  
Cadet Coast Guard, Assistant Paymaster (Navy), Sergeants, all grades.

**EXAMINATIONS**

Special class instruction. Write for catalog B.  
Over 120 successful candidates for Army and Navy.  
MARYLAND CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, UNION BRIDGE, MD.

**STRICTLY FIREPROOF**

**The Eagle Warehouse & Storage Co.**  
Storage for Household Goods  
Packers and Forwarders

28 to 44 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. Telephone 5560 Main

**BANKING BY MAIL**  
AT 4% INTEREST



THOSE in the service of the United States Government are invited to deposit their surplus funds with this strong bank at 4% compound interest. You can Bank by Mail with us from any part of the world with safety and convenience. Our free booklet "A" will be forwarded on request.

**THE CITIZENS SAVINGS & TRUST CO.**  
CLEVELAND, O. CAPITAL & SURPLUS \$1,000,000.00  
ASSETS OVER SEVEN FIFTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLARS

**ATTENTION!**  
**VETERANS OF ALL WARS**

THE UNITED VETERANS OF THE REPUBLIC invite the Veterans of all Wars to become Members of this ORGANIZATION under the Banner of ONE GOD, ONE FLAG, ONE COUNTRY—AMERICA, and on the Platform of UNITY AND EQUALITY AMONG AND BETWEEN VETERANS in the ORGANIZATION, wherein the INTERESTS of ONE VETERAN or ONE CLASS of VETERANS will be the CONCERN OF ALL in all matters concerning HIS OR HER WELFARE in Civil life. The Charter Fee is \$10.00. Membership Fee \$1.00. Membership Button \$0.20. Per Capita Tax \$0.20 per annum. Dues \$0.25 per month. Units exempt from payment of Per Capita Tax on Honorary Members. Ritualistic Work and Constitution and By Laws formulated, giving adequate representation to Members of the A.E.F., who upon their return to this Country will be eligible and welcome to Membership. No discrimination as to Service at Home or Abroad, and no differentiation between Selective Service Draft or Volunteers, and no discrimination in any sense against sex, creed or color. None but one hundred per cent. Americans need apply for Membership. Apply at once for Circular relative to the formation of Units, and Organize a Unit in your locality. Address: President, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION, U.V.W., Dayton, Ohio, care Haynes Hotel.

or both. Settlement will be made in this manner not only for the difference in pay before July 1, 1918, but also for the fifty per cent. increase of pay for flying duty subsequently to that date. The necessary forms to be filled out in getting settlement for these unpaid accounts will be furnished on application to the Director of Finance, 3902 Munitions Building, Washington, D.C. Communications on this subject should not be addressed to the Director of Military Aeronautics, but to the above address.

**MANY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NAVY MEDALS.**

More than 200 recommendations for medals for meritorious conduct have been filed with the General Board of the Navy in behalf of officers who have distinguished themselves during the war. Numerous recommendations of enlisted men for medals have also gone forward to Secretary Daniels. The board will consider the services of the officers and make its recommendations for Navy decorations to Secretary Daniels. Announcement of awards is not expected for several weeks.

**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—ESTABLISHED 1865. REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

**ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.**

ESTABLISHED 1878. REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE

Cable address, Armynavy, Newyork.

Entered at the New York P.O. as Second Class Matter.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1919.

**THE WEARING OF THE UNIFORM.**

The War Department, it was learned on Feb. 19, intends to take steps immediately to inform all officers and men returning from overseas as to just what part of their uniform equipment they are entitled to wear and what part of it they must discard. The Secretary of War has directed that an order be issued which is substantially an interpretation of Special Regulations 41 and 42, series of 1917. It is plainly the intention of the War Department to treat violations of uniform regulations as leniently as possible, in order that no undue hardship may fall upon the men who have purchased equipment not permitted to be worn in the United States Army during peace times.

With the exception of the Sam Browne belts, practically all overseas equipment may be worn in this country by men who are soon to be discharged, and in some cases officers who intend to stay in the Army are to be allowed to wear certain non-regulation uniform parts under specified conditions. The circular, which is now in the hands of The Adjutant General, provides that uniform coats cut after the style of English uniforms, with flaring skirts, with or without a slit in the skirt, may be worn unless they are of such extreme cuts that they are liable to be confused with foreign uniforms. Like provisions are to hold with respect to the wearing of breeches of different material from the coat. These may be worn if they are not to be confused with foreign uniforms.

With respect to overcoats, boots and leggings, the circular will state that "provided an officer presents a creditable appearance and the uniform is easily recognizable as that of an officer of the United States Army he will not be required to discard articles that do not require immediate replacement. Enlisted men will not be permitted to wear leather leggings or boots." Overseas caps, divisional insignia, spiral puttees and trench coats may all be worn by men about to be discharged until they are separated from the Service. The regulations will specify that only authorized chevrons and insignia will be permitted. All stars and other devices to designate voluntary enlistment, or the insignia intended to show that the wearer has been in an enemy military prison will be forbidden.

It is high time the War Department took measures to determine exactly, to define clearly and definitely, and to make known to all in every way possible, the prescribed requirements as to the wearing of the uniform, particularly that of foreign service on return to this country, as to which there is much confusion and misunderstanding. Among many evidences of this is a recent incident which also calls attention to the imperative need for Congress to amend Section 125 of the National Defense Act by passing an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill such as the one introduced by Mr. Knutson and which was ruled out during the debate on the bill on Feb. 15 on a point of order. The incident was as follows:

A young officer of the Army was arrested in Augusta, Ga., for wearing his uniform while on a visit to his parents in that place. According to the Augusta Chronicle the officer mentioned was arrested on Feb. 15 in that city by the Military Police and brought before the U.S. Commissioner, charged with wearing his uniform illegally. The Commissioner discharged him, however, stating that he took this action for the reason that he was not sufficiently informed concerning the War Department ruling under which the arrest purported to have been made. The arrest of the officer developed the facts that his home was in Philadelphia; that he had arrived in Hoboken from France, where he had been on duty with the Air Service for ten months, only a few days before he had gone to Augusta; and that the charge on which he was arrested was for wearing articles of overseas uniform. This officer, we are informed by an officer of the Air Service, had been discharged from the Army, given a commission in the Reserve Corps, and placed on an inactive status. This, however, was not brought out at the time of his arrest and release, so far as the press account shows.

**Uniform Legislation Imperative.**

According to the language of Section 125 of the National Defense Act (Protection of the uniform) the provision that "it shall be unlawful for any person not an officer or an enlisted man of the U.S. Army, Navy or Marine Corps to wear the duly prescribed uniform of the U.S. Army, Navy or Marine Corps . . . shall not be construed . . . to prevent any person who has been honorably discharged from the U.S. Army, Navy or Marine Corps, Regular or Volunteer, from wearing his uniform from the place of his discharge to his home, within three months after the date of such discharge." In a discussion of the wearing of the uni-



form by discharged soldiers in the Senate on Feb. 15, Mr. Robinson noted the above provision and said:

"The War Department has construed that paragraph in one decision, and only one decision, I am informed by high authorities in that department. That decision is as follows:

"An officer or enlisted man, under a reasonable construction of Section 125 of the National Defense Act (39 Stat., 166, 217), should proceed from the place of his honorable discharge to his home with reasonable speed, and upon his arrival there his uniform should be discarded, as it is unlawful for him to wear it longer. In no event should he take more than three months, and he may not unduly protract his transit. (Ops. J.A.G. 421, Sept. 9, 1918.)"

He also quoted Circular No. 43, War Department, issued Jan. 25, reiterating the above point.

It would appear that in the strict letter of the law the members of the Military Police in Augusta were quite within their rights in arresting the officer in question, innocently embarked on a visit to his parents, for to reach Philadelphia, Pa., from Hoboken, N.J., it is plain that via Augusta, Ga., is not the most direct route. But in the J.A.G.'s opinion of Sept. 9, 1918, quoted above it is stated that "an officer or enlisted man . . . should proceed from the place of his honorable discharge to his home with reasonable speed . . . and he may not unduly protract his transit." The effect of this is to raise the point, in such cases as the arrest of this officer, as to just what is "reasonable speed" and unduly protracting his transit.

This situation can be cleared up, as in common justice to all honorably discharged officers and men it should be at once, by the passage of the Kunston amendment to the Army Appropriation bill. This reads:

Provided, That any person who served in the U.S. Army, Navy, or Marine Corps in the present war may, upon honorable discharge and return to civil life, permanently retain one complete suit of outer uniform clothing, including the overcoat, and such articles of personal apparel and equipment as may be authorized, respectively, by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, and may wear such uniform clothing after such discharge: Provided further, That the uniform above referred to shall include some distinctive mark or insignia to be prescribed, respectively, by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, such mark or insignia to be issued, respectively, by the War Department or Navy Department to all enlisted personnel so discharged. The word "Navy" shall include the officers and enlisted personnel of the Coast Guard who have served with the Navy during the present war: And provided further, That the provisions of this paragraph shall apply to all persons who served in the U.S. Army, Navy, or Marine Corps during the present war honorably discharged since April 6, 1917. And in cases where such clothing and uniforms have been restored to the Government on their discharge the same or similar clothing and uniform in kind and value as near as may be shall be returned and given to such soldiers, sailors, and Marines.

This action could also be effected by bringing out of conference and passing the House bill recently amended by the Senate carrying the same legislation. While there can be no question that the action of the Military Police was quite correct in this case it presents a situation that has many ugly aspects and puts the nation in the light of imposing an undue hardship on honorably discharged officers and men. It can, and should be, cleared up at once by Congressional action in the manner we have suggested.

#### ATTACKING ARMY AND CIVILIAN MORALE.

The tortuous passage of the Army Appropriations bill through an almost unbroken assault of abuse, criticism and political palaver in the House of Representatives was disheartening enough to cause a patriot to shake his head in doubt. Here and there a member took a genuinely American attitude and sought to stem the torrents, but in vain. The exhibition, coming at a time when the Army is still facing the enemy on foreign soil, when the acclaim from its associates in driving the Hun back upon his own soil is still reverberating throughout the world, is a menace to the splendid morale of the American Army, and also to the morale of our civilian population, which throughout the tremendous struggle has been unified and welded into a cohesive and patriotic mass, and has come out of the fires of the great conflict purified and uplifted by what our Army did in making victory certain and decisive. The people of the United States honor the Army; they are doing their utmost in welcoming the returning units to show our fighting men that we cannot pay them too great honor. But the Representatives in Congress, at least some who were prominent in the House debates, seemed to have taken to themselves the "duty" of belittling our Army, if not directly then by indirection, in attacks and criticism of those alert, stalwart and capable officers who from the first moulded the Army of Victory into a fighting force that no resistance could withstand. Without the slightest judicial consideration of the justice or the accuracy of the charges these Congressmen were apparently ready to accept as proved criticism from any source as to the conduct of Army affairs; as always, in such loose, Congressional attacks, with evidence of particular animus against the Regular Army man—who is seldom a voter. Here and there a constructive idea cropped out; but in the main the oratorical "crusaders" spoke only the language of destruction.

The target for their attacks was often trivial, as became apparent when the House, in solemn seriousness, adopted an amendment that wrote into the bill the warning that Army automobiles shall be used for Army business only! This seemed to be an echo of an unwarranted attack in the House on the use of official machines at the funeral of a general officer, for which apology never

has been offered. It will serve as an example of the narrow spirit which manifested itself every hour of the debate while this bill was before the House. Fortunately, the newspapers weighed the offensive correctly and little of the vindictive fire got wide circulation. It is there in the Congressional Record, however, and will serve its purpose in good time when the Nation sees in its true perspective the great work of its Army of today and raises the rod in righteous wrath against the all too willing and bumptious leaders in the vicious and unwholesome attacks on the officers and men who carried the Allied cause on to victory.

#### HOUSE PASSES ARMY BILL.

The House passed the 1920 Army Appropriation bill carrying an appropriation of \$1,070,000,000 without a record vote on Feb. 18, as noted on page 902. The legislative rider providing for a temporary Army for 1920 of 28,579 officers and 509,909 enlisted men was stricken from the bill on point of order. Four other legislative provisions which were defeated were: Repeal of the Overman act so far as it relates to the Army and the War Department; continuation of construction camps, field or tactical units or other organizations as the President may deem necessary; discontinuance of the wearing of chevrons making distinction between soldiers who have served overseas and those who have not; promotion of officers and enlisted men recommended for promotion prior to the signing of the armistice. It was only after a heated debate which developed on virtually partisan lines that the House voted, 178 to 162, to adopt the rule reported out by the Rules Committee giving right of way to the Senate bill restoring voluntary enlistments in the Army. As the bill passed the House it provides for the continuance of emergency pay of \$30 a month for enlisted men and limits the enlistment period to one year without further service in the Reserve. An interesting feature was introduced by Representative Fields of Kentucky, who made a motion to recommit after completion of the bill in the committee of the whole, with an amendment providing that no part of the appropriations contained in this act shall be available if the War Department shall permit any officer to make orders, rules or regulations prohibiting officers or enlisted men from communicating information of conditions in the Army to U.S. Senators or Members of the House of Representatives. This motion to recommit, which carried with it the adoption of the amendment was passed by a vote of 190 to 71.

#### CAPTAIN LANING ASSIGNED TO SEA DUTY.

Capt. Harris Laning, U.S.N., assistant chief of the Bureau of Navigation, has been assigned to sea duty. In a few weeks he will close his tour of duty at the Navy Department and become chief of staff to Rear Admiral C. P. Plunkett, commanding the Destroyer Force. Captain Laning, who was assistant to Rear Admiral Leigh C. Palmer and became acting chief of the bureau when the latter was assigned to active duty in European waters, has made history in the department during the stress of the emergency, for from the entrance of the United States into the war he performed almost superhuman tasks in getting together the personnel for the Navy and with Admiral Palmer he worked out the plans which put our American fighting force at the disposal of the British Admiralty. The tremendous task so ably performed by the chief and assistant chief of the Bureau of Navigation has made a profound impression on the officer personnel of the Navy. In the work of providing for the Navy of the future Captain Laning has shown that he possesses one of the master minds of the Service, and what fruits are borne through legislation for the Navy in this and the incoming Congress will undoubtedly be due in large part to his expert and convincing exposition of the needs of the Navy given at hearings of the House Committee on Naval Affairs. He has been one of the strongest of unifying forces in the department and from top to bottom the officers look upon him as counselor and friend. In his work there has been a minimum of friction and a maximum of efficiency, so that when he goes to his new post of duty he will carry with him not only the highest regard of every one in the mammoth Navy Department structure in Washington, but of every person, in the Service and in civilian life, who has been so fortunate as to come into contact with him.

#### OUR TROOPS TO LEAVE RUSSIA THIS SPRING.

Secretary of War Baker's announcement, noted on page 899, that the sending of two companies of U.S. railway troops to Russia is intended to facilitate the withdrawal of the U.S. troops in the Archangel sector in the spring confirms the statement of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in its issue of Feb. 8, that it could be stated on excellent authority that the American forces operating with the Allied troops in Russia would shortly be ordered out of the Archangel area. While no statement as to what caused the change of plan by the High Command was forthcoming at the War Department, it was announced that the British government is sending 1,680 troops with the 720 railroad troops detached from the American Expeditionary Force. It is planned to put the road which runs south from Murmansk into reasonably efficient condition immediately and the American railroad companies will operate this road. The road is largely built over a bog and work can be done on it only when it is frozen, which is now the case. The

improvement and operation of this railroad is considered absolutely necessary to guarantee a service of supply. The British, it is stated, do not feel any apprehension as to the military situation at Archangel and the War Department adds, "the most important thing gained by the improvements to the railroad will be the greater facilities for the withdrawal of the expedition in the spring."

#### "NAVY" OR "NAVAL" AS AN OFFICIAL MONOPOLY.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels in a letter to Congress on Feb. 17 submitted a proposed draft of a bill to prohibit the unauthorized use of the words "Navy" or "Naval" by any person, association, organization, agency or corporation, and for other purposes. The use of the terms by unofficial organizations, Secretary Daniels stated, "created the impression that the organizations were under the supervision or sanction of the Navy Department." It is possible that this impression might occasionally arise, as the Secretary believes. But it is difficult to see why the Navy Department could not readily correct it by a little publicity as to the facts; or wherein it creates a sufficiently serious menace to the Navy to require legislative action. It strikes us that it would subject to official censorship and official red tape every perfectly harmless or entirely patriotic society that desires to express its interest in our Navy by a reference to it in its title. We strongly suspect that one of the first things that would happen if the Secretary were authorized to censor titles would be the suppression of the names of such highly inconvenient and possibly unnecessarily irritating and injudicious critics of the Navy Department as the Navy League of the United States. The text of Secretary Daniels' letter and proposed bill appears on page 898.

#### CANDY SUPPLY FOR THE ARMY.

The signing of the armistice made surplus 6,000,000 cans which had been manufactured especially for shipping hard bread. The end of trench warfare eliminated the need of hard bread in tin cans and so study had to be made as to the disposition of this large number of tins. The Subsistence Division solved the problem by using the tins for shipping hard candies and by supplying the can five or six cents will be saved on each pound of candy purchased. The March requirements of hard candies totaled 1,800,000 pounds, the saving by supplying the cans being \$90,000. There yet remain over 4,000,000 hard bread cans to be used for candy which in the next few months will result in the saving of \$290,000 on candy to the Government. Due to the number of purchases of candy made for the Army during the last three months a complete system of inspection for all kinds of candy has been instituted by the Subsistence Division. The purchases during this period were in excess of 20,000,000 pounds. Analyses are being made of samples from all factories making candy for the Army and checks are made against all deliveries, insuring a pure product for use of the troops. In addition to the analyses, orders have been issued that special investigations be made of all plants making candy for the Army.

#### REVISED FIGURES OF U.S. CASUALTIES.

Figures of a revised casualty computation were given out by the War Department on Feb. 18 and show the total American casualties of the war to be 273,079. The total of names issued up to Feb. 18 was 248,149, leaving 24,930 names yet to be published. These latest figures show an increase of 10,353 over the incomplete figures given out by Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., on Nov. 30. Of the aggregate 69,055 are dead from all causes; those killed in action or dead from wounds numbering 46,476, an increase of 6,112 over the earlier figures. The November computation showed 14,290 missing, but this has been reduced to 7,738, many men having been located as in hospitals, with other detachments or recorded among prisoners released from Germany; and a small percentage it was found was due to duplications.

#### BUREAU FOR EFFECTS OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.

There has been established at the Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N.J., an Effects Bureau, the function of which is to receive from overseas the personal effects of all deceased officers and enlisted men, and to distribute them to the proper person; wife, father, mother, or other relative of the deceased recognized by law. Upon receipt of these effects at Hoboken, the Effects Bureau corresponds with the next of kin as shown in the emergency address of the soldier concerned. All persons desiring information concerning the personal effects of deceased officers or enlisted men should address their communication to the Effects Bureau, Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N.J.

#### STATUS OF COAST GUARD-NAVY MERGER.

The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has set no date yet for consideration of the bill providing for the merger of the United States Coast Guard with the Navy. The bill, introduced by Congressman Crump, of Pennsylvania, has been on the committee's calendar for several weeks, and although hearings have been held on both sides of the question no action has been taken in regard to the matter. Unless the bill is brought to a vote in the committee within a few days it has small chance of a report in this Congress.



## THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

## THIRD SESSION.

*The House passage of the Army Appropriation bill, the report of the Fortifications bill in the House and proposed Senate amendments of the Naval Appropriation bill are noted on page 902.*

## Military Academy Bill in Senate.

The Senate Military Committee, in reporting the Military Academy Appropriation bill (H.R. 15462) on Feb. 13, recommended increases of \$547,700 over the amount voted by the House for the Military Academy. The Senate committee restores to the bill the provision, which had gone out in the House on point of order, for increasing the cadets' pay to \$800 per annum and a daily ration or commutation therefor at sixty-nine per centum over and above the cost of the Army ration.

The committee cuts out the item of \$15,000 for repairs and alterations to the hospital to increase its capacity, and recommends instead an appropriation of \$400,000 "for cadet hospital and nurses' quarters."

The committee eliminates from the bill the authorization for private construction of a West Point hotel on the reservation.

## Review of Courts-Martial.

An amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. Spencer to the bill (S. 5320) to promote the administration of military justice by amending existing laws regulating trial by courts-martial, would insert as a new section the following: "6a. That when a court-martial shall pass upon any charge or specification against an accused and shall order punishment therefor, no further proceeding either on reconsideration, retrial or review shall inflict any greater punishment for such offense than that inflicted by said court-martial: Provided, That in case such reconsideration, retrial or review is in pursuance of a petition of the accused therefor the restriction herein made shall not apply."

## American Field of Honor in France.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Feb. 18 favorably reported the bill for establishing a military cemetery in France for members of the American Expeditionary Force who died abroad. The cemetery is to be named the American Field of Honor. The government of France has generously offered to present a site for the field.

## For Relief of Certain Officers.

In connection with the bill, H.R. 15743, introduced in the House on Feb. 6, 1919, for relief of officers and for settlement of certain claims, Secretary Baker recommends inclusion of items of relief for Capt. Charles E. Scorer, Q.M. Corps, Brig. Gen. Frederic V. Abbot, Brig. Gen. Theodore A. Bingham and Col. M. E. Saville, all U.S.A.

## The Army and Navy on Road Work.

In reporting agreement on the Post Office Appropriation bill, the conferees announce substitution of new language for the Senate's proposed amendment regarding road work. Section 9 of the bill as agreed to prohibits the detail of any officer or enlisted man of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps in the construction or repair of roads that come within the provisions of the act except by his own consent, and further directs the Secretary of Agriculture to ascertain through the War Department the number of days and the location where such soldiers, sailors, and marines have worked on the public roads, other than those within the limits of cantonments or military reservations, and directs that in such cases their compensation shall be equalized to conform to that of civilian employees in similar employment, the amount found to be due to be deducted from the allotment in the 1920 appropriation to such state wherein the work was performed, less his compensation as such soldier or sailor, and paid to him from the allotment of such state wherein the work was done. The same provisions are made applicable to soldiers, sailors, and marines who may be in the future, during the existing war, detailed to work upon such roads.

## Use of Words "Navy" or "Naval."

Secretary of the Navy Daniels in a letter addressed to the Speaker of the House, under date of Feb. 15, says: "There is inclosed herewith a proposed draft of a bill to prohibit the unauthorized use of the words 'navy' or 'naval' by any person, association, organization, agency, or corporation, and for other purposes. It has come to the attention of the department that some organizations in the United States have been, and are at the present time, operating under titles in which the words 'navy' or 'naval' or some combination thereof are so employed as to create the false impression that they are either under the supervision of the department or are at least sanctioned thereby. The department has received several inquiries from individuals concerning the status of said organizations. It appears from these inquiries that the representatives of these organizations solicited said individuals for the purpose of obtaining funds, and have represented that the organizations were in some way connected with or under the supervision of the department, and that the Government of the United States was directly interested in their growth and development."

"The Office of Naval Intelligence was directed to make an investigation, as a result of which certain organizations have been requested to so alter their titles as to eliminate any further possibility of misrepresentation, but under present conditions the department is powerless to enforce these requests."

"It is in order to safeguard the interests of the public and protect the department from the stigma which must necessarily arise through false representations such as those which have been complained of that the attached bill has been drafted, and it is earnestly recommended that it be enacted into law at as early a date as practicable."

Following is the proposed bill:

Be it enacted, etc., That hereafter it shall be unlawful for any person to use, employ, or adopt, or to permit the use, employment, or adoption of, the word "navy" or "naval" or any combination of these words, or either or both of these words with other words, or any other word or words, or any design or device, in any inscription, sign, label, title, correspondence, advertising matter, or other writing, or in any statement of any kind, written or oral, with intent to create the false impression, or to deceive or mislead, or under circumstances reasonably calculated to create the false impression or to deceive or mislead the public or any person into thinking that such person or any activity, pursuit, or occupation, of any character, or any contract or product of such person, is officially sanctioned by, under the supervision of, or a part of, the Navy Department or the naval service of the United States; and any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall

be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for each offense shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 or by imprisonment for not less than one month, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and for each subsequent offense and conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$500 or by imprisonment for not less than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 2. That the word "person," as used in the preceding section shall be construed to import both the plural and the singular, as the case demands, and shall include corporations, companies, societies, associations, and organizations of any character. When construing and enforcing the provisions of the preceding section, the act, omission, or failure of any officer, agent, or other person acting for or employed by any corporation, company, society, association, or organization of any character, within the scope of his employment or office, shall in every case be also deemed to be the act, omission, or failure of such corporation, company, society, association, or organization, as well as that of the officer, agent, or other person.

## Restoration of a Discharged Officer.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs favorably reports S. 4949, for the relief of former Capt. J. C. Garrett, who after trial by general court-martial at Fort Bliss, Texas, Jan. 10, 1918, was found guilty of certain financial irregularities, and sentenced to be dismissed from the Service and to be confined at hard labor for two years, but subsequently received a full pardon. The War Department has reported unfavorably upon this bill, but the committee report says:

"It will be observed that the department gives no specific reasons for its unfavorable report on the bill under consideration which authorizes the President in his discretion to reinstate Garrett as captain. It should also be observed that the War Department in recommending a full pardon for Garrett gave as its reasons for such action the youth and inexperience of Garrett at the time the alleged offenses were committed his unusually excellent record in the Army, the splendid testimonials as to his character, the fact that he had already been serving the prison sentence for some months, and the fact that the department considered his punishment sufficient. Attention should be called to the fact that although Garrett was granted a full and unconditional pardon, and was released from confinement, he is still out of the Army. In effect that part of the sentence dismissing him from the Army is still in operation."

"Garrett's Army record is almost unparalleled for efficiency and rapidity of promotion. Enlisting when but little more than eighteen years of age, in 1914, he had become in 1918 a captain in the Regular Army at twenty-two, and but for the unfortunate events leading to his trial, dismissal, and imprisonment, would now be a major. During his brief but notable service he was in the Philippines sixteen months and in Mexico with the Pershing expedition. He took part in the engagement with the Villistas at Guerrero and won the commendation of General Pershing. While in command of Co. D, 8th Cavalry, at Fort Bliss, his regiment was ordered to the Big Bend district to relieve the 6th Cavalry, doing patrol duty on the border. He was instructed to pack the company's effects and ship them to Glenn Springs, partly by rail, while the company was to march overland. Glenn Springs is about eighty miles from the railroad and is near the Rio Grande border. While in camp with his company at Clint, thirty miles east of Fort Bliss, he was transferred to another company and ordered to Presidio, a point considerably distant from Glenn Springs. In his trunk locker, which had been shipped with Co. D's equipment to Glenn Springs, Garrett had placed the company funds, which were in his charge and which amounted to about \$300. Garrett went with Co. I to Presidio on the border, was on active duty for six days and nights, with little opportunity to sleep or change his clothing. Villa had attacked the Mexican town opposite Presidio, driving many Carranza soldiers and Mexican civilians across the river. As soon as he could get away he went to Glenn Springs, found his trunk locker containing his personal effects and the company fund intact, and then reported to his colonel at Marfa, stating that he had found his trunk locker and the company funds and was ready to make settlement. He was informed by his colonel that he was too late and to consider himself under arrest."

"While at Presidio the company's laundry bills became due, and he arranged with the laundry owners to give his personal checks in payment, dated ahead, intending to deposit the amounts necessary to meet the checks out of his salary or out of the money in his locker in case he should recover it. After arrest he ordered payment on the checks to be stopped, in view of the fact that the company's funds had been located and could be used for payment of the laundry bills. As was pointed out by the War Department in recommending pardon, Garrett did not profit in any way by his action in relation to the company funds. His record had been exceptionally excellent and his personal standing of the highest type. He was inexperienced in business matters, and the committee finds no suggestion of criminal intent in his conduct. In view of the facts herein set forth, the committee believes that Garrett should be reinstated as captain of Cavalry and given an opportunity to make good."

## BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

H. 5601, Mr. Calder.—That the provisions of existing law authorizing medals of honor, certificates of merit, or other rewards for distinguished services to be presented in the name of Congress to officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy, including volunteer forces, be, and the same are hereby, extended to include women who may be deemed to have performed specially meritorious or distinguished services to the Army or Navy in the hospitals, camps, or otherwise.

S. 5603, Mr. Overman.—To prohibit extortion by any person, company, firm, corporation, or association upon soldiers and sailors, and for other purposes.

H.J. Res. 437, Mr. Greene, of Massachusetts.—Directing the Secretary of the Navy to instruct the United States representatives to the Interallied Radio Conference that they shall not commit the United States to any policy of government ownership or operation of commercial radio stations.

H. Res. 577, Mr. Greene, of Massachusetts.—That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to furnish forthwith to the House of Representatives the originals or copies of all papers, documents and correspondence on file in the Navy Department relating generally to the subject of an interallied radio conference.

H. Res. 580, Mr. Nichols, of Michigan.—That the Attorney General be directed to report to the House of Representatives, if not incompatible with the public interest, whether the Department of Justice has issued any order or orders for the arrest or apprehension of persons discharged from the military or naval service of the United States and continuing to wear the uniform of such service after such discharge; and if any such order or orders have been issued, the text thereof and of the provision of the laws of the United States on which such order is based; and whether, by virtue of any such order or orders any persons have been arrested or apprehended in the city of Detroit, and if so, the name of each such person.

H.R. 15945, Mr. Johnson, of South Dakota.—To promote the administration of military justice by amending existing laws regulating trial by courts-martial. Amended Articles of War Nos. 11, 17 and 18, and Sec. 1195, Rev. Stat.

H.R. 15961, Mr. Lusk.—Prohibiting the issuance of papers of declaration of intention to become citizens or natural

papers of citizenship to certain aliens who claimed exemption from military service in the present war.

H.R. 15954, Mr. Sherwood.—To authorize the appointment of an American Battle-field Commission.

H.R. 15961, Mr. Emerson.—That in addition to any sums paid or to be paid soldiers, sailors and marines under an act entitled and known as the war-risk insurance act or any other act there shall be paid out of the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated the following sums to soldiers and sailors and marines who were injured in the line of duty and to the dependents of those who were killed in action or died while performing their duty. [The amounts range from \$3,000 to \$5,000 for death or various degrees of disability.]

H.R. 15993, Mr. Taylor, of Colorado.—Providing for co-operation between the United States and State Governments in the rural settlement of soldiers, sailors and marines, and to promote the reclamation of lands.

## COLONEL NOBLE'S CONFIRMATION HELD UP.

As the result of a protest from Senator Martin, the Senate Committee on Military Affairs has again held up the confirmation of the nomination of Lieut. Col. Robert E. Noble, Medical Corps, U.S.A. (whose present temporary rank is major general), to be a permanent brigadier general in that corps. Secretary of War Baker appeared before the committee on Feb. 14 and urged that the nomination be confirmed, with the result that the committee by a vote of 5 to 4 decided to report favorably Colonel Noble's nomination, the vote also releasing the nomination of Col. Walter D. McCaw, Med. Corps, U.S.A., to be a brigadier general.

This was on motion of Senator McKellar, who urged that action be taken and attributed opposition to the confirmation of Colonel Noble to "corps prejudice." Only nine members of the committee were present at this time, among those absent being Senators Knox and Warren, who were known to be opposed to confirmation; also Senators Frelinghuysen, Weeks and Johnson, who were not considered favorable to it.

Secretary Baker at the hearing urged the members of the committee to consent to confirm the nomination, which had been hanging fire since Dec. 3. A number of Senators commented on the fact that the promotion of General Noble would result in shelving a number of his seniors on account of the fact that he would hold the rank for fourteen years before retirement. Mr. Baker stated that the nomination had been made owing to the peculiar fitness of General Noble on account of his having been associated with Surgeon General Gorgas, and on account of the value of his work in building up the organization in this country. Secretary Baker compared his work in the United States with that of Col. W. D. McCaw, chief surgeon under General Pershing, and pointed out that the two officers had been nominated for promotion to the rank of brigadier general at the same time. Secretary Baker spoke of General Noble's long association with General Gorgas, first as assistant to the Surgeon General at Panama and then as his assistant in Washington. He declared that these experiences had eminently fitted him for the rank of brigadier general in the Medical Corps.

During the course of the hearing Secretary Baker answered questions of a number of Senators who had heard complaints concerning the treatment of wounded soldiers on trains. It was claimed that men who were transferred while wounded had at times been inadequately supplied with food. Mr. Baker called in Major Gen. M. W. Ireland, Surgeon General, who declared that no such cases as reported could have happened. General Ireland gave a minute and instructive description of hospital equipment and unit car which carries everything for the comfort of the men while traveling.

## NO PASSPORTS FOR ARMY WIVES.

The State Department made the following announcement as to the issuance of passports to women for European countries on Feb. 17:

"The Department receives many inquiries from and in regard to women who desire to proceed to European countries for various objects. It, therefore, seems advisable to make a statement of the department's policy in regard to the issuance of such passports. Despite the fact that rumors are circulated to the effect that the department's restrictions on travel to European countries have been relaxed, such is not the case. On the other hand, present conditions in the belligerent and adjoining neutral countries, particularly the shortage of food and other resources, as well as the scarcity of ships to carry persons between this country and Europe, make it necessary for the department to issue passports for European countries only to persons whose trips are of an urgent and important nature."

"Long before the armistice was signed, the War and Navy Departments requested, for military reasons, that passports be not issued for European countries to the wives, mothers and daughters of men serving with the armed forces of the United States, in the official capacity with the A.E.F., or, with the Y.M.C.A., Red Cross and similar organizations doing relief work in France. These restrictions have not been modified and any woman having a husband, son or father in a branch of the Services mentioned, cannot be granted a passport to go to Europe at this time. The department has had no intimation from the War or Navy Departments that there is any likelihood of these restrictions being removed in the very near future."

"The Department receives many applications of women who desire to accompany their husbands to European countries on business trips. Because of conditions, as already set forth, the department has been obliged to decline to grant passports to enable women to accompany their husbands to belligerent European countries on business trips and for other objects of that nature. Clerks and assistants who desire to go to belligerent European countries in the employ of this Government are given to understand, at the time of their appointment, that they shall not be permitted to take their wives with them. The only exceptions made are in the cases of business men who desire to take their wives to neutral European countries. In issuing passports to women for such trips, they must proceed directly to such neutral countries, as passports are not issued if it is necessary for them to travel through a belligerent country en route. A few exceptions have been made in cases of the wives of business men who are the permanent representatives in European countries of established business houses in this country. In such cases, the wives have been granted passports to proceed to the country in which their husband's headquarters are located."

## TRIUMPHAL ARCH AT WASHINGTON PROPOSED.

The erection of an arch of triumph in Washington, D. C., to commemorate America's participation in the World War has been approved by a sub-committee of the House



Committee on Public Buildings. The bill, carrying an appropriation of \$5,000,000, was prepared and was to be reported to the full committee on Feb. 20.

### OUR FORCES IN RUSSIA.

#### *Our Troops to be Withdrawn in the Spring.*

Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., cabled to Secretary of War Baker on Feb. 17 details of the military plan adopted by the United States and the Allied governments for the protection of our forces in the Archangel sector of Russia and for their withdrawal "at the earliest possible moment" in the spring, as Secretary of War Baker said. Mr. Baker transmitted this information to Senator Chamberlain and Mr. Dent, of the Senate and House Committees on Military Affairs, on the same day with the idea that this news would give satisfaction to the members of Congress who have been seeking to have our troops withdrawn from Russia. Mr. Baker's letter reads:

"I have just received a cablegram from General Bliss, sent by the President's direction, in which I am told that the President has approved the sending of two American railway companies to Murmansk for the following objects: First, to assure greater safety during this winter of the Allied forces along the Murman coast and at Archangel and south of Archangel; second, the much better supply and, if necessary, the re-enforcement from Murmansk of the advance detachments south of Murmansk and Archangel; third, to facilitate the prompt withdrawal of American and Allied troops in North Russia, at the earliest possible moment that weather conditions in the spring will permit.

"In addition to the foregoing, General Bliss tells me that the British government is sending a force of about 2,400 men to Murmansk, and that they have requested the co-operation of the President to the extent of two companies (about 500 men) of railway troops above referred to. The desire for the railway troops is based upon the fact that supplies and reinforcements for Archangel during the winter have to go by railroad south from Murmansk to a point near the southern extreme of the White Sea and that the operation of this railroad is believed by the British to be absolutely necessary to guarantee the prompt movement of reinforcements and supplies to Archangel and the troops south of Archangel. General Bliss also informs me that the British military authorities do not feel any apprehension as to the military situation at Archangel."

#### *Present Conditions at Archangel.*

Secretary of War Baker issued the following statement on Feb. 15 regarding our forces in northern Russia:

"A delegation of citizens from Detroit, Mich., called on the Secretary of War to-day with reference to numerous signed petitions which are to be presented to Congress suggesting the withdrawal of the American contingent of the Allied force in northern Russia. The Secretary, in commenting on the situation, said that when he was in England he had, in conference with Major Gen. John Biddle and General Winter of the Medical Corps, received circumstantial accounts of the completeness of the equipment and supply of the men, in military supplies, clothing, food, medical supplies and personnel, so that he was able to assure the delegation of the adequacy of all the provision made for the comfort and protection of the men.

"Responding to the suggestion that perhaps the Expeditionary Force in Russia is not large enough for its own protection, the Secretary said the supreme military command in Paris and the military advisers of the Supreme War Council in Paris are daily in receipt of communications from the commanders of all the forces in northern Russia, and are intimately acquainted with military and other conditions there. They would not permit this force to remain without reinforcements in the face of any danger to itself. He assured the delegation that they could rely upon the fact that the greatest military minds of the Allies are fully acquainted with all the conditions at Archangel and Murmansk and have the protection of that force fully in hand. When asked whether it would be possible to reinforce the expedition, the Secretary pointed out the fact that Murmansk is an open port all winter, and that it is possible at any time to reinforce the army from that port.

"On the general question of the withdrawal of the force, the Secretary said that the question of the policy of the Allied governments with regard to the maintenance of this force had to be worked out by the President in conjunction with the responsible heads of the Allied governments, and that the matter was under discussion in Paris and could not be decided with fidelity to our obligations and with safety to the general situation by any one country, but had to be the result of counsel and joint action by all the countries involved."

### REVIEW OF U.S. D. BARRACKS CASES.

Secretary of War Baker has addressed a letter to the prisoners at the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth through the commandant of the barracks, Col. Sedgewick Rice, who read it to the assembled prisoners on Feb. 17 on his return from Washington. The letter reads:

"I have carefully considered the representations made to me through you by the general prisoners confined at the Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth. It should be said at the outset that the court-martial proceedings in the case of every one of the prisoners have been carefully examined and their legality approved in the office of the Judge Advocate General of the Army. This fact, however, does not touch the question whether the punishment may not reasonably be said to have been unduly severe in the first instance, or in any event whether in view of the changed situation it ought now to be reduced. I fully appreciate that the cessation of hostilities and the return of conditions approximating those of peace render it just and proper that clemency should now be exercised toward the prisoners convicted by general court-martial for offenses committed since the beginning of the present war.

"With this end in view I have, as you know, adopted a plan in accordance with which, so far as it concerns the disciplinary barracks at Fort Leavenworth under your charge, you will report as soon as possible to the Judge Advocate General of the Army, and the material facts concerning each prisoner pertinent to the consideration of clemency in his case, together with your own recommendation as to the measure of clemency to be extended. By my direction also such reports and recommendations from you will upon receipt in the office of the Judge Advocate General be given immediate consideration in that office in the light of all that the re-

cord reveals and made by the commandant of the disciplinary barracks. The Judge Advocate General, upon such consideration, will report to me and submit such recommendations to me for my action in each case as the dictates of justice may require. In this manner the promptest possible action will be obtained, provided, of course, that the prisoners conduct themselves in a disciplinary and orderly manner so as not to make the extension of clemency an impossibility. They ought to realize, I am sure, the desire of the department to deal fairly and justly with each one of them, and each should aid the department to the speediest accomplishment of its purpose."

### INVESTIGATION IN 3D NAVAL DISTRICT.

An investigation that is being conducted under the direction of Secretary of the Navy Daniels into conditions in the 3d Naval District, at New York city, was brought to public attention by a Washington dispatch in the New York Evening Post of Feb. 18, and was followed by columns of discussion of the matter in that and other daily papers. It is stated that Capt. John G. Muir, U.S.M.C., retired, who has been on duty in the office of the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, who was specially ordered by Mr. Daniels to investigate the alleged scandal, reported on Feb. 19 that he had secured evidence which would justify the arrest of several officers and petty officers, in addition to certain arrests previously made.

The charges in brief involve the following: That men physically unfitted for the Navy or Naval Reserve were accepted for enlistment upon false medical records; men were assigned to duties far removed both from the war zone and actual sea service; men were transferred from one district to another in order to escape sea service; men were permitted to continue their business activities, attending to their duties in the Navy for an hour or two, or even less each day; and men were passed upon for early discharge from the Service after the signing of the armistice.

It is stated that Rear Admiral N. R. Usher, U.S.N., in command of the 3d Naval District, and Lieut. Comdr. Truman H. Newberry, U.S.N.R.F., who also was in the district, before he resigned in January, had no knowledge of the original situation. Admiral Usher when consulted by Secretary Daniels preferred that an investigation be made by some one from outside the district, and has given the fullest co-operation.

Against two persons named sufficient evidence, according to Washington dispatches of Feb. 19, has so far been found to warrant arrests, the cases being as follows: A lieutenant, acting as medical examiner, is accused of accepting \$1,000 for passing a man who was physically disqualified. Another officer is said to have accepted \$500 for improperly authorizing the transfer of a man. Three hundred dollars is said to have changed hands in another case. Trials of these accused officers it is said will commence at once.

Secretary Daniels on Feb. 18 in a statement to the Washington correspondent of the Evening Post regarding the investigation said: "I have learned that arrests have been made, and that one man has been tried by court-martial. The court convicted him and he has asked for a review of the facts. As yet his appeal has not come to my desk. The facts upon which we are acting in this investigation indicate that money was paid for assignments and promotion in the Service and discharges from the Service." Secretary Daniels also stated that all definite facts in connection with the investigation would be made public as soon as possible. He added:

"When I first became aware of the situation I issued instructions that all discharges from the 3d District were to be held up and that no one was to be released from service until after the investigation had been completed. This order has since been modified and now no man can be discharged until his application has received the endorsement of the special investigator. I issued this order because I did not wish to have any of the men implicated in this matter slip through our fingers and get back into civil life, for in that event it would be impossible for us to get them and bring them before a court-martial."

Captain Muir, it is stated, has been quietly investigating the bribery allegations for several weeks. The office of the Judge Advocate General of the Navy is desirous at present of keeping the names of those involved in the scandal secret in order to further the ends of the investigation. This, of course, may further the ends of justice, but at the same time it is not pleasant for the officers and men in the 3d Naval District who have honorable records to be permitted to rest under possible suspicions because of the misdoings of a few men.

Secretary Daniels on Feb. 19 gave further facts as to the investigation. In response to inquiries of the press he confirmed reports of the arrest of two commissioned officers and the probable trial by general court-martial of a third officer. One of the two officers under arrest, Secretary Daniels said, is Lieut. Benjamin S. Davis, Med. Corps, U.S.N. He was appointed to the Navy Medical Corps, July 19, 1917, as an assistant surgeon with the rank of lieutenant, junior grade. The other is Ensign Paul Beck, of New York city, stated to be "an officer of the Pay Corps." The name of the third officer was withheld by the Navy Department for fear that the publication of it might interfere with the investigations now being conducted.

Mr. Daniels said Lieutenant Davis had been found guilty by court-martial of accepting \$500 and \$300, making a favorable report on the physical examination of two men. "It was this case," he explained, "which led to the suspicion of irregularity in the New York district. Davis was convicted and ordered dismissed from the Service. I declined to approve the sentence when the case was sent to the department for review, on the ground that the sentence was inadequate. The case was referred back to the district and Davis was tried a second time and given a sentence of three years' imprisonment. His counsel has since represented that some of the evidence introduced in the trial was hearsay and has asked for a stay of execution until Davis has been given an opportunity to submit more evidence. This has been granted, but in the meantime Davis is kept under arrest. There are ten other charges against him.

"The preliminary report which I have received from Major Muir, leads me to believe that several officers and a number of enlisted men may become involved in the conspiracy. I have been requested by Major Muir to withhold the name of the third officer placed under arrest until his investigation is finished. When the department receives a full report on the charges the names of the men involved and the nature of their offenses will be made public. I have instructed all the

officers in the Third Naval District to co-operate with Major Muir and his assistants, who have been directed to make a thorough inquiry."

Mr. Daniels added that the actual money that changed hands was not more than a few thousand dollars. So far evidence has been obtained against only four or five, but a number of men are being detained as witnesses and persons under suspicion are being examined.

### THE ARMY'S DIVISIONAL INSIGNIA.

With the steady increase in the number of soldiers returning from France to the United States, most of whom wear divisional insignia, there has been awakened a keen interest as to the meaning of these emblems. We give herewith a list of the divisional emblems as described by The Stars and Stripes. So far as is known only one division left the United States with its members wearing the insignia, this being the 81st (Wildcat) Division. Otherwise the rest of the divisional insignia were designed and adopted in France.

- 1st Division—Crimson figure "1" on khaki background.
- 2d—Division—Indian head, with background, star and shield, with colors varying according to unit.
- 3d Division—Three white stripes diagonally superimposed upon a square field of royal blue.
- 4th Division—Four green leaves of ivy superimposed upon a diamond of olive drab.
- 5th Division—Red diamond.
- 6th Division—Six-pointed star of red cloth with blue figure "6" superimposed.
- 7th Division—Two triangles in black on red base.
- 26th Division—Dark blue "YD" monogram superimposed on diamond of khaki cloth.
- 27th Division—Black circle with red border, with monogram N.Y.D. superimposed—New York Division—and seven red stars.
- 28th Division—Keystone of red cloth.
- 29th Division—Blue and gray; design copied from the Korean symbol of good luck.
- 30th Division—Monogram in blue, the letter "O" surrounding the letter "H", with three "X's" (Roman numerals for 30) forming the cross bar of the letter "H", all on a maroon background.
- 32d Division—Barred arrow of red.
- 33d Division—Yellow cross on black circle, a combination of the divisional colors.
- 34th Division—Black oval encircling red bovine skull, a conventionalization of the Mexican olla or water flask.
- 35th Division—Santa Fe cross within two circles of varying colors, the outer one divided into four arcs.
- 36th Division—Cobalt blue arrowhead with a khaki "T" superimposed upon a khaki cross.
- 37th Division—Red circle with white border.
- 42d Division—Parti-colored quadrant, suggesting the arc of a rainbow.
- 77th Division—Golden facsimile of the Statue of Liberty on blue background.
- 80th Division—Shield of olive drab cloth, upon which are superimposed in center three blue hills.
- 81st Division—Wildcat of varying color.
- 82d Division—"AA" in gold braid upon a circle of solid blue, the whole superimposed on square background of red.
- 88th Division—Design of black evolved from two figures "8" crossing at right angles and giving the appearance of a Maltese cross made of loops or a four-leaf clover, colors varying.
- 90th Division—Red monogram "TO".
- 91st Division—Green fir tree.
- 92d Division—American buffalo, colors varying.

In addition to these division insignia returning members of the 1st American Army wear on their left shoulder the letter "A" cut out of black cloth, the letter being about five inches high. In the opening between the lower arms of the letter appears the insignia of the different arms of the Service, as: The red castle for the Engineers, a red, white and blue target for the Air Service and a patch of red and white cloth for the Artillery.

The Camouflage Section of the 40th U.S. Engineers has for its special device a yellow chameleon on a background of a pointed strip of black cloth. This is worn only on the blouse, the overcoat carrying the letter A and the scarlet castle of the Engineers.

### COMMANDERS OF U.S. ARMY CAMPS.

The War Department, because of the frequent inquiries, on Feb. 19 made public the latest official list of U.S. Army camps and camp commanders:

Camp	Commanding Officer
Beauregard, La., Brig. Gen. Henry C. Hodges, jr.	
Bowie, Texas, Col. William L. Reed.	
Cody, N.M., Col. Sterling P. Adams.	
Custer, Mich., Major Gen. Grote Hutchesson.	
Devens, Mass., Major Gen. Henry P. McCain.	
Dix, N.J., Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott.	
Dodge, Iowa, Brig. Gen. Stephen N. Foste.	
Doniphan, Okla., Brig. Gen. Dennis H. Currie.	
Fremont, Cal., Major Albert Younglof.	
Funston, Kas., Major Gen. Leonard Wood.	
Gordon, Ga., Major Gen. George H. Cameron.	
Grant, Ill., Col. Charles H. Barth.	
Greene, N.C., Col. A. C. Maccomb.	
Hancock, Ga., Brig. Gen. Oliver Edwards.	
Jackson, S.C., Brig. Gen. William E. Cole.	
Johnston, Fla., Major Gen. William P. Duvall.	
Kearny, Cal., Major Gen. Guy E. Carleton.	
Lee, Va., Major Gen. Omar Bundy.	
Lewis, Wash., Major Gen. Joseph D. Leitch.	
Logan, Texas, Brig. Gen. Daniel E. Devore.	
MacArthur, Texas, Major Gen. Beaumont B. Buck.	
McClellan, Ala., Col. Joseph C. Myers.	
Meade, Md., Brig. Gen. S. Bayard Schindell.	
Mills, N.Y., Major Ralph S. Kimball.	
Pike, Ark., Brig. Gen. Edward Anderson.	
Sevier, S.C., Major Gen. Harry F. Hodges.	
Sheridan, Ala., Major Gen. Willard A. Holbrook.	
Shelby, Miss., Col. F. E. Mullan.	
Sherman, Ohio, Major Gen. Edwin F. Glenn.	
Taylor, Ky., Brig. Gen. Julius A. Penn.	
Travis, Texas, Brig. Gen. George H. Estes.	
Upton, N.Y., Brig. Gen. William J. Nicholson.	
Wadsworth, S.C., Brig. Gen. William Wilson.	
Wheeler, Ga., Lieut. Col. J. Alfred Moss.	

### GROUND FOR SOLDIERS' MONUMENT IN FRANCE.

The War Department has made public correspondence between Edouard de Billy, of the French High Commission, and Secretary Baker in which is incorporated an offer from Premier Clemenceau, on behalf of the French Republic, of the ground on which to erect a monument in honor of the American soldiers who died "on the field of honor" in France. Mr. Baker informed Mr. De Billy "that there is now pending legislation in this country looking to the establishment of a Field of Honor for the burial of American dead and that at once upon the passage of that legislation I shall be happy to take up with them the question of such co-operation from the French government as its generosity and our situation make possible." As noted elsewhere, a bill for this purpose has been favorably reported in the Senate.



## THE COURTS-MARTIAL LEGISLATION.

## Discussion of Reform of Army Courts.

The matter of the reform of the courts-martial system occupied the attention of Congress and the Senate Committee on Military Affairs during several days in the past week, and, as is common nowadays during any discussion of military affairs in Congress, was attended by much heat on the part of the members. Following the testimony of Brig. Gen. Samuel T. Ansell, U.S.A., Acting Judge Advocate General, on Feb. 13 before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs (a summary of which appeared in our issue of Feb. 15, page 853), Senator Borah made a demand in the Senate on Feb. 14 for "the names of the men who assessed the unconscionable judgments" detailed the previous day by General Ansell. In response to statements from other senators that some of these statements were exaggerated, Senator Knox declared they were not. Senator Chamberlain declared he thought it better to put one side in the Record and not to give the other side. I think we should wait until General Crowder gives his views and then put them in with General Ansell's. Senator Chamberlain continued:

"I think that when the Senator from Idaho reads the very able discussion of the legal side, the legal phases of the Articles of War, he will be very much interested in General Ansell's testimony. In the last analysis one of the very great differences is a difference between lawyers as to the construction of a certain provision of the law. General Ansell and those who agree with him insist that the Judge Advocate General's Department has power to revise and review the proceedings of the court-martial, while others in the same branch of the Service hold that the law does not give that power. It is the lack of a proper construction of the law that has led to these hardships."

"I should like to call the attention of the Senator from Oregon," said Senator Knox, "to the fact that I do not regard the difference of opinion between General Ansell and General Crowder as to the appellate jurisdiction or the right to revise by the Judge Advocate General's Office as at all involved in this matter. General Crowder's construction of the law did not procure these excessive and barbarous sentences which were imposed upon our men in France or in this country. The whole question is whether these excessive sentences can be reviewed. That is a question of law and purely and simply a question of law under the existing statutes. The fact is that they were reviewed, and in all of those very extreme cases the sentences were very much reduced by the reviewing authority."

## General Ansell Recalled.

General Ansell appeared before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Feb. 15 for the purpose of interpreting the clauses of the bill and showing wherein they would differ in application from existing practice. In a number of instances the bill, originally introduced by Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, on Jan. 13, was amended upon the suggestion of General Ansell, and during the hearing he was asked to prepare an entirely new draft embodying such changes as he thought necessary. In most cases, however, he stated that the remedial legislation asked for in Senator Chamberlain's bill offered a satisfactory solution to the difficulties existing under present practice.

The basic difficulty in the existing system, as pointed out by General Ansell, is the fact that entire court-martial proceedings are based upon the discretion of individuals and not on legal principles. It is not even necessary under existing law to have legal advice at any stage of the proceedings. This state of affairs, he pointed out, often gives rise to difficulties which can be easily changed without detracting in the least from the efficiency of military courts, and which can eliminate much injustice and many inequalities which now exist. Basing his statements upon his experience in the Judge Advocate General's Department, General Ansell declared that many trials under court-martial which result in conviction could never be tried in a civil court, because of legal insufficiency of evidence against the accused. The fact that a person under military jurisdiction can be tried and convicted without enough evidence of guilt to warrant an indictment in a civil court is one of the unjust features, he said, which should be remedied. Another evil cited in the course of the hearing is that which arises when several offenders are implicated in one deed, and all are tried separately by the same panel of officers. As pointed out by Senator Knox, it is comparable with trying by one jury several offenders who have been implicated though not proven guilty. General Ansell declared that it is not humanly possible in such a case to have a panel of officers that would be unbiased after the case of the first offender had been disposed of. Throughout his statement, General Ansell made a plea for Congress to take such action as would base the decision of military cases on legal practice rather than upon the discretion or judgment of any man or set of men who might be authorized to convene a court-martial. In advocating this, he said, he was highly in favor of Secs. 1 and 4 of the bill, which limit the power of any commanding officer, in convening a court-martial, to cases in which a member of the Judge Advocate General's Department shall concur. In this way every case to be tried would be examined before a military indictment could be made, and it would be an indication that each time there was *prima facie* proof that the accused is guilty of the offense charged.

## Where Lawyers Disagree.

During the course of his testimony before the committee General Ansell said that in October, 1917, and again in December, when thirteen negro soldiers of the 24th Infantry were hanged at San Antonio for murder two days after they had been found guilty and without any opportunity to appeal for clemency or a review of their cases, he filed briefs advocating closer judicial supervision of military courts. In February, 1918, he was relieved as Acting Judge Advocate General and sent to France.

"You think the change was made because of your briefs?" asked Senator Chamberlain.

"Doubtless," replied General Ansell. "The Army was very much disturbed by the effort to change the old system."

Apprehension that military power might be weakened continued, said General Ansell, until the "situation grew very warm." Major General Crowder, the titular Judge Advocate General, the Inspector General, the Assistant Chief of Staff and other officers, he said, opposed his views. He was in France for three months and on his return made use of his observations of European court-martial systems in a further effort to "humanize" the American system. "I was successful," he said, "in arranging for the establishment of special boards of review,

with power to review and, if necessary, reverse decisions by courts-martial, but these boards have been able to do little more than advise."

General Ansell urged the strengthening of Sec. 4 of the Chamberlain bill, referred to above. Senator Knox suggests an amendment to read "There shall be no court-martial unless a judge advocate shall have passed upon the sufficiency of evidence and the question of law and approves the call for a court-martial as justified on both scores."

"You see no objection to such an amendment?" Senator Knox asked.

"I'm heartily in favor of it, sir," General Ansell replied. Furthermore, he said, judiciary officers should have the power of reversal over military courts on questions of law.

## Would Re-open Courts-Martial.

Senator McKellar introduced a joint resolution on Feb. 18 that provides for the reopening of all Army court-martial proceedings since the beginning of the war, with a view to remedying injustices. These reopened cases would be examined by commissions consisting of five officers each, who would be appointed by the President and who would be authorized to examine the records and to "change, reverse, alter, mitigate, set aside, annul or confirm" the findings of the courts-martial.

## GEN. ANSELL OPPOSED PRESENT SYSTEM.

Replying to the sharp criticism made in the House of Representatives by Chairman Burnett, of the House Judiciary Committee, on his course of action in connection with the court-martial system in the Army, General Ansell wrote a letter to Mr. Burnett that was made public in Washington on Feb. 19. In the course of the letter General Ansell defended his successive actions in his attempts to reform the Army court-martial methods, stated that "the Commanding General, A.E.F.," opposed one of his recommendations regarding the administration of military justice; and that when General Crowder did not present one of his memoranda to the Secretary of War he (General Ansell) gave it to a member of the House Judiciary Committee, an act he admitted that was "inconsistent with strict military propriety."

General Ansell began his letter to Mr. Burnett with this explanation:

"The whole course of my conduct as a Judge Advocate has been marked by a desire to liberalize the harsh features of our military methods and subject them, to the greatest practicable extent, to those guarantees that guard an accused on trial in a civil tribunal. At the outbreak of the war the state of the law, as the department had for years construed it, was that the judgment of a court-martial once approved by the officer in the field appointing it, was final and unmodifiable; that no matter how gross and prejudicial and palpable the errors of law in the proceedings as shown upon the face of the record, there was no power in the department or elsewhere to modify, reverse, or set the judgment aside. This was the crux of the difficulty. There was no authority whatever with power to correct for prejudicial errors of law. If this were true, then indeed, as was said by those in the department who have opposed me during this agitation, is 'a military camp the fittest field of application of the military code,' the camp commander's will and view become the touchstone of legality; there can be no such thing as established legal control over courts-martial and court-martial proceedings; no means of correcting their judgments, however unlawful and however unjust."

Describing his course of action, General Ansell said he saw need of breaking up "such a static and intolerable legal situation," and he started to work by having his office begin a study on Oct. 18, 1917, to find out if power of revision of courts-martial could not be had. On Nov. 10 he filed an opinion with the Secretary of War finding that such a power had been conferred upon the Judge Advocate General of the Army by virtue of Section 1190, Revised Statutes of the United States. He immediately proceeded to revise court-martial judgments. "And on the first day under the opinion I set aside several sentences on the ground of their illegality." He then reviewed his efforts to establish a court of revision in opposition to General Crowder's views on this subject and restated that Secretary Baker agreed with General Crowder, "for the time being at least," as did the acting Chief of Staff and the Inspector General of the Army.

On the point where his attempted reforms touched the procedure in the A.E.F., General Ansell wrote: "Last September after insistent recommendations power was established in the Acting Judge Advocate General in France to make rulings upon matters of the administration of military justice in our forces in France, which would control all commanding generals until overruled by the Secretary of War. This is now being opposed by Commanding General, A.E.F., and my own action and propriety in procuring the issue of this order is being subjected to question."

General Ansell made this reply to Mr. Burnett's charge that the acting J.A.G. "showed that he himself was a party to the crime" when he did not reveal the injustice he referred to in his testimony before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs:

"You seem to think that under these circumstances I should have gone direct to the President. Upon a little reflection you will appreciate, I am sure, the impossibility of such a course. I think, however, that resting under the charge which you have made against me I am justified in saying this—that on one occasion I well remember, and doubtless there are others—when four sentences of death were pending in the department of confirmation and when this office had recommended execution I went to the head of the office and orally presented to him my views in opposition. I then filed with him a memorandum in which I did my best to show what seemed to me to be obvious, that these men had been most unfairly treated, had not been fairly tried at all, and ought not die or suffer any other punishment upon such records. Discovering that these memoranda had not been presented to the Secretary of War and feeling justified by the fact that I had no other forum in this department, I gave a copy of the memorandum to a distinguished member of the Judiciary Committee of the House, and was told by him that he could present the cases to the President himself."

"I was compelled to do this—an act inconsistent with strict military propriety—by the dictates of my own conscience, by my desire to serve justice, and by my sense of duty to my God and these unprotected men, that their lives might be spared."

G.O. No. 7, suspending certain sentences until the proceedings were reviewed, was issued, asserted General Ansell, after the execution of the negro soldiers in Texas, in which case the papers did not reach Washington until three months after the men's deaths. Alluding to the

order, General Ansell said in his letter: "This was an administration palliative which was described by the Judge Advocate General as necessary to head off a 'threatened Congressional investigation,' to 'silence criticism,' to prevent talk about establishment of courts of appeal, and to make it 'apparent that an accused did get some kind of revision of his proceedings other than the revision at field headquarters.'"

## War Department Replies to Charges.

On Feb. 20 the Secretary of War sent a letter to Mr. Burnett containing what the War Department regarded as important corrections to some of General Ansell's statements made in the above quoted letter to the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee.

## GERMAN SUPPLY OF TROOP TRANSPORTS.

On his return to the United States on Feb. 11, after several weeks' stay in Europe, Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the U.S. Shipping Board, gave out a statement regarding the details of the turning over to the United States and the Allied Powers by Germany of her merchant ships for troop transport and other purposes. The plan had been worked out at Treves at a conference beginning Jan. 17. The statement reads:

"From information now at hand it appears that the total available German passenger tonnage suitable for carrying troops is more than 600,000 tons gross. This estimate does not include the Bismarck of 50,000 tons gross, which is not yet completed, nor the Imperator, sister ship of the U.S.S. Leviathan, which cannot be delivered for several months. Furthermore, this total does not include other large vessels such as the Tirpitz, Hindenburg and Columbus, concerning which no reports have yet been received. The estimate is based upon listed tonnage and upon information obtained from German delegates and from a commission of American engineers on board the scout cruiser Chester and the U.S. destroyer Aylwin, both now at Bremen, and who since Feb. 1 have been making a survey of German steamers in German ports. The United States' share of this tonnage should run approximately to 300,000 gross tons of shipping suitable for the return of American troops. This should give the United States an additional troop-carrying capacity of more than 60,000 men per month."

"A number of German ships are ready to be put to sea at once. It is planned that these shall be manned temporarily by German officers and crews and shall proceed immediately to British or French ports under the direction of the Naval Armistice Commission. Upon arrival at such British or French ports German officers and crews will be returned and the ships turned over to the Navy to man and operate for account of the War Department. The Navy Department, in anticipation of these new demands, has made preparations and has already assembled a large number of men and officers and is ready to man and officer all German ships as they may be delivered."

"A large portion of the German tonnage which is to be obtained will be ready to be put to sea within the first five weeks following Feb. 12. The rest will be delivered subsequently at varying dates. As soon as any of the German ships can be made ready they will be put to sea immediately, and after being bunkered and provisioned in Allied ports will proceed on their first trip across the Atlantic with United States troops. The question of making alterations with a view of increasing carrying capacity of such ships will be considered after the arrival of the ships at United States ports. The ships will fly the American flag. Some of the large ships to be delivered are in Spain, some in Argentina, others in Dutch East Indies and other neutral ports. These ships will be turned over in such neutral ports to the Allied governments interested."

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Rear Admiral G. R. Williams, U.S.N., hoisted his flag on the U.S.S. Chicago at Guantanamo, Cuba, Feb. 14, as commander of Division One, Pacific Fleet.

The U.S. submarine S-2 was launched at the Lake Torpedo Boat Company plant at Bridgeport, Conn., Feb. 15. She was christened by Mrs. Philip P. Brill, wife of the general manager of the Lake Company. The U.S. submarine S-34 was successfully launched at San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 13.

The U.S. destroyer Gamble, according to a newspaper dispatch from Rockland, Me., exceeded her contract speed in trials on the Government trial course off Rockland, Feb. 18. The average of three high-speed runs was 35.19 knots an hour, as against the contract requirement of 34 knots. The Gamble, which is of the 1,250-ton type, will join the flotilla in Cuban waters.

In order to revive yachting interest in Great Britain this year the famous racing yacht Britannia, belonging to King George, is to be fitted out for competition.

## Vice Admiral Wilson Recovering.

Wireless reports to the Navy Department on Feb. 18 from the U.S. battleship New Mexico stated that Vice Admiral Henry B. Wilson, U.S.N., commanding the U. S. naval forces in France, is making an encouraging recovery from pneumonia, with which he was recently stricken. Admiral Wilson is making the voyage on the New Mexico, which is conveying the liner George Washington with President Wilson and his party to the United States.

## Submarine School, New London.

Capt. Frederick J. Oliver, U.S.N., has been placed in command of the U.S.S. Fulton, the submarine base and the submarines based at New London. Comdr. Stuart O. Greig has been placed in charge of the submarine school for officers and men to be held aboard the Fulton, and Lieut. James E. Maher has been ordered as the executive officers of the Fulton.

## Crew of the U.S.S. Scorpion Reach Home.

Lieut. Comdr. Herbert S. Babbitt, U.S.N., who commanded the U.S.S. Scorpion, which was interned by the Turkish authorities at Constantinople when diplomatic relations with Turkey were severed, arrived on his way back from Turkey on the troop transport Dante Alighieri, which reached New York from Marseilles on Feb. 17. He was accompanied by three petty officers and thirty-five men of the Scorpion, who had also been interned. Eighteen other members of the crew, who had married Turkish women and whose time had expired, decided to remain in Turkey. One of these was a yeoman who has been in the Navy thirty-two years and who married a twenty-year-old Turkish beauty. "At least that is what he called her," said one member of the returning crew. Lieutenant Commander Babbitt said the Scorpion's men



were not ill-treated by the Turks, who kept armed guards aboard, however, while a small vessel acted as guard of the United States ship.

#### Admiral Stokes on Reclaiming Drug Addicts.

Rear Admiral Charles F. Stokes, U.S.N., retired, formerly Surgeon General of the Navy, spoke on "The Possibilities of Reclaiming Drug Addicts" at the Y.M.C.A. hall in West 57th street, New York city, on Feb. 16. He said that the question of drug addicts is recognized not only as national but as an international problem, and one that must receive more extended consideration before a great while. He told the audience something of his experience in reclaiming drug addicts at Warwick, N.Y. He said that his knowledge of the drug addicts did not come from experience with them in the Navy, for the contamination comes from without the Navy, as this and similar problems can be controlled aboard ship.

#### Enlisted Men Commended.

Secretary Daniels has commended the men of the office of the Inspector of Engineering Material, Brooklyn Aerodrome District; also the men of the Navy Aviation Mechanics School for carpenter's mates, Keyport, N.J., for the splendid manner in which they conducted themselves while on guard duty during the fire at Morgan, N.J., on the night of Oct. 4, 1918.

The men of the U.S. Navy who formed the armed guard of the U.S. Transport Amphion have been commended by Secretary Daniels for the highly creditable manner in which they conducted themselves in the performance of duty on Oct. 12, during an engagement with a German submarine, about six hundred miles off Norfolk, the submarine being finally forced to submerge.

#### National Press Club to Honor Navy.

The National Press Club of Washington has sent out invitations to a Navy night, Feb. 25, when the club will pay tribute to the Navy. The spirit of the occasion is illustrated on the invitation, which bears a picture of Secretary Daniels leading a small sailor and a tiny Marine, the caption to the picture being "Father and the Boys." The speakers will be Secretary Daniels, Rear Admiral C. P. Plunkett, U.S.N., and Major Robert L. Denig, U.S.M.C., commandant at the Marine Barracks, Philadelphia Navy Yard. Music by the Marine Band and some original moving pictures of Navy incidents in the war will be additional features of the program.

#### Congressmen to Visit Navy Yards.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs will make a tour of the Pacific coast navy yards, leaving Washington on March 8 and will be gone about six weeks. Among the members who plan to go are Chairman Padgett, of Tennessee; Riordan, New York; Oliver, Alabama; Venable, Mississippi; Vincent, Georgia; Wilson, Texas; Browning, New Jersey; Kelley, Michigan; Peters, Maine; Hicks, New York; Kettner, California; and McArthur, California.

#### MARINE CORPS NOTES.

The address of the headquarters of the Marine Personnel Office, Third Naval District, has been changed from 280 Broadway to 117-119 East Twenty-fourth street, New York city.

The designation of the Marine Corps post at New London, Conn., was on Feb. 1, 1919, changed from marine barracks, naval district base, to marine barracks, naval experimental station, New London, Conn.

#### Marine Corps Officers Coming Home.

Officers of the U.S. Marine Corps who have been commanding Army units overseas are being detached and are on their way home. At headquarters it was stated that Col. Frederick M. Wise has been relieved as commander of the 8th Infantry Brigade, stationed at Diges, Germany, consisting of the 58th and 59th Regiments, and had sailed. Other officers in excess of complements who have been ordered home are Col. R. H. Dunlap, U.S.M.C., who commanded the 17th Field Artillery; Lieut. Col. R. P. Williams, U.S.M.C., who has been on detached duty with the Army, and Lieut. Col. Frank E. Evans, U.S.M.C., who went overseas as adjutant of the 6th Marines and later was attached to the Staff School. The report from abroad that it is likely that there will be a general relief of Marine Corps officers attached to the 2d Division, A.E.F., is pronounced groundless.

#### CAPITAL SHIPS LAID DOWN WITHIN YEAR.

Rear Admiral David W. Taylor, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, appeared before the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs on Feb. 18. He stated that all of the sixteen capital ships already authorized for the Navy will be under construction within a year and will be completed within four years from the time first work is begun. He estimated that Government and private yards combined had a capacity for eighteen capital ships. Discussion of the additional building program, provided for in the House bill at the request of the President, was deferred. The committee approved appropriations for improvements to navy yards totaling \$2,850,000, which Admiral Taylor asserted were necessary to provide increased building facilities. The yards affected and the amounts are: New York, \$250,000; Philadelphia, \$2,300,000; Norfolk, \$300,000. The committee restored to the bill a provision for continuing war-time increased pay in the Navy, which was stricken out in the House on a point of order.

Replying to questions relative to the disposition of the surrendered German warships, Admiral Taylor said he had been informed some of the submarines already had been turned over to France, England and Japan. "Don't we get any?" asked Senator Lodge. "We will have to get a few samples," the Admiral replied. He added that he understood the surrendered ships were of little value except for conversion into coal barges. They could not be used by any nation except Germany for fighting purposes, the Admiral thought, because of the difference in type from Allied warships. He said only a small minority of Navy officers held to the view that the German ships should be sunk. In the Navy Department there is general satisfaction over revisions known to have been made by the Senate committee and it is believed that if the bill can be passed it will provide appropriations sufficient to maintain a fighting Navy.

#### NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate on Feb. 15, 1919. All the nominations for appointment and promotion in the Navy published on pages 864-5, our issue of Feb. 15, were confirmed Feb. 15.

## THE NAVY.

Other Navy orders appear on page 905.

### NAVY GAZETTE.

FEB. 15—Capt. J. J. Hutton (U.S.O.G.) report by telegraph to commodore, comdt. U.S. Coast Guard, Washington, D.C.; H. D. Hinckley (U.S.C.G.) to duty as ex. off. U.S.S. Kijndam.

Comdr.: W. B. Waite, jr., to R.S. at New York; B. Barretto to command Monterey; G. G. Logan to command Destroyer Flotilla "A"; J. H. Blackburn detached U.S.S. Leviathan, to command Wheeling.

Lieut. Comdr.: P. A. Stevens to duty as gunnery off. on North Carolina; W. W. Meek as ex. off. Montgomery; N. W. Pickering as gunnery off. on North Dakota; M. A. Mitecher to Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Dept.; G. B. Davis to Chief of Bu. of Ordnance, Navy Dept., for such duty as may be assigned in conn. with post-graduate work in Ordnance; W. Seibert to duty in command U.S.S. O-6; J. B. Rutter to duty as naval instr. of Ordnance, Carnegie Steel Co., Mulhall, Pa.; P. A. Byrne (P.C.) as supply officer on George Washington; R. T. Hanson (O.O.) to New York, thence to Boston and report to comdt. navy yard each place for temp. duty, and upon completion of above temp. duty report to comdt. navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., for duty in hull division; R. Pollock to U.S.S. Northern Pacific; A. Mackenzie to U.S.S. Wilhelmus.

Lieuts.: B. H. Bush (M.C.) to Naval Hosp., Mare Island, Cal.; W. W. Hoopes to U.S.S. Siboney; W. G. Clayton to duty as senior engr. off., Northern Pacific; T. Bruggy to U.S.S. Niagara; C. F. Fornason to U.S.S. Mercury; M. J. Dambacher (P.C.) to duty as asst. to supply officer, Mt. Vernon; M. T. Scanlon (P.C.) to fleet supply base, South Brooklyn, N.Y.; W. B. Rhoeders (P.C.) detached U.S.S. Tencadores instead of U.S.S. Huron; W. E. Todd (P.C.) to duty as supply and disb. off. Naval Proving Grounds, Indian Head, Md.

Lieuts.: J. F. Loba (P.C.) to comdt. navy yard, New York, for duty in supply department; S. H. Nichols (M.C.) to comdt. navy yard, New York; R. W. Swearingen (P.C.) to comdt. Naval Sta., Key West, Fla., as supply officer; B. B. Lipscomb (P.C.) to duty as asst. to disb. off. navy yard, Norfolk; P. A. Carr (P.C.) as supply off. Zealandia; W. E. Lund (P.C.) as supply off. on Ousego; S. Armstrong to U.S.S. Lake Superior; V. F. Grant to comdr. Destroyer Flotilla 2, instead of comdr. Destroyer Flotilla 1; A. G. Reeves to duty in conn. f.o. U.S.S. Idaho and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. J. Watt and Lieut. (j.g.) L. E. Cavanaugh to U.S.S. Santa Teresa.

Lieuts. (j.g.): W. R. Kellam to duty under Snar, New York; G. P. Davis to 1st Naval Dist.; F. D. Kilgore (M.C.) to R.S. at Philadelphia; F. H. Talbot to duty in conn. f.o. McLanahan and on board when commissioned; C. E. Rudolph (P.C.) to duty as asst. to supply off. on George Washington; J. S. Cuff to duty U.S.S. N-2.

Lieut. (j.g.) L. S. Nelson and Ensign Z. K. Roon to U.S.S. Lake Connel.

Ensigns: R. S. Hammond to U.S.S. Aphrodite; H. O. Cunningham (P.C.) to U.S.S. Scorpion; W. J. Cruickshank to duty in command of S.O. 235; C. E. Howland (R.S., New York) to U.S.S. Wisconsin; D. A. Hill (P.C.) to duty at fleet supply base, South Brooklyn, N.Y.; J. W. McMullen to Naval Hosp., Philadelphia; D. L. Walters as custodian coal depot, San Diego, Cal.

Ensigns: R. W. Henry, D. Drake-Smith and H. B. McIntyre to duty in conn. f.o. Topeka and on board as watch officers when commissioned.

Ensign: W. J. Dean (P.C.) as supply off. on Cape May; N. D. Whitehill (P.C.) to duty with the supply off. on Alabama; K. B. Galindo report to Rear Admiral J. D. McDonald for duty as personal aid to this officer.

A.P. Clerks: E. H. Kallinich to duty with the supply off. on board R.S. at Philadelphia; J. A. Zinsits to duty with supply off. on Julia Luckenbach.

Machs.: R. Farris to Pensacola, Fla., and report to comdt. Naval Air Sta. for duty in advanced training in heavier-than-air craft; W. (U.S.O.G.) to Pensacola, Fla., and report to comdt. Naval Air Sta. for duty in elementary and advanced flight training in heavier-than-air craft.

Blan. C. Lucas to port in which the flagship comdr. Train, Atlantic Fleet, report to comdt. Train for such duty as may be assigned.

Gunns.: L. M. Melka to comdt. Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., for duty in advanced training in heavier-than-air craft; E. J. Jazemchowski to comdt. 2d Naval Dist. for duty under instruction in torpedoes at the Naval Torp. School, Newport, R.I.; J. A. Regan to R.S. at Philadelphia, Pa.; H. E. Kent to R.S. at Boston.

FEB. 17—Comdr.: W. G. Roper to command U.S.S. Aniston; J. Grayson to U.S.S. Dolphin; W. J. Gittes to command U.S.S. Wilhelmus; G. A. Dunn to duty in Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Dept.; O. C. Dowling to command U.S.S. Pastores; G. P. Auld (P.C.) to duty in Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Dept.; A. W. Stone (C.H.C.) to Naval Sta., Guam.

Lieut. Comdr.: L. W. Comstock to duty in conn. f.o. U.S.S. Edwards and on board as ex. off. when commissioned; J. Wilbur to Naval Tra. Sta., San Francisco, for duty; C. Q. Wright detached command U.S.S. O-5, to observation and treatment at Naval Hosp., Charleston, S.C.; E. J. Blankenship to U.S.S. Vermont as gunnery off.; J. M. Ashley detached command U.S.S. Alert, to duty as aid and force radio off. Battleship Force 1, Atlantic Fleet; W. W. Smith detached duty aid and radio officer comdr. Battleship Force 1, Atlantic Fleet, to command U.S.S. Fairfax; C. M. Elder to duty in conn. f.o. U.S.S. R-6 and in command when commissioned; V. A. Dodd (M.C.) to U.S.S. Northern Pacific; W. W. Ramsey to U.S.S. Koonland.

Lieuts.: B. H. Page to command U.S.S. N-3; G. S. Arvin to U.S.S. Wyoming; S. Umsted to command U.S.S. N-2 on detachment of Lieutenant Commander Fraser; A. A. Moore to duty in conn. f.o. U.S.S. R-3 and on board when commissioned; R. C. Welles to command D-3; R. H. Len (M.C.) to U.S.S. Bridgeport; L. B. Marshall (M.C.) to Base Hosp. 5, Naval Port Office, St. Nazaire; G. P. Carr (M.C.), Avia. Brest, report Hgra. London, en route to N.E.O., Antwerp.

Lieuts.: R. B. Butler (M.C.) to U.S.S. Scorpion; G. A. Berry to duty under Danots, Norfolk; N. T. Short to duty as engr. off. Matsonia; C. W. Thomas to duty Gas Engine School, Columbia University, New York; W. A. O'Brien (P.C.) to duty as officer-in-charge overseas transportation, Boston, Mass.; P. F. Cope (M.C.) to duty as officer-in-charge Navy Retr. Sta., Kansas City, Mo.; H. Butler, Lieut. (j.g.) L. S. Moll, W. C. Pickerson and T. T. Hassel to duty conn. ex-Hungarian ships at Pola.

Lieuts. (j.g.): W. H. Thomas to U.S. via U.S.S. Dixie; C. G. DeFonseca (M.C.) to Naval Tra. Camp, Pelham Bay Park, N.Y.; J. G. Williamson to U.S.S. Rochester; I. N. Eustis to U.S.S. South Carolina; N. Kedinger to U.S.S. Maunee; W. S. Mallory to U.S.S. N-1; R. T. Guilbert to U.S.S. AL-4; R. T. Smith to command U.S.S. D-3 upon detachment of Lieutenant Chambers; O. Farmer to command U.S.S. G-1 upon detachment of Lieutenant Chippendale; D. E. Saxton to command U.S.S. D-1.

Lieuts. (j.g.): C. N. Colbert (M.C.) to duty E. I. Luckenbach; J. N. Slatery (M.C.) to duty Santa Paula; R. W. Klaus (M.C.) to U.S.S. Alabama; W. J. O'Malley (M.C.) to Naval Tra. Camp, Pelham Bay Park, N.Y.; S. Wainwright to 2d Naval Dist.; J. F. Wilson (M.C.) to U.S.S. Mercury; T. E. Conley (M.C.) to 9th Naval Dist.

Lieuts. (j.g.): I. A. Rankin (M.C.) to U.S.S. Santa Olivia; A. M. Snell (M.C.) to U.S.S. W. A. Luckenbach; R. B. Loney (M.C.) to U.S.S. Mexican; H. J. Kooler (M.C.) to U.S.S. Edgar P. Luckenbach; H. E. Hocum (M.C.) to U.S.S. Scorpion; F. G. Folken (M.C.) to U.S.S. Texan.

Ensigns: J. J. Daney to duty Radio Signal School, R.S. at New York; W. G. McAdoo, jr., to Naval Air Sta., San Diego, Cal.; H. C. Sargent to Naval Air Sta., Chatham, Mass.; K. B. Fitzgerald to U.S.S. Vestal; J. L. Collins (P.C.) to duty at fleet supply base, South Brooklyn, N.Y.; T. H. Wilcox (P.C.) to Naval Tra. Sta., Great Lakes, Ill.; W. L. Heist to U.S.S. Eagle 1; J. A. Duffy (P.C.) to duty under Danots, Norfolk, Va.; A. G. Warren to U.S.S. Princess Matoika; J. J. Higgins to von Steuben; J. T. Sutton (P.C.) to navy yard, Washington.

Ensigns: T. Staeblein (P.C.) to U.S.S. Katrina Luckenbach; C. M. Wirth (P.C.) to U.S.S. Watowuan; J. D. McCarthy (P.C.) to continue treatment at Naval Hosp., Philadelphia, Pa.; E. H. Radd to U.S.S. Princess Matoika; V. D. Walte to

duty under Danots, Charleston, S.C.; S. Rogers (P.C.) to duty as asst. to supply off. Walter A. Luckenbach; C. G. Hill (P.C.) to U.S.S. Texan; G. A. Wildman to U.S.S. Hancock; D. S. Smith (P.C.) to duty as supply off. U.S.S. Rodday; H. W. Shadle to Naval Air Det., Akron, Ohio.

Ensigns: H. W. Shaefer and G. C. Simpson (P.C.) to duty in Supply Dept., navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Ensigns: L. M. Van Wagner revocation of orders Dec. 2, 1918, relieved from all active duty, revoke; H. E. Brown revocation of orders Dec. 12, 1918, relieved from all active duty; L. A. Griffin revocation of orders Dec. 30, 1918, to duty Naval Air Sta., Key West, revoked; E. R. Brown (P.C.) cancellation of revocation of orders detached duty Section Base, Capt. May, N.J., to duty Fleet Supply Base, South Brooklyn, N.Y.; S. S. Kent to U.S.S. Piqua.

Ensigns: E. Baldwin and N. B. Walcott to Naval Port Office, Trieste; H. M. Kempton to Naval Port Office, Danzig; M. Tordoff, jr. (P.C.) to U.S.S. Santa Teresa.

Ensigns: R. M. Parsons, L. G. Briggs, A. F. Blasiar and C. W. Burrage to duty Aviation Mechanics' School, Great Lakes, Ill.; E. J. McDonald to U.S.S. Princess Matoika.

Ensigns: A. L. Broc, F. L. Eidman, W. H. Sammie, A. J. Pascarella, H. M. Selling, E. R. Hazen and E. A. Barth to Aviation Mechanics' School, Great Lakes, Ill.; T. F. Wilson, jr. (P.C.) to fleet supply base, South Brooklyn, N.Y.; A. T. Prince and H. L. Davis to U.S.S. Princess Matoika; J. W. Shults to duty under Snar, N.Y.

Ensigns: G. W. Stuart (P.C.) to U.S.S. Independence; A. L. Smith (P.C.) to U.S.S. K. I. Luckenbach; H. G. Samson, C. K. Smith and D. D. Shandfield to U.S.S. Princess Matoika; H. S. Samter (P.C.) to 4th Naval Dist.; C. Lloyd (P.C.) to duty under Snar, New York; R. N. Owens (P.C.) to section base, Cape May, N.J.; J. A. Ryan (P.C.) to U.S.S. Manchuria; W. O. Doane to U.S.S. Stringham.

P. Clerks: P. D. Conley to U.S.S. DeKalb; T. I. Parks to duty Tjilondari.

A.P. Clerks: A. B. Puryear to duty with supply off. on U.S.S. Scorpion; J. A. Hease to duty with supply off. Naval Sta. at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.

Blans.: F. Joseph to duty under snar, New York, revoked; F. Rogers to R.S. at New York; G. Miller to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Tern and on board when commissioned.

Machs.: C. F. Chambers to Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; T. W. Tolmie, C. A. Dankhead and E. E. Gibbs detached duty Navy Gas Eng. School, Columbia University, New York, to duty Av. Mechanics' School, Great Lakes, Ill.

Gunns.: W. W. Comstock to duty Hancock; J. D. Knopf to R.S. at Boston; J. C. McWeeny, U.S.S. Olympia, to Radelasky and foreign communication officer.

### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

FEB. 14—Capt. Charles I. Murray to Marine Barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Capt. William L. Crabbe to Marine Barracks, Philadelphia, Pa.

Capt. Russell W. Duck, 2d Lieut. August L. Huhn, G. W. R. Davidson and Joseph F. Simmons to Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va., upon arrival in U.S.

First Lieut. R. W. Marshall to Marine Bks., Philadelphia, Pa.

Capt. Karl I. Buse to Marine Bks., Quantico, Va., upon arrival in U.S.

FEB. 15—Major D. S. Barry, jr., to Marine Bks., Philadelphia, Pa.

Major Robert E. Adams and Capt. H. St. C. Wright to Marine Bks., Quantico, Va., upon arrival in U.S.

Capt. J. E. Brewster to Marine Bks., Philadelphia, Pa.

Capt. J. C. Cogswell to Marine Bks., Charleston, S.C., for treatment at Naval Hospital.

First Lieut. Guy M. Williamson appointed first lieutenant (Prov.) in Marine Corps Reserve.

Second Lieut. S. J. Colford to Marine Per. Off., 3d Naval Dist., New York, N.Y., upon arrival in U.S.

Second Lieut. J. Makohin, J. F. Plachta, Cyril A. Gould, Hugh Pagano and Harry L. Wilson appointed second lieuts. (Prov.) in Marine Corps Reserve; assigned to duty with 1st Marine Aviation Force, Miami, Fla.

Second Lieut. John M. Lamond, E. L. Williams, J. N. Anderson and E. J. Kenally ordered to inactive service.

Second Lieut. H. H. Jeter, Marck L. Tooker and G. A. McDonald honorably discharged.

First Lieut. Fred O. Browne, Marine Bks., Philadelphia, Pa. Q.M. Clerk H. A. Gorges appointed Q.M. clerk (Prov.) in M.C.R.; assigned duty at Marine Bks., Philadelphia, Pa.

FEB. 17—Col. L. M. Gulick to temporary foreign shore service in command 1st Regt., 6th Brigade, Cuba.

First Lieut. O. J. Scott detached 2d Prov. Brigade, Santo Domingo, to U.S.

Second Lieut. Edward F. Bailey to Marine Bks., Philadelphia, Pa.

Second Lieut. E. S. Gardner and R. J. Paisley to inactive service.

Second Lieut. V. G. Strain ordered to inactive service.

Second Lieut. C. A. Pennington, A. L. Huhn, jr., G. W. R. Davidson, J. F. Simmons and J. B. Gracy honorably discharged.

Mar. Gun. John J. Dobberty to Marine Bks., Philadelphia, Pa., upon expiration one month leave.

Q.M. Clerk A. F. Schonfeld to 3d Provisional Brigade, Galveston, Texas.

FEB. 18—Capt. C. A. Howell to Marine Bks., Quantico, Va., upon arrival in U.S.

Capt. C. D. Meginness to Marine Bks., Quantico, Va., upon arrival in U.S.

Second Lieut. E. O. Loring and G. F. Donovan to inactive service.

Second Lieut. J. Kinsella to Marine Bks., Philadelphia, Pa.

Second Lieut. E. J. Money Penny to Marine Bks., Norfolk, Va., upon arrival in U.S.

FEB. 19—Major R. H. Dunlap and Lieut. Col. F. E. Evans to Washington, D.C., upon arrival in U.S.

Major K. E. Rockey to Marine Bks., Quantico, Va., upon arrival in U.S.

Capt. H. McFarland to Marine Per. Off., 3d Naval Dist., New York, N.Y., upon arrival in U.S.

Capt. Clarence Ball to Marine Bks., Norfolk, Va., upon arrival in U.S.

Capt. H. B. Mims to 1st Prov. Brigade, Haiti, in command 1st Div. Squadron E, Marine Aviation Force.

Capt. O. Salzman to Headquarters, M.C., duty in Q.M. Dept.

Capt. William P. Peake to office Asst. Paymaster, M.C., New York, N.Y., upon arrival in U.S.

First Lieut. William M. Nottingham to Washington, D.C., duty office J.A.G.

First Lieut. G. Hawkins to Naval Hospital, Fort Lyon, Colo., for treatment; orders Feb. 14 cancelled.

First Lieuts. S. J. Melick and E. J. Winters honorably discharged.

Second Lieut. T. J. Kilcourse to Marine Bks., Norfolk, Va., upon arrival in U.S.

Second Lieut. R. A. O'Keefe to Marine Per. Off., 3d Naval Dist., New York, N.Y., upon arrival in U.S.

Q.M. Clerk Paul Schebe appointed Q.M. clerk (temp.) in Marine Corps; assigned to duty Depot of Supplies, Charleston, S.C.

Letter to Capt. Harvey B. Mims, Marine Bks., Charleston, S.C., directing transfer of 1st Div. Squadron E, Marine Av. Force, under his command, with 1st Lieut. G. Compton, 2d Lieut. L. E. Steere, jr., H. L. Wilson, P. Foxworthy, G. C. Weiler, P. L. Higgins, C. W. Stoner, L. H. Garrison, E. E. Underhill, P. L. Ladd and 15 enlisted men, to Haiti for aviation duty with 1st Prov. Brigade.

Capt. J. W. Hingle, P. W. Guilfoyle, O. P. Smith, C. T. Brooks, Ralph E. West and B. DeW. Knapp detached Naval Station, Guam, to U.S.

### Channelies.

Capt. Richard W. Parfet died Feb. 16, 1919.

Second Lieut. Edward Cain died Feb. 15, 1919.

Pay Clerk Edgar G. Schenk died Feb. 9, 1919.

### COAST GUARD GAZETTE.

FEB. 13—Capt. P. F. Roach to special duty.

FEB. 14—Cadet C. P. West, resignation effective this day.

FEB. 15—Capt. J. F. Farley, jr., to special duty.

Capt. C. H. Jones to the Gresham.

Capt. of Engrs. A. P. Patterson to special duty.

Capt. of Engrs. C. P. Kendall to the Manning.

Third Lieut. A. C. Mandeville to the Yamacraw.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. U. V. Henderson to the Pamlico.

FEB. 16—Capt. J. J. Hutton to the Seminole.



## HOUSE PASSES ARMY BILL.

## Legislation for Temporary Army Goes Out.

The proposed legislation in the Army Appropriation Bill (H.R. 15535) for a temporary Army of 28,580 officers and 509,909 enlisted men to supplement the Regular Army was stricken out of the bill on point of order on Feb. 18, before the House unanimously passed the bill appropriating \$1,070,000,000 for the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920. The Rules Committee declined to pass a resolution to make authorization of the proposed temporary Army in order on the bill. The House did, however, before going on with the Appropriation bill, adopt the Senate bill, S. 5279, which passed the Senate on Jan. 20, to authorize resumption of voluntary enlistment in the Army. Under this piece of legislation so much of Secs. 7 and 14 of the Selective Service Act of May 18, 1917, as imposes restrictions upon enlistments in the Regular Army is repealed from the date of approval of this act. This was amended in the House on Feb. 18 so as to limit enlistments during the next twelve months to one-year contracts, with no obligation of service in the reserves to be required of the recruit.

The point of order had been sustained against the provision in the Appropriation bill itself, for "continuing the present war pay of the enlisted force in force and effect from and after the date of approval of this act," but in connection with the one-year enlistment scheme attached to S. 5279 the House provides that the pay of the recruits shall be at the present war basis of \$30 a month.

The elimination of the proposed temporary Army will leave the Regular Army, after the demobilization of the emergency forces now functioning under the Selective Service Act, dependent for its size and organization entirely upon the provisions of the National Defense Act, which fixes the Army strength at 175,000. The Senate must now be looked to for a measure of relief from the inadequate provision for our military defense after the compulsory demobilization which will follow within four months after the proclamation of peace.

## Other Provisions Out on Point of Order.

Of the new legislation in the bill as printed on page 858, in our issue of Feb. 15, third column, everything went out on point of order except the paragraph forbidding the use of a stop-watch or payment of bonuses on production of Government supplies. The provisions that went out included those fixing the temporary Army strength; to repeal Overman act for co-ordination of Army bureaus; to make present Army pay permanent; to erect a Boughton memorial; to pay War Risk compensation to a British officer; to make unlawful the distinctive war service stripes issued by the War Department; to promote all who had been recommended for promotion prior to Nov. 11, 1918.

During the three days and nights the measure was under discussion in the House the entire bill was closely watched and even hypercritically dissected at times to discover the least bit of new legislation that might have crept into the bill, though only in a very few instances were the figures appreciably amended.

The following authorizations in the bill as introduced went out on point of order: Advertising, under subsistence, Q.M.C.; construction of laundries; purchase of commercial newspapers and market reports; seeds and implements for raising forage at remount depots and on reservations in Hawaii and the Philippines; purchase of ships for transportation of the Army and its supplies; educational propaganda in connection with reclamation of equippage; constructing public buildings at posts; grounds for cantonments and camp sites and for buildings thereon; construction of post exchanges and amusement rooms at posts; purchase of land for inland and port storage facilities; construction of engineer storehouse and purchase of passenger-carrying vehicles.

## Outs in Appropriations.

Incidental expenses, Q.M.C., were cut from \$449,000,000 to \$411,000,000; horses for the Army from \$100,000 to \$10,000; barracks and quarters from \$4,000,000 to \$2,000,000; supplies for Reserve Officers' Training Corps from \$3,000,000 to \$100, as there were believed to be sufficient supplies available. The item for pay of National Guard, armory drills, which had been inadvertently dropped from the original print of the bill, is put down for \$4,467,171.86, and in order that the regular pay of the officers and men of the National Guard be represented in the bill, \$100 is put in for the officers' pay and \$100 for pay of men.

## PROVISIONS ADDED BY THE HOUSE.

The following amendments offered to the bill in the House were adopted:

## Applications for Discharge.

Immediately upon the approval of this act every man in the Army service within the United States, who shall have entered the service since April 6, 1917, shall be permitted to file an application for discharge from the military service. If such application is approved by the superior officer authorized to grant such discharge, the application, together with any affidavits and all other proofs which may have been submitted with such application, shall be forwarded immediately by such superior officer, with the reasons for such disapproval, to the Secretary of War for review. That it shall be the duty of officers to notify and instruct men under their commands as to the method of procedure prescribed by the regulations for securing an honorable discharge from the service.

## Relief of Capt. Belvedere Brooks and Others.

That the estate of the late Capt. Belvedere Brooks, of Co. B, 308th Inf., be relieved from accountability or responsibility for the sum of \$173.26 lost or destroyed by an act of the enemy when the said Capt. Belvedere Brooks, in whose possession it was, was killed in action on or about Aug. 24, 1918; and that Capt. Samuel I. Zolner, assistant division Q.M., Capt. C. W. Gaylord, and Lieut. John V. D. Bebell, 308th Inf., his agents in the transmission of said money to said Capt. Belvedere Brooks, be likewise relieved.

## Advertising for Q.M. Supplies.

That the purchase of subsistence supplies shall not be made except after advertisement in accordance with existing law. That purchases of regular supplies shall not be made except after advertisement in accordance with existing law.

## Restricting Use of Passenger Automobiles.

That no part of said appropriation or any other appropriation carried in this act shall be used for the purchase, hire, maintenance or operation of any motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle in the District of Columbia or elsewhere in the United States, except those used for the transportation of the enlisted men for military purposes.

## Reinstatement of Flying Instructors.

That no part of any appropriation herein shall be used unless all former civilian flying instructors who were dismissed on or about Dec. 31, 1918, shall be reinstated on application to their former positions as from the date of such dismissal up to and including June 30, 1919; Provided, That nothing herein shall be construed to apply to any civilian

flying instructor dismissed prior to Dec. 31, 1918, for misconduct or incompetency.

## No Construction and Repair for A.E.F.

Under the appropriation for "Roads, Walks, Wharves and Drainage" it is provided that "no part of the funds hereby appropriated shall be used for construction and repair work in France."

## Communications of Officers and Men to Congressmen.

That no part of the appropriations contained in this act shall be available if the War Department shall permit any officer to make orders, rules or regulations prohibiting officers or enlisted men from communicating information of conditions in the Army to U.S. Senators or Members of the House of Representatives.

## Against Orders Making Class Distinction.

Provided, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be expended in the payment of the salary of any officer of the Army of the United States who shall issue or cause to be issued any written order prohibiting social intercourse between officers and enlisted men of the same regiment while not on military duty; Provided further, That the limitation herein imposed shall not apply to cases where such only connection therewith is in obedience to an order of a superior officer.

## AMENDMENTS REJECTED.

Among proposed amendments offered in the House and which were either rejected on a vote or stricken out on point of order, in addition to those already noted, were the following:

## Higher Rank Pay for Temporary Command in Combat.

All officers and enlisted men who in actual combat or while in actual service at any front shall have performed the duties of an officer or enlisted man of higher grade or rank shall, for the period during which such duties were performed, and until relieved by competent authority, receive the same pay and allowances as the officer or enlisted man of the grade or rank whose duties were assumed. Such payment and record of service shall appear on the discharge certificate of each officer and man affected. For pay of such officers and enlisted men, \$2,000,000.

## Retirement for Philippine Scouts.

That captains and lieutenants of Philippine Scouts who are citizens of the United States shall hereafter be retired in the grade held by them at the date of retirement and shall be retired for disability under the same conditions, including pay, as officers of the Regular Army, and that they shall receive as retired pay 2½ per cent. a year for each year of service, to a maximum of 75 per cent. of the active pay of their grades at date of retirement and retired pay being increased for the additional years of service up to the maximum of 75 per cent. of the active pay; Provided, That hereafter when an officer of Philippine Scouts has served 30 years he shall be eligible for retirement under the provisions of this act; Provided further, That all officers of Philippine Scouts on the date of the passage of this act be commissioned, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and not examined after entrance except upon promotion to the next higher grade; And provided further, That all officers of Philippine Scouts now borne on the retired list as such shall be transferred to the retired list created by this section and shall thereafter receive the retired pay and allowances provided by this section for other officers of Philippine Scouts; And provided further, That any former officer of Philippine Scouts who vacated his office in the Philippine Scouts by discharge or resignation on account of disability contracted in line of duty shall be placed on the retired list created by this section and shall thereafter receive the retired pay and allowances authorized by this section; And provided further, That officers of Philippine Scouts retired under the provisions of this act shall not form part of the limited retired list now authorized by law.

## Discharge Account of Dependency.

The Secretary of War is authorized and directed, immediately upon approval of this act, to discharge from the military service any soldier or enlisted man who was drafted or enlisted for the duration of the war with Germany upon approval of such drafted or enlisted man supported by his own affidavit upon any one or more of the following grounds: 1. Dependents at home wholly dependent upon his labor or assistance. 2. In all cases where the United States is now paying dependents a family allowance. 3. To those soldiers who at the time of entering the military service were engaged exclusively in agriculture for a livelihood.

## Conduct and Review of Courts-martial.

To amend Articles 11, 17, 18 of the Articles of War, and Sec. 1199 of the Revised Statutes. This is the bill which has been introduced in both houses, looking to a complete change in the matter of appointments of judge advocates and prosecutors of courts-martial, and would give the Judge Advocate General power to review the proceedings and disapprove sentences in whole or in part.

## Various.

To require the Secretary of War to furnish certain service records to the adjutant general of each state.

To give travel pay to accounting officers called back to report on accounts after their discharge.

To allow retired enlisted men who had active service during this war to retain rank attained when mustered out, and receive pay of first lieutenant, retired.

## Right to Retain Uniform.

This matter, in a separate bill, has already passed both House and Senate and is now in conference. It went out of the present bill on point of order.

## FORTIFICATIONS APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Fortifications Appropriation bill (H.R. 15679) was reported in the House on Feb. 14. The bill carries a total appropriation of \$11,199,291, whereas last year there was appropriated \$3,107,053,017 and contracts were authorized amounting to \$5,101,200,488 additional. The estimates for the coming year made up before the armistice was signed, amounted to \$645,576,961; this amount the appropriations committee has reduced to \$11,199,291. A large part of the appropriations made in last year's bill and practically all the contract authorizations of that bill have been repealed by the second Deficiency Act for 1919, recently passed. The Fortifications bill (H.R. 15679) now before Congress contains the following legislation:

## To Return Unexpended Balances of 1918.

Unexpended balances in various appropriations as noted are to be covered into the Treasury immediately upon approval of this act, as follows:

\$1,250,000 of appropriation for "installation and replacement of electric light and power plants at seacoast fortifications, purchase and installation of searchlights, salaries of electrical experts, engineers, and other employees to install same."

\$400,000 of appropriations heretofore made "for construction of mining assessments, cable galleries, etc., for the continental United States."

\$125,000 of appropriations heretofore made "for maintenance of submarine mine material within the limits of continental United States, etc."

\$30,000 of appropriations heretofore made "for maintenance of submarine mine material in insular possessions."

\$14,000 of appropriations heretofore made "for alteration, maintenance and repair of submarine mine material" for the Panama Canal.

## Hammond Radio-dynamic Torpedo.

The bill provides for the installation of a Hammond radio-dynamic torpedo unit, in the following language: Sec. 7. That the portion of the Fortifications Appropriation Act, approved July 6, 1916, which reads, "For procurement and installation of one radiodynamic torpedo unit, \$417,000; Provided, That no part of said sum shall be so expended unless the United States shall first acquire as heretofore provided the rights of the said John Hays Hammond, jr., and the Radio

Engineering Co. of New York," is amended so as to read as follows:

"For demonstrating the control of torpedoes or underwater carriers of high explosives by radiodynamic or radioelectric energy, and for designing, developing, producing and installing one radiodynamic or radioelectric torpedo unit, \$417,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War; Provided, That all material acquired by the United States for said purpose, and all products manufactured or adapted therefrom, including said unit when completed, shall be and remain the property of the United States; Provided further, That no part of said sum shall be expended until the United States shall first receive from John Hays Hammond, jr., and from the Radio Engineering Co. of New York, incorporated, an unconditional license to use without cost said unit and all repairs and replacements thereof, in the event that the United States shall not acquire as heretofore provided the exclusive rights of said John Hays Hammond, jr., and of said Radio Engineering Co.; Provided further, That the services of John Hays Hammond, jr., rendered in connection with said demonstration shall be free of charge."

## New Provisions and Limitations.

Various other new provisions and limitations in the bill are the following:

Sec. 5. The appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, for the armament thereof, and for the procurement of heavy ordnance for trial and service, heretofore made in Fortifications or Sundry Civil Appropriation acts shall not be available for obligations after June 30, 1920, and all unexpended balances of such appropriations which remain upon the books of the Treasury Department on June 30, 1921, shall be covered into the Treasury and carried to the surplus fund.

Sec. 6. That estimates of appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, for the armament thereof, and for the procurement of heavy ordnance for trial and service shall be submitted to Congress in the Book of Estimates for the fiscal year 1921 and each fiscal year thereafter upon an annual basis. And Sec. 7 of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Act, approved June 20, 1874, and Sec. 7 of the Sundry Civil Appropriation Act, approved Aug. 24, 1912, so far as they except appropriations for "fortifications" from the operations thereof, are repealed.

No part of the appropriations herein for barracks and quarters shall be expended for the construction of officers' quarters to cost in excess of the limits established by the Sundry Civil Appropriation Act, approved June 25, 1910.

The governor of the Panama Canal, so far as the expenditure of appropriations contained in this act may be under his direction, shall purchase needed materials, supplies and equipment from available surplus stocks of the War Department.

## FIGURES OF THE FORTIFICATIONS BILL.

Coast Defenses, Continental United States.	
Gun and mortar batteries, construction of.....	\$380,000
Modernizing older emplacements.....	97,250
Protection, preservation and repair of fortifications.....	250,000
Plans for fortifications.....	25,000
Electric light and power equipment and searchlights, maintenance, repair, tools, etc.....	50,000
Land defenses.....	60,000
Sandy Hook, N.J., Reservation, protection of shore.....	544,000
Fire-control stations, operation and maintenance.....	150,000
Seacoast artillery—ammunition.....	1,250,000
Ammunition (practice).....	855,442
Seacoast barracks.....	1,000,000
Total, coast defenses of the United States.....	\$4,641,692
Proving Grounds.	
Current expenses.....	\$400,000
Coast Defenses, Insular Possessions.	
Protection, preservation and repair of fortifications—	
Hawaiian Islands.....	\$12,500
Philippine Islands.....	35,000
Searchlights, purchase and installation—Philippine Islands.....	33,000
Electric light and power plants and searchlights, maintenance, operation, tools, etc.—	
Hawaiian Islands.....	5,000
Philippine Islands.....	25,000
Reserve equipment (Hawaii).....	8,250
Electric light and power plants, installation, Hawaiian Islands.....	20,000
Submarine mine structures, construction, Philippine Islands.....	195,000
Fire-control stations, operations, etc.....	25,000
Seacoast artillery—ammunition for.....	1,000,000
Alteration and maintenance.....	125,000
Seacoast barracks.....	225,000
Total, coast defenses, insular possessions.....	\$1,633,750
Panama Canal Fortifications.	
Trails, maintenance.....	\$30,000
Protection, preservation and repair of fortifications.....	25,000
Searchlights and power and light plants—	
Maintenance.....	20,000
Purchase of power plants.....	20,000
Reserve equipment.....	7,500
Seacoast batteries, construction.....	195,500
Land defenses.....	14,000
Fire-control stations—operation.....	10,000
Seacoast artillery—alteration and maintenance.....	100,000
Barracks, quarters, storehouses, etc.....	4,161,849
Total, Panama Canal.....	\$4,523,849
Grand total, fortifications.....	\$11,199,291

## THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Naval Appropriation bill (H.R. 15539) is now undergoing numerous changes in the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, where Senator Swanson, chairman, has appointed a sub-committee consisting of himself and Senators Pittman, Lewis, Penrose and Lodge to revise the bill. This sub-committee has been working in executive session practically every day this week, and as is usually the case, a number of the items which were stricken from the bill in the House on point of order as new legislation will be restored to the bill as Senate committee amendments.

## Amendments to the Naval Bill.

Among amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill (H.R. 15539) that will be offered in the Senate are the following by Senator Calder:

The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and empowered to transfer to the active list as extra numbers and next below their running mates in the Regular naval service such officers of the Naval Reserve Force, not exceeding fifty in number, who have served in the Navy during both the war with Spain and the war against Germany and her allies, and whose service in the Regular Navy has not been less than ten years.

That officers of the United States Naval Reserve Force who were transferred from the National Naval Volunteers under the provisions of the Act of July 1, 1918, shall be paid the same uniform gratuity as other officers of the Naval Reserve Force.

That hereafter the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to adjust and pay the claims for damages (other than such as are occasioned by vessels of the Navy) to and loss of privately owned property occurring subsequent to April 6, 1917, where the amount of claim does not exceed \$500, for which damage or loss men in the Naval Service or Marine Corps are found to be responsible, all payments in settlement of said claims to be made out of "Pay, miscellaneous."

## For Retired Officers of the Navy.

Senator Calder has also announced in the Senate that he intends to propose as amendments to the Naval Ap-



proposition bill two items of legislation for the benefit of retired officers of the Navy performing active duty. The proposals are as follows:

That hereafter any retired officer of the Navy or Marine Corps, who has been or shall be detailed to active duty, shall receive the rank, pay and allowances of the grade not above that of captain in the Navy or colonel in the Marine Corps, that his total active service as an officer both prior and subsequent to retirement, in the manner rendered by him, would have enabled him to attain in due course of promotion had such service been rendered continuously on the active list during the period of time last past.

Provided, That promotions of retired officers to grades or ranks above that of lieutenant commander in the Navy or major in the Marine Corps shall be by selection by a board, to consist of five or more officers of the Navy or Marine Corps, respectively, senior to the retired officers eligible for selection:

Provided further, That any retired officer of the Navy or Marine Corps who has creditably performed active duty for a period of not less than one year and a half during the war with Germany and who has not been promoted under the provisions of the Naval Appropriation Act of July 1, 1918, shall be promoted to the next higher grade or rank on the retired list, not above that of captain in the Navy or colonel in the Marine Corps, and that officers promoted in accordance with this provision shall thereafter while on duty receive the pay and allowances of the grade or rank to which each is promoted.

#### WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Feb. 19, 1919.

A continued stretch of springlike weather has brought beautiful sunny days, but effectually spoiled the ice for skating; hockey players and skaters in general had enjoyed many pleasant hours on Lusk Reservoir and the rink behind the gymnasium. The cadet hop on Saturday evening was greatly enjoyed, many guests being up for the occasion, Mrs. Walthall receiving with Cadet George.

Guests of Col. S. R. Jones and his daughter, Mrs. William Browning, were Mr. and Mrs. Caswell, of Saugerties; Col. and Mrs. Ivens Jones had tea for Mr. and Mrs. Caswell on Sunday, other guests being Col. S. R. Jones, Mrs. Browning, Mrs. Phelan, Miss Abiel, Col. and Mrs. Carter, Major and Mrs. J. K. Brown. Friends of Colonel Willcox are congratulating him on the recognition which he has received from France for his service there last year; he has been made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor and has also received the Croix de Guerre with palm. Miss Tillman is spending a few days in New York, visiting friends. Miss Beers, of New Haven, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Holt.

Col. and Mrs. Bugge's guests for the week-end were Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. McClintock and Lieutenant McClintock, of Kansas City; on Saturday Col. and Mrs. Bugge had dinner for their guests and for Col. and Mrs. Bull, Mrs. Chamberlain and Major Newgarden. Major and Mrs. J. K. Brown gave a dinner on Valentine's Day to celebrate the eleventh anniversary of the graduation of 1908. Major R. D. Newman and Major Brown being the only classmates present; other guests were Col. and Mrs. Bugge, Col. and Mrs. Gano, Mrs. Newuan, Mrs. John McDowell (wife of Colonel McDowell, of the A.E.F.), and Major Teale.

Mrs. Morrison gave a pretty Valentine bridge of three tables on Friday, the prize-winners receiving spring parasols; Mesdames Johnson, Rees and Hannum had highest scores; after the game Mrs. Bugge, Mrs. Tully and her sister, Miss Smith, and Miss Johnson joined for tea. Mrs. Phelan's guest is her sister, Miss Abiel. Dr. Be Mine has taken quarters 47 and Major Wilde quarters 69; Captain Holdridge has moved to quarters 14. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Rodney Smith and their two little daughters have arrived at the post.

The Reading Club enjoyed a Valentine party on Thursday at the home of Mrs. Bull; there was a large attendance and the members all wrote valentines, the best receiving a prize; other amusing contests were an advertisement game and questions about the war. Favors were heart-shaped and valentines were given as souvenirs.

Guests of Major and Mrs. J. K. Brown at supper on Sunday were Col. and Mrs. Gano, Col. and Mrs. Dorst, Capt. and Mrs. Corpening and Major Teale; after supper the guests enjoyed an evening of music. Miss A. O. Hall, of Stamford, is spending a few days with her daughter, Mrs. Morrison. After the polo game on Thursday Mrs. J. K. Brown served tea to the members of the team. At the Monday Bridge this week the ladies who won thrift stamps were Mesdames Patten, Forbes, Sinkler and Rees; last week the Monday prize-winners were Mesdames Godson, Crawford, Stuart and Rees.

The basketball game on Saturday was won by the visiting team, the Brooklyn Polytechnic, with a score of 25 to 21; there was a tea-dance after the game at Cullum Hall, tea being poured by Mrs. A. B. Johnson.

The West Point polo team played a New York team on Feb. 1, the line-up being as follows: West Point—1, Capt. J. W. Eafferty; 2, Major D. O. Nelson; back, Major J. K. Brown. New York—1, Major C. Brewer; 2, Mr. E. W. Hopping; back, Mr. R. Grannis. The score was 9 to 6½, in favor of West Point.

West Point lost at hockey on Tuesday to Springfield by a score of 2 to 1; on Wednesday West Point won at hockey by 1 to 0 in a game with the New York Military Academy.

#### THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 19, 1919.

Rear Admiral A. H. Scales, U.S.N., Superintendent of the Naval Academy, and Mrs. Scales were in the receiving party at the midshipmen's hop on Saturday night.

The Naval Academy authorities have been notified of the first designation of officers to attend the post-graduate department at the Naval Academy, when it reopens about July 1. They will all take the course in advanced ordnance work: Lieut. Comdr. W. H. H. Blandy, W. A. Corley, C. E. Wright, H. E. Fisher, G. W. Bagley, J. C. Jones, E. L. Woodside, O. B. Davis, J. L. King, N. J. Gillette, J. McC. Miller and E. D. Moore, and Lieuts. T. D. Westfall, L. D. Ruddock, R. W. Payley, E. H. Jones, C. F. Bryant and H. A. Sagnapal. Additional designations will be made shortly, bringing the total to about 200. There will be classes in advanced electrical, mechanical and civil engineering and in naval construction, as well as in ordnance. Comdr. Joseph L. Hileman is head of the department.

The Marine quarters of the Naval Academy, a splendid building, has been selected as the quarters of the post-graduate school, now forming at the Naval Academy. The plans are now being developed to erect separate quarters for the Marine Guard of the Academy on the Government farm. The specifications show a building like the present quarters but on a smaller scale.

Mrs. Allen Westcott, wife of Instructor Westcott, was hostess Saturday at a small dance for midshipmen.

Capt. William H. Standley, commandant of midshipmen, was taken to the Naval Hospital Feb. 18 on account of an attack of influenza.

The resignations of Ensigns George D. Olds, jr., W. B. Curtis and O. L. Moore, holding temporary commissions as ensigns in the U.S. Navy, have been accepted. All three were officers of the Naval Reserve and were given temporary commissions in the Regular service after they had completed the special course at the Naval Academy. Ensign Olds has been on duty at the office of the Superintendent, and Ensigns Curtis and Moore have been serving as duty officers with the recent class of Reserve officers.

The Naval Academy will be presented with a mine which vessels of the 4th Naval District picked up at the mouth of the Delaware River, and which is believed to have been left in those waters by the German U-26 when she paid her visit to this country. It will be suitably placed at the Academy. In this connection it is of interest to state that there is little doubt that the cruiser San Diego, containing in its personnel some of the midshipmen who were on their summer cruise, was blown up by the same means, a floating mine laid by U-26. This is now stated freely by some of those who were

on the ship, though they were not permitted to make any statement of the affair prior to the armistice.

Massachusetts Tech defeated the Naval Academy swimmers in the local tank, Saturday, 23 to 20. Nearly all the contests were close, though no local records were topped. Scranton, of the visitors, was the star performer, his victories in the forty and 100-yard events being by big leads. The 160-yard relay was a beautiful contest. The midshipmen came to the last lap with a lead by a nose. Untersack picked up the race and finished two feet ahead of Midshipman Goggins. Gallagher, of the Navy team, handed the visitors a surprise by defeating their crack Greene brothers in the 220.

With characteristic aggressiveness and using an excellent variety of holds, the Naval Academy wrestlers took every bout from the University of Pennsylvania here Saturday, and won the meet by 33 to 0. Five clean falls were scored and the other two bouts were won on decisions for form and aggressiveness. In every bout the Navy lads carried the fighting to their opponents, and, as a rule, they indicated clear superiority in strength and knowledge of the game. Gates threw his opponent, Pendleton, in the 175-pound class, with a punishing body scissor and a double arm lock which fastened Pendleton's arms above his head. Swigart overcame Ketterer's rather stiff opposition early in the bout, and finally landed his man with a chancery and body hold. Ashby, who opposed Lewis in the 158-pound class, was the only Pennsylvanian who made much of an attempt to force the fighting. He was on top of his opponent at first, but wore himself out trying to hold Lewis, who is one of the stockiest wrestlers who ever tried the game at the Academy. Rhoads, the Pennsylvanian captain, and Douty did good work in breaking holds, but never were dangerous to their opponents.

After a lapse of some years the Naval Academy has again taken up soccer and expects to make it a sport for competition with other teams in a short time. It never passed beyond the stage of inter-company and inter-class competitions previously. A squad of over forty has been assembled by Mdm. Frank Taylor, of the first class, and is practicing every available afternoon. Efforts are being made to procure a suitable coach, and there is a possibility of one outside contest being booked this year.

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 10, 1919.

Miss Helen Burnham entertained with a bridge party and dance at the Hotel Columbia Wednesday for Miss Cordelia Wallace, Miss Arta Williams, Miss Dorothy Gordon, Captain Leard, Captain Ingle, Mr. Willis Vanderschmidt and Mr. Horace Runkle. Col. Henry Gibbins, who has been on duty in Washington for six months, has been ordered to the remount station at Fort Keogh, Mont. Col. and Mrs. Gibbins and children will arrive in Leavenworth next week to be guests of Mrs. Gibbins's father and sister, Mr. J. A. and Miss Stella McGonigle.

Mrs. Stephen Curtis arrived from Troy, N.Y., Saturday to be the guest of her mother, Mrs. William Burnham, and sister, Miss Helen Burnham, at the Hotel Columbia. Mrs. Curtis has been the guest of her husband's relatives in Troy during his absence in France.

A social function of last week was the buffet luncheon and bridge party given in Leavenworth by Mrs. Jesse H. Holmes and her sister, Miss Mabel Neely, honoring Mrs. R. O. Williams, wife of Colonel Williams, assistant commandant of the Disciplinary Barracks, and Miss Arta Williams and their house guest, Mrs. Parvis, of Cincinnati, sister of Mrs. Williams. The hostesses were assisted by their sister, Mrs. Edward Calvert, wife of Colonel Calvert, and niece, Mrs. John Bohn, wife of Captain Bohn.

Mrs. Sedwick Rice and daughter, Mrs. Joseph Byron, were honor guests at a tea given by Mrs. Edward C. Smith in Kansas City, Mo., on Thursday. Mrs. Rice and Mrs. Byron were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hal Gaylor for the week. Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill, who has been spending the winter with her mother, Mrs. J. D. Robertson, in Kansas City, Mo., left Thursday for New York to meet Colonel Sherrill on his arrival. Mrs. W. H. Duke arrived Saturday from Camp Pike, Ark., to visit her sister, Mrs. J. J. Conway. Colonel E. Peck is with the Army of Occupation in Germany. Mrs. E. D. Peck is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Merrill Lindsay, in Topeka.

An order came Saturday for the three companies of the 20th Infantry in station here to go to Camp Funston for guard duty. The Headquarters Co., Supply Co. and Co. G will go Wednesday. There probably will be about 400 soldiers to leave for Camp Funston. More than half the soldiers in the three companies have been discharged since they came here Dec. 13, 1918. All the 10th Division soldiers that trained at Camp Funston since last summer have been discharged and the 20th Infantry men are going over to go on guard duty around the cantonments. Some of the 49th Infantry, now quartered in the cantonment buildings, will be moved up to the brick barracks. All the brick buildings will be kept full of soldiers, and the overflow will be quartered in the cantonments.

Ten motor tractors have been received at the Disciplinary Barracks to be used for hauling and general farm work. These are tractors that were built to haul cannon in the war zone in Europe and are strong ones.

Mrs. D. D. Gregory entertained at luncheon on Thursday for Mesdames Samuel Smoke, Ernest Gentry, E. D. Lysle, Milo Corey, O. W. Farr, O. B. Taylor, Jr., Charles Snyder, Hiram Wilson, Lee Bond, Harry Ripley and Miss Mary Fuller. Mrs. Gregory was assisted by her mother, Mrs. Seaborn.

Company M, 49th Inf., gave a grand celebration in the nature of a belated Christmas dinner Tuesday evening at their mess. They spent Christmas in France and could not celebrate in the old-fashioned way, so they waited until they returned to the United States for a permanent station, and having much that was conducive to a good time, they entertained in a lavish manner, the dinner costing nearly a thousand dollars. A number of young women were the guests of the mess of the company and the dinner was followed by dancing. Major and Mrs. E. H. Coyle announce the birth of a daughter on Sunday, Feb. 9, at St. John's Hospital at Leavenworth.

#### SAN DIEGO AND CAMP KEARNY.

San Diego, Cal., Feb. 13, 1919.

Major Dana H. Crisay, U.S.A., formerly stationed at Fort Rosecrans, has returned to this city with his wife and two daughters, staying for the present at the U.S. Grant Hotel. Major Crisay is now stationed at Rockwell Field. Comdr. and Mrs. Felix Gygas, U.S.N., and son, Felix, Jr., have taken a cottage at 467 Avenue A, Coronado. The Commander is in command of the submarine fleet and expects to be stationed here for a number of months.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Fullam and Miss Rhoda Fullam were hosts at a supper party Sunday evening at their home in Star Park, Coronado, their guests including Capt. and Mrs. Robert G. Ervin, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. W. Spencer, Capt. C. P. Snyder, Capt. Tempin M. Fots, Col. William Thaw, Capt. Chouteau Johnson, Capt. William T. Tarrant, Major Kenneth Marr, Lieut. Harry Gordon, Lieut. Floyd Clarkson, Lieut. and Mrs. Paul Gardner, Mrs. Robert G. Neustadt, Mrs. Austin Sands, Mr. and Mrs. B. N. Hinkley and Mrs. George F. Clarkson.

Col. Willis Uline and his staff, officers of the 21st Infantry, were guests of honor at a luncheon at the Chuyamaca Club yesterday as a mark of appreciation and regard for the regiment which, after being stationed here for several years, is about to leave for other stations, part going to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and part to Vancouver Barracks.

A dinner was given Tuesday by the officers of the 82d Infantry at Camp Kearny to the two senior officers, Col. J. T. Watson and Lieut. Col. R. L. Weeks. Following the dinner Capt. E. J. Kelly, on behalf of his fellow officers, presented a gold watch to each of the two guests of honor. The dinner was prompted by the near approach of the mustering out of the regiment.

Brig. Gen. D. W. Hand has received orders transferring him to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty at that post, and will leave shortly. Brig. Gen. W. O. Short, who commanded the 32d Infantry Brigade until its demobilization, has been made camp executive officer.

Capt. Arthur MacArthur, commanding officer of the naval

training station at Balboa Park, was guest of honor at a dinner given Tuesday at Wednesday Club house by the men of All Saints' Episcopal Church. Other guests were Col. George P. Fritchard from Camp Kearny, Chaplain M. A. Spotts, of the naval training station, and Capt. John B. Brown, of the Red Cross.

Lieut. J. O. Roberson, one of a party of five scouts from North Island engaged in combat drills in the El Cajon valley yesterday, had a bad fall as the result of his engine going dead while in the act of making an attack. His plane was almost totally wrecked. He sustained a wrenched back, a broken nose and some minor cuts.

#### CANAL ZONE NOTES.

Gatun, C.Z., Feb. 1, 1919.

Amy Robbins Ware, sister of Mrs. W. W. Scott, was right at the scene of action in the last Allied advance. She has been in France a year, and at the time of the emergency call to go forward was teaching radio at an aviation center, besides having charge of the canteen. Mrs. Ware is at present in charge of the big canteen in Paris.

The 38d Infantry minstreels, under Chaplain J. L. Tierney, are still playing to packed houses. On Saturday evening they played for the sailors at France Field, Coco Solo.

A dinner was given at the Tivoli in honor of Hon. A. B. Leguia, who is en route to Peru. The Army guests were Governor and Mrs. Chester Hardin, Major and Mrs. Loughran, Capt. and Mrs. McFarland. Judge Peulle was also a notable guest.

W. A. Gray, formerly a lock operator, is now a first lieutenant in the Balboa Section, and is in Germany. Lieutenant Gray has two sisters serving Uncle Sam, one being a yeoman in Balboa, the other in Army headquarters, Ancon.

Capt. and Mrs. John P. Tillman, Q.M.C., Camp Gaillard, had as their guests Tuesday Major Hogle, Depot Q.M. at Balboa, Capt. and Mrs. O. L. Decker, Q.M.C., Cristobal, Col. and Mrs. B. C. Morse had as luncheon guests Monday Lieuts. John S. Campbell and William W. Robertson, who were in Gatun on official business. The bachelors in number nine entertained Major Herbert E. Pace and Capt. G. O. Irwin. Capt. Clement Johnston was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Stone.

Lady Mallet, who was the founder of the Panama Red Cross, has left for Kingston, Jamaica, where she will be joined later by Sir Claude Mallet, and go to their home in England.

Lieut. and Mrs. Guzman entertained at dinner at the Tivoli Saturday Major and Mrs. Carbonell. Capt. Clement Johnston and Lieut. Oscar F. Sterling on Friday were luncheon guests of Col. and Mrs. B. C. Morse in Gatun.

The Porto Ricans have received their orders to sail for home. The officers in Empire entertained at a farewell hop Friday evening. Among the guests were Lieuts. James Williams, George L. Potter, E. M. Burke, Maurice Morse, Harry Carlson, Capt. and Mrs. John P. Tillman, Capt. and Mrs. Gordon C. Irwin, Major and Mrs. H. E. Pace. Major H. E. Pace went to Cristobal Sunday to meet Mrs. Pace's uncle and cousin, Mr. F. W. Bateman and daughter Muriel, of Great Kills, N.Y. Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Scott entertained at dinner Sunday for Major George Parker.

Mrs. H. Ralston Page and sister, Miss Fortuna Otis, went over to Cristobal Sunday to meet their father, who returned from Washington, D.C. The officers at Quarry Heights gave their first dance Wednesday evening, officers of the post being present.

Mrs. Gordon C. Irwin and two children were week-end guests of Mrs. Irwin's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Manassa of Ancon. Miss Betty Wells has had as her guest Miss Katherine Irene McCallie.

#### FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Feb. 15, 1919.

Miss Fannie Otis, guest of Major Gen. and Mrs. De Rosey Cabell, left Tuesday for her home in San Diego. Mrs. Herbert J. Slocum entertained with an attractive luncheon at the Country Club on Thursday, having forty ladies from the city and post as guests. Bridge was afterwards played.

Col. and Mrs. J. M. Pruyn entertained at the Country Club dinner-dance in honor of Mrs. McEwan Pruyn and Mrs. Goldthwaite, of Washington. Additional guests included Gens. and Mesdames Cabell, Estes, Shaw, Cole and Mesdames Cecil, Weatherill, Gordon, Galbraith, Lawrence, Miller, Mrs. Bullis, Colonel McCarthy, Major Cotter and Dr. Robert Moss.

Col. George Van Deusen, on his retirement from active service after forty-two years, said good-bye to his regiment, the 4th Field Artillery, at Camp Stanley. In token of their respect and regard the officers and men presented Colonel Van Deusen with a loving cup, suitably engraved, a gold wrist watch and assured him of a continuous supply of his favorite cigars. Chaplain N. E. Jones made the presentation speech, to which Colonel Van Deusen responded, thanking the 4th for their gifts, and added that material tokens were not necessary to perpetuate his remembrance of the regiment.

Major and Mrs. Allen Bennett, of Atlanta, Ga., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hayden Smith, on West Evergreen street. Capt. and Mrs. E. H. Robertson will leave next week for El Paso, where they will make their home. Major Gen. De Rosey O. Cabell, commander of the Southern Department, has returned from an inspection trip along the border. A visit was paid to Eagle Pass, Del Rio and Fort Clark. Mrs. F. E. Van Nostrand left Thursday for Washington to join her son, Major P. E. Van Nostrand, stationed there. The officers of the 14th Cavalry entertained at dancing Tuesday evening in the post gymnasium. The 14th Cavalry band furnished music.

Mrs. James McCampbell entertained with a reception at her home, complimenting Lieut. and Mrs. Earl McDonald. Mrs. Homer Wilson and Miss Mattie Terrell served tea and coffee. Mrs. Herbert Clarkson and Lieut. Goodwin Carter sang several solos. Thirty guests were bidden to meet Lieutenant McDonald and his bride, who is a recent acquisition to Kelly Field.

Six carloads of Camp Stanley soldiers passed through San Antonio last night en route to Camp Grant, Ill., and other Northern demobilization stations, where the men will be given their discharges. The detachment was composed of members of the 45d, 46th and 47th Field Artillery and their ammunition trains and trench mortar batteries.

Miss Palmer, of Chicago, is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Herbert J. Slocum. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Howard Laubach and Miss Dorothy Laubach will arrive Tuesday from Camp Custer, Mich., to spend several months in San Antonio. Mrs. I. D. Van Meter, of Parsons, Kas., has arrived to join Lieutenant Van Meter and is the guest of Major and Mrs. A. I. Van Meter, on Grayson street.

Capt. and Mrs. Ernest Groos have arrived from Rock Island, where they have been stationed. Col. and Mrs. Conger Pratt entertained at the Country Club dinner-dance for Major and Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Samuel Gleaves and Major Bruce Butler. The Liberty motor test flight from Ellington Field to Detroit and return was completed Monday, when the ship down by Capt. L. J. Robinson and Lieut. A. A. Adams landed at the home field. Captain Robinson estimated the distance covered between 4,000 and 5,000 miles, giving the flying time as 1,650 minutes. The average speed was 110 miles an hour, the entire distance and the maximum 125 miles. The flyers left Ellington Field Dec. 21, and the trip was devoid of engine trouble.

Major and Mrs. Daniel O'Connell entertained at dinner Monday, honoring Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hopper. Covers were laid for fourteen. Mrs. Charles Tobin and Miss Agnes Tobin, from Rochester, N.Y., are visiting here during Major Tobin's absence overseas. Major and Mrs. J. O. Minus entertained with an old-fashioned Army supper Sunday. The guests numbered over thirty.

The 18th Division ceased to exist at Camp Travis on Wednesday when 200 men, the final remnant of division men, received their discharges. All officers of the 18th who are not to be discharged and whose organization have been mustered out, are being attached to the 35th and 10th Regiments of Infantry, the two Regular units of Infantry remaining at the camp. The main headquarters will continue to

(Continued on page 904.)





## Uniforms and Equipments FOR OFFICERS

Send for Catalogue  
**HARDING UNIFORM & REGALIA COMPANY**  
22 School Street  
**BOSTON**

Fort Sam Houston—Continued from page 903.

function with Brigadier General Estes as commanding officer of Camp Travis and Col. A. M. Wetherill, chief of staff. A large amount of clerical work remains to be completed before the division headquarters can be closed.

The Government started work this week on a railroad to extend from Spofford to Brackett, which will give rail facilities to Fort Clark, long an important post. Since its establishment Fort Clark has been reached by stage and supplied by freights. The line will be about ten miles in length, all material, including rails, ties, etc., being purchased in Texas.

The 14th Cavalry took one of the closest polo games of the season from the Kyle Wolf Hunters on Wednesday on the Fort Sam Houston polo field. The score was 5 to 4. A good crowd attended to watch the Cavalrymen repeat their first victory over the Evis team. Colonel Wilson and Major Swank were the stars for the 14th, while Stanley Donaldson played brilliant polo for the hunters.

Shooting with a pistol at a five-inch target at twenty yards, Lieut. W. R. Christian broke his own record of fifteen straight bull's-eyes by running three additional hits. He used a new .45-caliber six-shooter. Capt. J. M. Thomas tied Lieutenant Christian's former score.

The wind-up of the inter-camp boxing tournament for the relief fund at Fort Sam Houston on Thursday had the fans on edge all evening. The two principal bouts were draws and the decisions met with the approval of the fans. Sergt. Joe Quinn and Palmer went six fast rounds, Quinn having to exert himself to break even with the new star. The Quinn-Palmer card was the best of the evening. P. M. Spears and T. Kane, the negroes who brought the fans to their feet Monday, again fought an even battle, the judges calling it a draw. The Army Relief Society realized approximately \$1,500 from the three-meet boxing tournament, which closed Thursday at the Army post gymnasium, according to Captain Voelcker, who acted as treasurer.

### MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Feb. 12, 1919.

Last Thursday Capt. M. L. Miller, a classmate of Captain Beach, and Mrs. Miller gave a dinner for the new commandant and Mrs. Beach. Others present were Comdr. and Mrs. T. D. Parker and Mrs. Schneider. On Sunday Comdr. and Mrs. Parker were also hosts at a dinner for them and Capt. and Mrs. M. L. Miller, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Charles Crocker, of Belvedere, and Mrs. T. F. Schneider.

On Sunday, aboard the Intrepid, Lieut. C. L. Miller entertained at a dinner for the Misses Florence and Ethel Schneider, Miss Enid Cohen, Miss Mary Gorgas, of San Francisco, Lieut. Edward Breed and Ensigns Smith and Cassidy.

Lieut. and Mrs. Harold McKnight, whose wedding took place in Honolulu in December, are to arrive here on the Sheridan, due next week, and will be guests of Mrs. McKnight's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Weniger, in Vallejo. Lieut. and Mrs. P. Radcliffe came up from Yerba Buena to spend the weekend with Vallejo relatives. Major and Mrs. Y. M. Marks have returned to Fort Scott after a visit to Pasadena. California friends are delighted with the announcement that Chaplain J. F. Fleming, recently retired, and Mrs. Fleming are to make their home in Berkeley. They were here a year or more ago before Chaplain Fleming was ordered East.

Capt. Harry George, who left the yard last week, has been spending a few days at Del Monte before leaving for the East. Miss Betty George is visiting her uncle in San Francisco for a month. Miss Ruth Kelsey, the fiancée of Lieut. Philip Gier, was honored guest at a luncheon given Friday in Berkeley by Miss Mary Porter. Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Elliott entertained at a supper-dance last week for Lieut. and Mrs. S. L. Wilson, Mrs. Leonard Breed, Miss Cassie Miller, Miss Katherine McKittick, Lieut. L. C. Schwab and Ensigns James Wright, A. D. White, J. C. Smith and A. A. Holmstrom. Capt. G. R. Duval is expected to join Mrs. Duval and their children at their Burlingame home next month. He has served during the entire four and one-half years of the war and is now en route to New York from France.

Mrs. Walter O. Chidester, wife of Major Chidester, has returned to San Francisco after a year's absence and was the motif for a tea given by Mrs. George Wingfield at the Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, Friday. Capt. and Mrs. Philip L. Rice are visiting in Berkeley as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Scott. They are en route to the Hawaiian Islands and have recently been at Camp Kearny.

Lieut. and Mrs. Van Leer Kirkman expect to leave shortly for the East. Miss Emily Pope has selected March 1 as the date for her wedding to Lieut. Moseley Taylor. It will take place at the George Pope home, in Burlingame. Capt. Arthur Watson has sufficiently recovered from his attack of influenza to return to Camp Kearny. Mrs. Watson is also recuperating and will be with her mother in San Francisco for a short while before going South. Capt. Edward H. Durell, commandant of the Yerba Buena Station for the last two years, expects orders assigning him to sea duty. Mrs. Durell and Miss Durell will go East when he is detached. Mrs. Lincoln Karmany is still under treatment at the hospital, due to a relapse.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. O. Garna are visiting relatives in southern California. Lieut. W. W. Crane, jr., whose engagement to Miss Nancy McLean, of Oakland, was recently announced, has arrived from Camp Lewis and is a guest at his fiancée's home. Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick Horne will arrive on the next transport from the Orient, where the former has been naval attaché at the American Legation. They are en route to Washington, but will visit in San Francisco, where Mrs. Horne was a belle before her marriage.

Mrs. Joseph L. Jayne, wife of Rear Admiral Jayne, entertained informally at luncheon at the Francesca Club, San Francisco, Wednesday for Madames Frederick Marsh, Kirby Crittenden, Dore Coolidge, William H. Hunt, Wilson King, James Rolph, C. L. Carmine, E. S. Selfridge and Tempin Potts. Mrs. Cassie Miller has returned to the yard after a few days spent with her mother in San Francisco.

The order discontinuing subsistence allowance of \$2 per diem for the chief petty officers of the yard, issued last week, has been followed by one applying to the yeomen (Y.). But in the case of the latter living on the navy yard is made mandatory and quarters are now being fitted up for them and will be ready for occupancy by March 10. When the order discontinuing subsistence was first issued by Captain Beach in the interest of general retrenchment, it was generally supposed by those affected that they could live in Vallejo if they

wished to stand the additional expense, and the news that they have no choice in the matter is being greatly bemoaned.

The swimming tank which was so popular at the naval camp last summer is being torn out to make way for buildings for the industrial establishment. On two afternoons a week last year the ladies of the station had the use of the tank during the early hours and the yeomen (Y.) and women Civil Service employees after office work ceased, and the destruction of the tank is being as bitterly regretted by many of these as by the men at the camp.

The collier Marx, which arrived at the yard a fortnight ago with the tug Challenge in tow, left last week for California City to coal up before sailing for southern California to join Rear Admiral Fullam's fleet.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BORN.

HEDGES.—Born on Feb. 1, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. George L. Hedges, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., a son, Paul Wallis Hedges.

HUTSON.—Born at Augusta, Ga., Feb. 4, 1919, to the wife of Capt. James Cobb Hutson, Coast Art., U.S.A., a son.

MADDEN.—Born at New York city, Feb. 4, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Gustavus Redding Madden, U.S.N., a son, Jerome Fitzpatrick Madden.

MILLS.—Born on Feb. 18, 1919, to the wife of Capt. Byron H. Mills, Air Ser., U.S.A., a daughter, Doris Evelyn Mills.

SMYTH.—Born at Washington, D.C., Feb. 12, 1919, to the wife of Comdr. William W. Smyth, U.S.N., a son, William Woods Smyth, Jr.

VAN VALKENBURGH.—Born at Annapolis, Md., Feb. 5, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Franklin Van Valkenburgh, U.S.N., a son, Franklin Butler Van Valkenburgh.

WRIGHT.—Born at Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 10, 1919, to the wife of Capt. Clifford B. Wright, 46th Inf., U.S.A., a son, Clifford Elmer Wright.

### MARRIED.

OLARE-NORRIS.—At New York city, Feb. 8, 1919, Lieut. (j.g.) Edwin Archdall Olare, U.S.N., and Miss Nathalie King Norris.

COATSWORTH-GIFFORD.—At New York city Feb. 18, 1919, Ensign Caleb J. Coatsworth, U.S.N.R.F., and Miss Elizabeth Gifford.

CUNNINGHAM-PLUMMER.—On Jan. 29, 1919, Lieut. Paul H. Cunningham and Miss Harriett French Plummer, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Edward H. Plummer, U.S.A.

HONES-MEYER.—At Salt Lake City, Utah, Feb. 12, 1919, Capt. William Hones, 21st U.S. Inf., and Miss Dorothy Emogen Meyer, daughter of Col. O. B. Meyer, U.S.A.

JOUETT-KELLOGG.—In Toul, France, Feb. 1, 1919, Major John Hamilton Jouett, Balloon Section, Air Service, A.E.F., to Miss Fredrika Mason Kellogg, daughter of Judge and Mrs. John P. Kellogg, of Waterbury, Conn.

SLOAN-EWBANK.—At Greenville, S.C., Feb. 20, 1919, Col. John E. Sloan, Field Art., U.S.A., and Miss Amy Vance Ewbank.

### DIED.

COSTET.—Died at Annapolis, Md., Feb. 18, 1919, Professor Gaston Costet, of the Department of Modern Languages at the Naval Academy.

FULLER.—Died at Petersburg, Fla., Feb. 11, 1919, Capt. Robert G. Fuller, Field Art., U.S.A.

GOGGINS.—Died at San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 4, 1919, Tom Goggins, U.S.A., retired, aged seventy-three years. Served in Light Battery K, 1st U.S. Artillery, Light Battery F, 5th U.S. Artillery, 31st Co. Coast Artillery and 5th Battery (Hayden's) Field Artillery, from which he was retired in 1904.

HALFORD.—Died at Piedmont, Cal., Feb. 7, 1919, Lieut. William Halford, U.S.N., retired. He is survived by six daughters and two sons. Interment at naval cemetery, Mare Island.

HASKIN.—Died at Highland Park, Ill., Feb. 16, 1919, Dr. Henry S. Haskin, son of the late Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Joseph A. Haskin, U.S.A., and brother of Brig. Gen. William L. Haskin, U.S.A., retired, and two sisters, Marcia P. Miller, widow of Brig. Gen. M. P. Miller, U.S.A., and Mrs. Crosby P. Miller, wife of Brigadier General Miller, U.S.A., retired.

HOAGLAND.—Died at Omaha, Neb., Feb. 7, 1919, Mrs. George A. Hoagland, mother of the wife of Col. David L. Stone, Inf., U.S.A.

KINYOUN.—Died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 14, 1919, Major Joseph J. Kinyoun, U.S. Public Health Service.

LINK.—Died at Waukegan, Ill., Feb. 11, 1919, Mrs. Julia Link, wife of Lieut. A. J. Link, Med. Corps, U.S.N.

PARFET.—Died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 16, 1919, Capt. Richard W. Parfet, U.S.M.C., and his infant son, Richard W., jr.

PASCHAL.—Died in New York city Jan. 28, 1919, Judge Thomas M. Paschal, of San Antonio, Texas, a first cousin to the wife of Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett, U.S.A., and father of Mrs. C. E. Hartington, widow of Captain Hampton, U.S.A.

REEDER.—Died at Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 12, 1919, Mrs. Nathaniel Sutherland Reeder, mother of Col. Russell P. Reeder, Coast Art., U.S.A., now in France, and of Mr. N. S. Reeder, of New York.

SCHWAN.—Died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 16, 1919, Mrs. Theodore Schwan, wife of Major Gen. Theodore Schwan, U.S.A., retired.

SCOTT.—Died at Norfolk, Va., Feb. 15, 1919, Miss Bertha A. Scott, sister of Mrs. Fredland A. Daubin, wife of Lieutenant Commander Daubin, U.S.N.

SLEIFER.—Died in France, Feb. 3, 1919, of pneumonia, Lieut. Col. Hiram J. Sleifer, 21st Railway Engineers (Light), U.S.A.

THERBAUT.—Died at North Charleston, S.C., Feb. 9, 1919, Pauline Clarkson Therbaut, age eleven months, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. James C. Therbaut, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A.

WHITESIDE.—Died near Coblenz, Germany, recently, Major Victor M. Whiteside, U.S.A., son of the late Gen. S. M. Whiteside.

### CAMP AT EAGLE PASS.

Eagle Pass, Texas, Feb. 10, 1919.

Major Gen. H. C. Hodges, who visited Eagle Pass from Camp Beauregard recently, was given an enjoyable reception by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph DeBona. The arriving guests were received in the hall by Mesdames S. P. Simpson, J. Kranthor and J. L. Matthews. Receiving in the parlor were General Hodges, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph DeBona, Col. and Mrs. G. A. Wieser, Capt. and Mrs. L. L. Schofield, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Martin. During the evening the 3d Infantry orchestra played many beautiful pieces, and other musical selections were enjoyed by the guests. One of the best numbers was a song by Colonel Wieser, who is the possessor of a fine voice. On Sunday morning, Feb. 9, a concert was given at the camp in honor of General Hodges by the 3d Infantry band in front of the Colonel's quarters. An interesting number on the program was a composition by Col. G. A. Wieser, commanding officer of Camp Eagle Pass, "My Soldier Sweetheart at Parade."

Lieut. Col. Sheldon W. Anding, 3d Inf., arrived at camp on Feb. 8, 1919, en route to Camp Lee, Va. Lieuts. O. J. Belzer, H. P. Meekes and R. C. Green, Q.M.C., arrived at Camp Eagle Pass on Feb. 4 from Laredo for the purpose of instructing supply officers in the Eagle Pass District in the new method of property accountability.

Capt. James A. Massa, Q.M.C., of Del Rio, Texas, arrived at

camp Feb. 8. Major Gen. De Rosey C. Cabell, commanding the Southern Department, arrived at Eagle Pass on Feb. 11 on an inspection trip and was entertained by Col. G. A. Wieser.

### OUR MARINES IN CUBA.

The arrival in Cuba of the 2d Machine Gun Battalion, U.S. M.C., Major J. C. Smith commanding, for duty with the 7th Regiment, Marines, brought an influx of new officers to San Juan, writes a correspondent, and all are well received by the society of Santiago.

Col. and Mrs. Hall entertained recently, giving a most delightful "at home," attended and appreciated by the officers of the post and by many of the ladies from Santiago. The social whirl in Santiago de Cuba is in full swing and many very pleasant events have taken place. The opera, Amato and Freeman in the principal roles, was splendid; especially "Carmen" and "Pagliacci." Many of the officers have established homes at San Juan, and with Col. and Mrs. Hall the center of the social set, one may imagine that this post is a most congenial one.

Colonel Treadwell has established brigade headquarters temporarily at San Juan. A very impressive memorial service was held for Theodore Roosevelt, Colonel Bradman and several other fleet marine officers attending. Since San Juan was the battlefield upon which Roosevelt fought, the ceremony was made a notable affair and many visitors attended. Rev. E. C. Chorley, of New York, camp chaplain, delivered the address, which was excellent.

### CANDIDATES FOR U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY.

The War Department announces that the following named candidates for the West Point entrance examination that is to be held, beginning on March 18, 1919, have been appointed during the week ending Feb. 19:

Alabama—George G. Garrett, Grove Hill; Walter C. Ernst, jr., 1st Alt., P.O. Box 536, Mobile; Judd D. Brance, 2d Alt., Whistler; Julian I. Borias, 235 Old 5th St., Woodlawn, Birmingham.

Connecticut—Joseph L. Palmer, 34 W. Clay St., Waterbury; Cyril H. Condon, 1st Alt., 79 Revere St., Waterbury; Frederick B. Haldy, 63 Hinckley Ave., Winsted; Edward J. Keegan, 1st Alt., 50 Beacon St., Waterbury; Alfred C. Baldwin, 2d Alt., 272 Main St., Derby.

District of Columbia—Charles E. Hart, 2156 F St., N.W., Washington; Francis E. Hutchinson, 1st Alt., 3204 14th St., N.W., Washington; John I. Brosnan, 2d Alt., 117 4th St., S.E., Washington.

Georgia—Andrew E. Hall, 1st Alt., Comer; William G. Ham, jr., 2d Alt., 23 Spring St., Gainesville; Thomas E. Binford, Milledgeville.

Hawaiian Territory—Ralph M. Neal, 1116 Wilder Ave., Honolulu.

Illinois—Daniel H. Robertson, jr., 1st Alt., 555 W. Lake St., Chicago; Omar Goets, 2506 Orchard St., Chicago; Leonard D. Sachs, 1st Alt., 652 Center St., Chicago; Stanley E. Williams, 2d Alt., 1276 Ardmore Ave., Chicago; Charles R. Echols, 2d Alt., Loraine.

Indiana—Edward O. McConahay, Attica; George E. Groover, jr., 1st Alt., Whitestown; James G. Ayres, 2d Alt., Custer.

Iowa—Grant Fortier, 8436 Orleans Ave., Sioux City; Charles J. Laver, 1st Alt., 3221 42d St., Leeds, Sioux City; Eugene Rhodes, 2d Alt., 2714 Jones St., Sioux City.

Kansas—Manley A. Casement, Sedan.

Kentucky—Don Carlos Ryan, Cadiz.

Massachusetts—William J. D'Espinoza, 1191 Washington Ave., Norwood; Frank J. Tonia, 1st Alt., 877 Forest Ave., Brockton; Edward W. Likander, 2d Alt., off Albertina St., Quincy.

Mississippi—Frank H. Caldwell, Corinth; Albert L. Newman, 1st Alt., Eataulia.

Missouri—Howard H. Chares, Eldorado Springs; Grant A. Morrison, 1st Alt., Windsor; Brutus Hamilton, 2d Alt., Harrisonville; Russell Foster, 1st Alt., Lima Creek; Harry S. McConachie, Perryville.

Nebraska—Earl L. Hasselbalch, St. Edward; Charles H. Blyens, 2d Alt., Superior.

New Jersey—Russell H. Wellington, 1st Alt., Wharton; Somers Leaming, 2d Alt., Tuckahoe.

New York—Harry Goldstein, 2d Alt., 334 E. 5th St., New York; John A. Austin, 494 E. 143d St., New York city; Edward A. Ward, 1st Alt., 369 E. 139th St., New York city; Rocco Ferrone, 2d Alt., 304 E. 135th St., New York city; Theodore F. Holscher, 215 Willis Ave., New York city; Paul L. Wolski, 1st Alt., 750 Melrose Ave., New York city; H. Phillip Wioncke, 2d Alt., 213 E. 10th St., New York city; George E. Smith, 1st Alt., 101st St., New York city; George Ginsberg, 2d Alt., 847 E. 101st St., New York city.

North Carolina—Hugh L. Miller, 2d Alt., Morganton; Horace Miller, 1st Alt., Asheville.

Ohio—Fletcher B. Brate, R.R. No. 4, Oxford; Robert A. McClure, 1st Alt., 636 S. Main St., Dayton; Robert L. Stewart, 2d Alt., 43 Chambers St., Dayton.

Oklahoma—William E. Bishop, 1st Alt., Cordall; Clifford Farham, 1st Alt., Hooker; Lloyd A. Morris, 2d Alt., Manchester; Schuyler Kollar, 2d Alt., Woodward.

Oregon—W. C. Dey, P.O. Box 490, Portland; John A. Gamble, 2d Alt., 321 Sever St., Portland; Carter B. Magruder, 1st Alt., 19th St., N. Portland; George C. Mergens, 637 Hoyt St., Portland; William S. Biddle, 3d, Milwaukie; Ralph A. Tudor, 1st Alt., Sutherlin; Reginald A. Daddysman, 2d Alt., Medford.

Pennsylvania—Harold V. Cotton, Rail Road St., Dawson; James C. Carter, 1st Alt., 307 Minersville St., Pottsville; Charles C. Shallerost, 2d Alt., 112 E. 20th St., Philadelphia; Donald Schleich, 2d Alt., 213 E. 10th St., Bethlehem; George E. Smith, 1st Alt., No. 1 Maple St., E. Mauch Chunk; Raymond L. Huffman, 1st Alt., 138 Church St., Bethlehem.

Rhode Island—Royal B. Lord, 21 Barney Ave., Pawtucket.

South Dakota—Morris K. Voedisch, 502 Jay St., Aberdeen.

Tennessee—Burgin E. Dossert, Jacksboro; Paul Leech, Lawrenceburg; Eugene B. Ezell, Dresden.

Texas—John Bristow, 1st Alt., Hillsboro; Willard L. Russell, Hallettsville; Joseph L. Mears, jr., 1002 Scott St., Wichita Falls.

Virginia—Wallace I. Cousins, 2d Alt., 718 Washington St., Portsmouth; L. C. Gallett, jr., Gloucester; James R. V. Daniel, jr., The Joffrey Hotel, Richmond; Samuel C. Flanagan, 1933 W. Grace St., Richmond; John Hart, 608 W. 33d St., Richmond; Albert Garrison, Pennington Gap; Charles B. Davis, 1st Alt., 517 Moore St., Bristol; Thomas K. Sexton, 2d Alt., Graham.

National Guard (Colorado)—George A. Frank, 116 San Juan Ave., Alamosa; George Beveridge, Olathe.

Honor School—Charles Van Waggoner, DeWitt, Ia.

### STATE FORCES.

His Excellency, Most Rev. Bonaventura Carretti, D.D., Archbishop of Corinth, Under Secretary of State for Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, will review the 69th Infantry, New York Guard, in its armory in New York city on Wednesday night, Feb. 26, at 8:40 p.m.

The Armory Board of New York city has reserved a suite of living rooms in the armory of the 1st Field Artillery for the use of Major Gen. John R. O'Ryan, 27th Division, U.S.A., when he returns to New York. These quarters, consisting of bedrooms, etc., were fitted up for General O'Ryan some years ago when he was at the head of the M.G.N.Y. They were used by him when detained late in the city on official business, and

**CHAS. R. HOE, Jr.**

Specialists on Insurance for the Services

Best Life and Accident Policies and at Lowest Rates

141 Broadway, New York City. Phone 2392 Cortlandt



# ON THE MARCH

and in camp, always keep 3-in-One handy.

After a hard hike, rub a little 3-in-One on your feet. Certainly brings relief. Also softens your shoes and other leather equipment with 3-in-One. Waterproofs them and adds to their life.

Try this: Before and after shaving draw razor blade between thumb and forefinger moistened with 3-in-One. Then no microscopic rust can form between shaves. Consequently your razor can't "pull" hair at all. Post Exchanges and Ship's Stores. East of the Rocky Mountain States, 15c. Size and fill in bottles; also in the handy Oil Can.

FREE Send for generous sample and Dictionary of Uses. THREE-IN-ONE OIL Co. 163 E. 56th St., New York

## 3-IN-ONE OIL

were in the care of a janitor specially hired by the city for the purpose. As a matter of courtesy to General O'Ryan the Army Board decided to reserve the old quarters for him as of possible use during the demobilization of the division and after if the General desires them.

Col. S. G. Teets, 8th Coast Art. Corps, N.Y. Guard, has invited Col. J. Hollis Wells, 71st Infantry, to review his command in the armory at Kingsbridge road and Jerome avenue, Bronx, Saturday night, Feb. 22, at 8:30 o'clock.

At a meeting of the Veterans Corps, 69th Regiment, N.G. N.Y., Inc., a number of the members of the 165th (old 69th), recently returned from France, were admitted to membership. Col. Charles Healy presided. New by-laws were adopted by which provision is made that the returning troops may avail themselves of membership in the Veterans organization. Elaborate preparations were made for the reception to be tendered on the homecoming of the 165th and the following committees were appointed: Reception, Major John P. Everett, Hon. Michael J. Blake, Municipal Court judge, and Sergt. Charles J. Cannon; monument, Hon. John J. Ryan, Hon. Thomas J. Barry, Lieut. George W. Magee, Capt. Frank G. Hewson, Sergt. John Wagner, Lieut. P. M. Drew and Sergt. Patrick Bolon.

### CONNECTICUT.

The Military Emergency Board of Connecticut, of which Major Gen. Lucien F. Burpee is president, announces, under date of Feb. 14, that any former officer of the Connecticut State Guard who resigned to accept appointment in the United States military or naval service during the present war, and who has served therein and has been or shall have been honorably discharged therefrom, may be placed in the Connecticut State Guard Officers' Reserve Corps, upon his application, approved by his former district commander. Any enlisted man of the Connecticut State Guard who was discharged to enter the military or naval service of the United States during the present war, and who has been or shall have been honorably discharged therefrom, may re-enlist in the Connecticut State Guard for the period of one year. Upon the completion of a term of enlistment of two years, any enlisted man of the Connecticut State Guard may re-enlist for the period of one year, provided he shall make application so to do before the expiration of his first term of enlistment.

A register of officers of the Connecticut State Guard corrected to Feb. 10, 1919, has just been issued.

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Answers Department is intended for the information of all readers of the paper. We do not answer questions as to personal standing in examinations or individual prospects of appointment or call to duty. Inquiries are so numerous and so varied in character, and in so many cases require time for special research, that we are unable to respond to the request for a personal reply to letters. Inquiries will be answered in the paper as soon as possible after their receipt. Questions must be accompanied by name and address of inquirer.

H. C.—For service chevrons count only active service. An honorable discharge button will be issued by the War Department for wear on civilian clothes. The design has been approved and a bill is now before Congress to authorize its issue.

E. E. B.—No service chevron for less than six months' service in this country.

D. V. asks: Does a soldier enlisting in 1914 or prior to July 15, 1917, upon discharge receive balance of clothing allowances due him July 15, 1917? Answer: He is entitled to all credits standing on his account.

KEARNY.—You are not entitled to pay of third enlistment, as you cannot count your previous Army service along with your National Guard service. Bulletin 61, 1918, does not give commutation of quarters to sergeants, first class, for wife and child. He comes under the family allowance provisions of the War Risk Insurance Act.

L. C. G.—The 7th F.A., 1st Div., was not cited for the four years.

S. M. F. asks: (1) What is the date of the original provisional second lieutenant commission of G. T. Metcalf, first lieutenant (prov.), U.S.A.? (2) What has become of the bill pertaining to the increase of pay for Army officers? Did it ever pass the House? Has it been definitely dropped or is it still under consideration? Answer: (1) Oct. 24, 1917. (2) No report from committee.

J. E. O.—If you will visit the public library in your city and consult "Military Laws of the United States" you will find the conditions under which officers are appointed in the Army Medical Corps. The proposed Army Reorganization bill, which has small chance of consideration in the present short session, does not present the opportunity for a candidate forty-one years old.

S. G. asks: (1) What is the reason if any for forbidding the wearing of Sam Browne belts; also the gold and silver chevrons together? (2) What is the present status of the bill for payment of one month's bonus pay to officers and men. (3) Has there been any war service ribbon authorized for this war? (4) Is there any provision under which I can present a claim for lost equipment at the front? Answer: (1) The belt was adopted only for wear on the other side, where the officers of the Allied armies wore it, and uniformity in this particular was thought advisable. We have seen no order against gold and silver chevrons. You probably mean blue and gold, the blue representing less than six months abroad; the gold six months abroad. (2) See provision of the Revenue bill, page

817, our issue of Feb. 8. This awaits the President's signature. (3) Not yet. (4) See Bulletin 43, 1918.

J. V. B.—There is no officer in the Regular Army named Henry B. Cassell. For addresses of officers in the United States Tank Corps ask The Adjutant General of the Army.

A. A. C.—G.O. 398, 1918, Navy Dept., says that during the period of the present war and for six months thereafter, the last sentence of 3312, N.R., is amended to read: "A boatswain, gunner, machinist or carpenter is eligible for a warrant bearing the same date as his acting appointment after having served at least one year, provided the O.O. under whom he has served shall certify favorably as to his merits." The Act of Aug. 29, 1916, says: "Members of the F.N.R. who have established their qualifications by examination to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy may be given warrants or commissions in the Fleet Naval Reserve in the grades of boatswain, gunner, carpenter, machinist, pharmacist, pay clerk, ensign for deck or engineering duties, or in the lowest grades of the staff corps. You should receive two months' retainer pay, as well as your active duty pay."

J. B. C.—If you will follow our reports of home-coming troops you will find the latest reports on troop movements. The 26th Division is in the Army of Occupation and no word of its early relief has been issued.

C. G. C.—As the 34th has been skeletonized and part has sailed for home, we refer you to the War Department for headquarters address.

M. T. D.—Regarding the addresses of the survivors of the U.S.S. Latham, try the Bureau of Navigation.

P. C. B.—Regarding your brother, with the 7th Separate Battalion Marines, apply to the office of the Major General, Commandant of Marines, Washington, D.C.

T. G. R.—The 9th Corps is made up of the 35th, 79th and 84th Divisions. The 35th on Jan. 16 was at Commerce; the 79th at Seely; the 84th at Gondrecourt.

H. S. asks: (1) Has the Government authorized a distinction between a volunteer and a drafted man? (2) Is there any hope for an enlisted man who has served five and a half years with the colors being furloughed to the reserves soon? Answer: (1) The War Department has not, but the laws make the distinction that a volunteer must abide by the terms of his contract, while the drafted man's service is limited by the law which authorized his selection for service, and set a definite limit to the time he could be held after the declaration of peace. (2) As soon as Congress fixes the size of the Army, and the War Department begins recruiting, the Reserves should look for early release.

R. V. H.—We understand that you, having graduated and been recommended for a commission in the Signal Reserve Corps, will receive your commission, although it is not possible to say how soon.

E. A. F.—Just what the War Department plans regarding the Siberian expedition are have not been announced. Opportunities for service there of Reserve Corps officers will depend upon Congressional action regarding Army strength and War Department plans yet to be determined. It would cost you nothing to file your application.

PROVISIONAL.—We call your attention to the article in our issue of Feb. 15 regarding the seniors and juniors of the line of the Army.

D. B. B.—Pensions are not paid to men for service in the Army of Cuban Occupation. This was not Spanish War service. If you served in the Spanish War, which closed July 17, 1898, or in the Philippine Insurrection, your widow would be a beneficiary of the Spanish War pension bill.

D. R. C.—There is no reason for your asking a transfer "from the National back to the Regular Army" if your enlistment is a regular one. You will be held to the terms of your contract and when the drafted men are discharged and the old organizations restored, you will be retained in the Regular Army. For the present, during the war emergency, there is only the one Army, which includes those from the Regulars, from the National Guard and from the draft forces.

MISS S. P. B.—The officer overseas could learn his status by applying through the channel to the headquarters of the A.E.F. We are not in a position to answer your questions as to why this or that has not been done.

SUBSCRIBER H. AND T. B.—When the bill, now in Congress, to resume Army recruiting for the Army, becomes a law, orders and regulations for reopening the offices will quickly follow.

M. E. R.—Apply to The A.G. as to your right to commutation under Par. 1044, A.R.

T. T. H.—Regarding the stoppage of allotment occasioned by change of name some months ago, write to the War Risk Insurance Office, Treasury Department, and explain your case. As to the pension for your mother on account of your father, who was a Civil War service pensioner, apply to the Commissioner of Pensions, Washington.

THREE SILVER STRIPES.—No part of the United States is counted as "in the theater of operations" for the purpose of awarding the gold or blue service chevron.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.—If, while exercising command above grade you were preparing your men for service overseas, then for that service you were entitled to the pay of the higher grade, according to an opinion of the J.A.G., to which we referred some months ago. State the facts through the channel.

W. J. F.—We do not find your name in the Regular Army list. In regard to your question you do not mention arm of service desired, so we advise you to consult the monthly directory for Feb. 1, at your headquarters.

A SOLDIER.—The "overhead" duty referred to in a recent paragraph regarding discharges in camp does not represent flying duty, but means the work of making out discharge papers, care of camps and materials and general administrative duty there.

J. C. B.—There is nothing more recent on the promotion question than the article in our issue of Feb. 1, page 790. Watch Congressional action.

### NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 12, 1919.

Capt. Herndon Jenkins, U.S.M.C., is the guest of his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Jenkins, Warren Crescent. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Joseph Strauss, who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins, have returned to their home in Washington.

Lieut. Philip F. Yeatman, U.S.N., executive officer of the U.S.S. Porter, who has just returned from fourteen months' overseas duty, has arrived from Boston to be the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Yeatman, Bolesvaine avenue. Miss Hortense Hodges leaves this week to be the guest of Miss Anita Kite in Washington.

Lieut. John N. Heiner, U.S.N., had tea Thursday on the U.S.S. Gresham for Mrs. Clyde G. West, Mrs. W. N. Richardson, jr., Misses Martha Seabury, of Petersburg, Va., Louise Green, Kathleen Bain, Cora Ashburner, Jane Ruffin, Elizabeth Campbell, and the officers of the ship.

Ensign and Mrs. William Nabers, U.S.N., are for the present on Graydon avenue. Mrs. William R. Van Buren gave a card party in the Charleston yesterday for Mesdames E. M. Watt, F. H. Brumby, G. H. Shepherd, I. L. Yates, C. F. C. Cook, H. C. McElderry, Brantz Mayer, W. H. Connor, L. W. Spradling, H. L. Collier, Harry Whiting, A. L. Powell, O. B. Taylor, H. E. Keys, H. G. Cooper, Rufus Heath and Henry Smith.

Mrs. William M. Crose had a buffet luncheon today for Mrs. Joseph Daniels, of Washington, who arrived yesterday. Mrs. Monroe Kelly and children, who have been spending the winter with Mrs. Kelly's mother, Mrs. E. T. Lamb, Fairfax avenue, have left to join Lieutenant Commander Kelly in Washington.

Mrs. Merritt T. Cooke had a luncheon last week for Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus, of Washington. Covers were laid for Mesdames Osterhaus, McIntosh, W. M. and R. B. Cooke, R. A. Doble, D. S. Burwell and W. F. Dickson. Lieut. J. M. White and Mrs. White have taken the home of Capt. and Mrs. Allen M. Cook and Miss Elizabeth Freeman at Hampton Court, and have as their guests Major and Mrs. Frances Lyons, U.S.M.C., and two children. Major Lyons is on duty on this station.

The Norfolk branch of L'Aliance Française, held its anniversary

## TIFFANY & Co.

JEWELRY SILVERWARE WATCHES CLOCKS  
BRONZES CHINA GLASS STATIONERY

### DISTINCTIVE MERIT

THE MAIL SERVICE GIVES PROMPT ATTENTION

FIFTH AVENUE & 37<sup>TH</sup> STREET  
NEW YORK

sary of the Franco-American treaty of 1778 at the Woman's Club Wednesday evening, when Adjutant Cro, of the French High Commission, made one of the finest addresses ever delivered before the association. Rear Admiral A. C. Dillingham, in a few well chosen words, presented him. Illustrations of the great devastation in France were shown during the address.

Lieut. A. E. King, U.S.N., had a dinner at the Country Club Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. H. G. Cooper, U.S.N., and Miss Rosalie Martin. Little Miss Mary Paulding Murdock, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. J. Paulding Murdock, U.S.N., gave a Victory party at the home of her cousin, Mrs. Stribling Marshall, Portsmouth, Saturday, to celebrate her seventh anniversary. Little Miss Murdock, costumed to represent the "United States," received, assisted by her sister, Miss Rebecca Marshall, as "France," and her cousins, Misses Susan and Myra Marshall, as "Belgium" and "Great Britain." Many future belles and beaux had a very happy afternoon, each receiving souvenirs in the shape of dainty valentines. A "really truly" party was served and thoroughly enjoyed, and each little guest hoped little Miss Murdock would have another birthday right away.

Ensign James D. Bowman, U.S.N., had a dinner on the Keersarge for Miss Beadie Sager, of Hagerstown, Md., and Miss Grace Shepherd Saturday. Mrs. Jake Wells had a luncheon at the Virginia Club last week for Mrs. Monroe Kelly, Mrs. E. T. Lamb, Mrs. Aubrey Godwin, Mrs. W. T. Ham, and Misses Katharine Ham and Mattie Lamb.

Mrs. I. I. Yates, of Schenectady, N.Y., who has been the guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Comdr. and Mrs. I. I. Yates, jr., has left to spend the remainder of the winter in Florida. Ensign and Mrs. R. S. Wheeler, U.S.N., have left for Danville, Va., to be guests of Ensign Wheeler's parents.

Miss Cornelia Truxton, who has been spending a month at Palm Beach, has returned to her home, Albemarle Court apartments.

The members of the Nuclens crew (men from the various destroyers who have recently returned from overseas duty and are now at St. Helena training station for special training before their reassignment to new destroyers) gave a dance at St. Andrew's Brotherhood Club, Bute street, Thursday evening, for the members of the brotherhood, their wives, and the members of the Women's Auxiliary of the club. Among those receiving were Capt. and Mrs. Francis L. Chadwick, U.S.N.

Mrs. Halsey Powell and Mrs. L. P. Treadwell have moved to their new apartment in the Roxbury, Bolesvaine avenue. Mrs. Frederick R. Barrett has left to be the guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Col. and Mrs. Little, in Washington.

### PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1919.

On Thursday the non-commissioned officers gave a dance at the Red Cross House. Colonel Gregory and Mrs. Graham were on the reception committee. Dr. and Mrs. Payne entertained at dinner for Colonel Gregory, Mrs. Paul A. Wolf, Mrs. Milliken, Major Hill, Captain Kelum and Miss Roberts. "Hearts" and dancing were indulged in.

Miss Louise Girard is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Geo. Mrs. J. T. Moore went to New York city last Tuesday to meet her sister, Miss Cathro Mason, who returned with a hospital unit with which she has been on duty for over a year in France. Mrs. Moore will return to Plattsburg to resume her duties as one of the hostesses at the Hostess House.

Mrs. P. A. Wolf entertained Mrs. Tobin, Miss Daniels and Helen at the Macdonough Inn on Saturday at dinner. After dinner they all went to the movies. On Sunday Mrs. F. G. Endicott dined with Mrs. Kollogg and spent the day also.

Skating is quite the social event these days. The lake, however, has not as yet frozen over, as the winter has been very mild.

Major and Mrs. R. H. Hutchings were at home last Sunday evening to receive their friends prior to their departure for Ogdensburg, N.Y. Major Hutchings was honorably discharged on Feb. 10 and will assume his duties as superintendent of the St. Lawrence State Hospital, where he has served as superintendent for fourteen years.

## THE NAVY.

Other Navy orders appear on an earlier page.

### NAVY GAZETTE.

FEB. 11.—Comdr.: W. A. Glasford to duty comm. f.o. U.S.S. Chauncey and in command when commissioned; A. H. Miles relieved all duty except duty comm. f.o. U.S.S. Camden; D. W. Bagley to continue duty as port off. Rotterdam; E. O. B. Parker to duty in comm. f.o. U.S.S. Maddox and in command when commissioned.

Lieut. Comdr. W. D. Doyle det. command U.S.S. H-1; continue treatment at Naval Hospital, New London.

Lieut. Comdr.: L. F. Smith and F. U. Lake to temp. duty R.S. New York port and assignment to duty as aid on staff military governor of Santo Domingo.

Lieut. Comdr.: A. H. Gray to duty as aid on Staff and Flag Secretary Comdr. Train, Atlantic Fleet; R. C. Lee to duty Sperry Gyro, Brooklyn, as asst. naval insp. of ord.; E. D. McCormick, ret., to duty as asst. to the naval attaché to that legation; and J. H. Barnard to U.S.S. Pueblo.

Lieut.: H. J. Rouse to duty as engr. off. U.S.S. Melville; N. T. Lawrence to duty U.S.S. B-16; B. W. Christie to duty in comm. f.o. U.S.S. Camden and on board when commissioned; R. H. Moore to R.S. Norfolk, Va.; O. T. McNamara to R.S. Norfolk, Va.

Lieuts.: J. L. Schlichting, L. C. Randall and W. L. McDaniel to duty R.S. at Norfolk, Va.

(Continued on page 906.)





## THE TOURAINE BUILDING

where the famous "YELLOW LABEL" Bars are made

During the year 1918 there were  
**MILLIONS OF TOURAINE BARS**  
distributed to the Army, Navy and Cantonments

Our Navy Agent and distributor for the district of New York is:  
**THE MIDDLESEX CO., 198 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.**

**THE TOURAINE CO.**

**BOSTON, MASS.**

## LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 5, THREADNEEDLE ST., LONDON, E. C. 2.  
OVERSEAS BRANCH: 65 & 66, OLD BROAD STREET, E. C. 2.

	\$5 = £1
Subscribed Capital	\$172,140,000
Paid-up Capital and Reserve Fund	71,725,000
Deposits	\$1,564,855,000
Cash in hand, Balances at Bank of England and Money at Call and Short Notice	522,580,000
Investments and Bills of Exchange	568,965,000
Advances	521,850,000

### To American Officers proceeding to Europe

This Bank has made arrangements to enable American Officers having accounts with them to Cash their Cheques free of charge in France at any Branch of the Bank of France or of the Société Générale and at the Banque Française pour le Commerce et l'Industrie, Paris; in Italy at any Branch of the Banca Commerciale Italiana, and in the Near East at any Branch of the Imperial Ottoman Bank.

Customers have the advantage of using all or any of the 1,300 Offices of the Bank for their business connections and for their Mail, which will be carefully distributed.

Branches are established at all the Camps where American Troops are stationed in England.

SIR EDWARD H. HOLDEN, Bart., Chairman

Navy Gazette—Continued from page 905.  
Lieuts.: S. T. Warner to duty R.S. Norfolk, Va.; J. J. Blue (M.C.) to U.S. Naval Tra. Sta., Newport, R.I., for duty; J. C. Brantley (M.C.) report to Comdr.-in-Chief Atlantic Fleet on U.S.S. Pennsylvania as witness upon completion of temp. duty report to Comdr.-in-Chief, Atlantic Fleet, for further assignment; R. H. McMeans (M.C.) to U.S.S. Georgia; E. K. Brooks (P.C.) to further treatment Naval Hosp., Norfolk, Va.; E. B. Faxon (D.C.) to U.S.S. Chicago.  
Lieuts. (j.g.): E. C. Sweeney to duty 4th Naval Dist.; M. A. Thompson (P.C.) to duty as supply and disb. off. U.S. Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa.; C. R. Smith to U.S.S. Rambler; R. L. Hicks to duty Tours, France, upon arrival of Comdr. J. C. Fremont, report to him for duty; S. A. Bishop (P.C.) to U.S.S. Leviathan; C. D. Williams to duty Naval Air Sta.,

Coco Solo, C.Z.; J. W. Linck to duty under comdr. Cruiser and Transport Force; K. Johnson to U.S.S. Louisiana; W. W. Jeffrey to duty R.S. at Norfolk, Va.; C. L. Henderson to duty R.S. at Norfolk; G. C. Mattison to duty Bureau of Navl. Navy Dept.

Ensigns: J. E. Canose to Portsmouth, N.H., for continuation of treatment; M. W. Hodgdon to duty U.S.S. Nahma (from base comdr.); L. C. Winnlow to 3d Naval Dist.; E. J. Hendrickson (P.C.) orders to duty as supply off. of the Arizona revoked; A. L. Adams (P.C.) to U.S.S. Aniwa; J. R. Lampugh to U.S.S. Sierra.

Ensigns: A. H. Godfrey (P.C.) to duty Naval Amm. Depot, St. Julien Creek, Va.; B. G. Wood (P.C.) to duty as supply off. of Waudesa; R. T. Gibbs to U.S.S. Maltory; T. A. Tallman to duty Naval Air Station, Hampton Roads, Va.; C. G.

Adsit to U.S.S. Albatross; H. O. Clayton to duty Naval Air Sta., Chatham, Mass.  
Ensigns: D. B. Smith and J. L. J. Pieroni (P.C.) to duty Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.; T. J. Bay, J. H. Bell and D. E. Marquis to duty R.S. at Norfolk, Va.; O. B. Barnes and C. G. Moore to duty R.S. at New York; H. W. Jonny authorized delay—one trip Great Northern; F. P. Harberg (P.C.) orders to duty Fleet Supply Base, South Brooklyn, N.Y., revoked; F. F. Harberg (P.C.) orders to duty on board R.S. at Philadelphia, Pa., revoked; J. W. Englich (4th N.D.) revocation of orders; M. C. Lee (P.C.) to duty navy yard, Boston, Mass.; G. H. Balson orders to duty Naval Torpedo Sta., Newport, revoked; D. O. Bircher orders to duty Naval Torpedo Sta., Newport, revoked.  
Gun. F. A. Monk to U.S.S. Louisiana; Btsn. E. Yde to U.S.S. May.  
Pharms.: D. J. O'Brien to U.S.S. Paysandu; F. E. O'Reilly to U.S.S. Nansemond; T. L. Hildroth to U.S.S. Black Arrow; H. H. Hogue to U.S.S. Floridian; J. H. Fischer to U.S.S. Buford; H. B. Chaffield to U.S.S. Santa Ana.  
A.P. Clerk S. DeLong to U.S.S. Melville; Mach. J. L. MacIver to duty Naval Air Station, Cape May, N.J.

#### CASUALTIES.

Lieut. Comdr. M. W. Lorimer died Feb. 6, 1919.  
Ensign S. Wilson died Jan. 31, 1919.  
Gun. E. C. Donald retired Jan. 7, 1919.  
Lieut. Comdr. A. H. Dodge (M.C.) retired Dec. 31, 1918.  
Lieut. G. R. Roberts (M.C.) died Feb. 5, 1919.  
Lieut. H. C. Ridgely (ret.) revocation of temp. attp. as a lieut. comdr. on the Retired List of Navy Feb. 11, 1919.  
Ray E. Ames (P.C.) (ret.) revocation of temp. attp. as asst. paymr. revert to former status as chief pay clerk Feb. 7, 1919.

FEB. 12—Capt.: H. Lanning to duty as Chief of Staff, Destroyer Force; F. L. Oliver to command U.S.S. Fulton, the Sub. Base and submarines based at New London; S. W. Graham to command U.S.S. Cheyenne; L. C. Richardson to command U.S.S. Annapolis; H. D. Hinkley (U.S.C.G.) to duty as ex-off. U.S.S. Princess Matoika.

Comdrs.: E. D. Washburn to duty as ex-off. on U.S.S. America, dispatch orders Jan. 10 to duty as ex-off. on U.S.S. Alaskan revoked; J. B. Earle to Naval Tra. Sta., San Francisco, for duty; W. H. Lassing to duty Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Dept.; S. O. Greig to U.S.S. Fulton in charge of Submarine School for Officers and Men.

Lieut. Comdr.: C. P. Mason so much of orders of Jan. 7 as refers to taking command of flight of two F-5 boats to Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., revoked, and carry out remainder of above order to command Naval Air Sta., Key West, Fla.; L. C. Roberts to U.S.S. Hancock; E. W. Brown (M.C.) to U.S.S. Fulton.

Lieuts.: J. E. Maher to duty as ex-off. U.S.S. Fulton; V. C. Barringer, jr., to U.S.S. Sacramento; G. B. Wilson to duty as ex-off. U.S.S. Terry; V. F. Grant to Destroyer Flotilla 1 for temp. duty as flotilla radio officer, upon reporting of a regularly assigned flotilla radio officer detached, report to U.S.S. Arkansas for resumption of regular duty; T. L. Nash to duty as ex-off. U.S.S. Tucker; W. E. G. Erskins to U.S.S. Sacramento; J. P. Brown to U.S.S. Truxton; A. T. Moen to temp. duty U.S.S. Louisiana, prior to carrying out orders to temp. duty R.S. at Norfolk.

Lieuts.: H. J. Finn to U.S.S. North Carolina; W. H. May to U.S.S. Porter; D. F. Mead to Naval Dist. Base, New London; R. V. Williams (M.C.) to U.S.S. Canadagua; W. R. Parker (M.C.) to U.S.S. Houston; E. E. Artois (P.C.) to duty Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Dept.; P. C. Skillers (M.C.) to Navy Ret. Sta., Philadelphia, Pa.; G. Schwinn (M.C.) to Marine Ret. Sta., Philadelphia, Pa.; W. H. Woods (M.C.) to Oswego; W. G. Howard to duty on board R.S. at New York; W. H. Whitmore (M.C.) to Marine Exp. Force, Santo Domingo; J. A. McLain to U.S.S. Canonius.

Lieuts. (j.g.): P. S. McCann (D.C.) to U.S.S. Melville; C. H. Hastings (C.H.C.) to U.S.S. North Dakota; F. J. Ludwig (C.H.C.) to treatment Naval Hosp., navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; L. C. Flint to duty Office of Naval Operations (Aviation, Washington, D.C.); W. P. Eyre to duty under naval inspr. of machinery, William Cramp and Sons, Ship and Engine Building Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; I. Braun to duty Otsego; D. W. Dougherty (P.C.) to duty as asst. cost inspr. Fore River Plant, Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp., Quincy, Mass.

Ensigns: H. T. Collins to continue duty U.S.S. Great Northern; T. F. Lynch to U.S.S. Rowan; G. L. Morin to duty as engr. off. on U.S.S. Little; C. H. Westaby to U.S.S. Wilkes; J. E. Dingwell to U.S.S. AL-10; C. G. Simpson to U.S.S. K-2; J. W. Lane to U.S.S. L-7; C. F. Lindstol to U.S.S. AL-2; C. L. Northbridge to U.S.S. N-1; C. W. Scriber to U.S.S. R-15; L. M. McCluskey to U.S.S. AL-3; G. McS. Lupe to U.S.S. R-17; C. G. Harris to U.S.S. AL-11; A. M. Greis to U.S.S. AL-9; J. P. Campbell to duty in conn. f.o. U.S.S. R-6 and on board when commissioned.

Ensigns: P. W. Relling (P.C.) to duty under Dsnots at New York, N.Y.; H. J. Seymour to Naval Air Sta., Key West, Fla.; F. D. K. Leclercq to U.S.S. Leviathan; L. A. Dupire, jr., to Office of Naval Intelligence; R. E. Allen to R.S. at New York; A. J. Donnellan (P.C.) to U.S.S. Moldegaard; G. M. Trammell (P.C.) to George Washington; H. W. Roughley and L. J. Doyle to Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.

Ensigns: O. H. Parker to U.S.S. Kentucky; J. H. Ballou to duty under Snar, New York; R. G. Williams (P.C.) to U.S.S. Savannah; B. Rhodes to Naval Air Sta., Hampton Roads, Va.; E. O. Martinson to U.S.S. Huron; H. C. Weller (P.C.) to duty Walter D. Munson; C. F. Burke (P.C.) to U.S.S. Lucila; W. A. Carman (P.C.) to U.S.S. West Elcasco; J. G. Hoffman to duty S.P. 74; P. LeB. Whitney to Naval Air Sta., Key West.

Ensigns: C. R. Starr to 12th Naval Dist.; A. Baruch, J. W. Lassen, W. L. Heuna and J. H. McGinty to R.S. at Philadelphia; J. E. White to navy yard, Norfolk; R. S. Taylor to Naval Air Sta., Key West, Fla.; R. E. Jones (P.C.) to Navy Rifle Range, Oldwell, N.J.; S. P. Miller (P.C.) to Naval Tra. Sta., Hampton Roads; J. M. Speissegger (P.C.) to Naval Tra. Camp, San Diego, Cal.

Gunr. C. V. Smith to R.S. at Boston.  
Btsn. J. P. O'Neill to U.S.S. May.  
Pay Clerk R. D. Pace orders Dec. 27, 1918, to sail to U.S. cancelled.

A.P. Clerk H. J. Taylor of Avia., Brast.  
FEB. 13—Capt.: A. J. Hapburn to Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Dept.; F. L. Oliver authorized to send U.S.S. Fulton to sea with the ex-off. in command; E. N. Walbridge to duty as off. in charge, Navy Ret. Sta., Albany, Albany, N.Y.; D. C. Hanrahan, Northern Bombing Group to N. port off., Danzig.

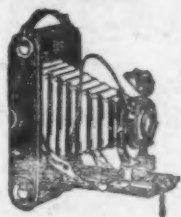
Comdrs.: C. E. Wood to command U.S.S. Dubuque; M. C. Cook to Washington as member of Board Inspection and Survey; H. L. Pence from temp. duty Trieste to Olympia, duty staff Niblack; W. L. Freidelt to duty in command of Repair Sub. Div. based on Philadelphia.

Lieut. Comdr.: R. Osborn to duty Rijndam; C. H. Crocker to duty as off. in charge Navy Ret. Sta., San Francisco, Cal.; F. E. P. Ueberoth continue duty in command U.S.S. McCall; F. M. Collier to duty in conn. f.o. U.S.S. Roper and on board as ex-off. when commissioned; C. A. Pownall to Washington, D.C.; S. R. Canine to asst. N.P.O.; A. H. Douglas, relieved Capt. Hanrahan of command Antigone.

Lieuts.: A. Hoyston to duty as off. in charge, Navy Ret. Sta., Richmond, Va.; J. T. Wentz to duty as off. in charge, Navy Ret. Sta., Meridian, Dist., Meridian, Miss.; T. E. Keating to duty Snar, New York; W. W. Hoopes to duty Northern Pacific; E. A. Ward to London, England; J. D. Small continue treatment Naval Hosp., Philadelphia; R. J. Miller to Pensacola, U.S. Naval Air Sta., for dirigible instruction; W. W. Schott to duty as aid and flag lieut. on staff Rear Admiral H. McL. Huse, comdr., Train, Atlantic Fleet; G. E. McHugh to command U.S.S. Pelican; M. C. Kent to duty in conn. f.o. U.S.S. Chesapeake and in command when commissioned; C. Higgins to duty as engr. off. Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; O. T. Purcell to duty in conn. f.o. U.S.S. Camden and on board when commissioned; T. J. Murphy (M.C.) 5228 to Eastleigh cancelled; H. N. Wina (M.C.) to N.P.O. Genos; W. E. Golden and F. H. Clements (M.C.) to U.S.S. Carola; G. W. Masterton (P.C.) to N.P.O. Danzig; L. P. Stamm (P.C.) to duty conn. f.o. U.S.S. Camden and on board when commissioned; E. M. Proctor (M.C.) to Baltimore, Md., Naval Overseas Transportation Service, for duty; J. I. Callanan (M.C.) to duty conn. f.o. U.S.S. Santa Ana and on board when commissioned; R. E. Henderson (M.C.) to duty conn. f.o. U.S.S. Scranton and on board when commissioned.

Lieuts. (j.g.): T. V. Spoull to duty R.S. at New York, N.Y.; R. E. Dwyer to U.S.S. West Elcasco; W. D. Sample assigned Lansdale; E. H. Brown (D.C.) to duty in conn. f.o. U.S.S. Camden and on board when commissioned; G. B. Carter to duty in conn. f.o. U.S.S. Chauncey and on board when com-





## The Special Kodaks

EVERY improvement that can possibly contribute to greater photographic efficiency, is incorporated in the *Specials*. Anastigmat lens speed, Optimo shutter precision, Range Finder focusing, the Auto-graphic feature—in fact, perfection in the minutest details of construction and finish—all this in pocket cameras that retain the *Kodak simplicity*.

EASTMAN KODAK CO.,  
ROCHESTER, N. Y., The Kodak City.

## Alfred Nelson Co.

261 Fifth Ave., New York  
Near 29th St. Phone 2063 Madison Square  
88 Conduit St., London, W. 34 Lord St., Liverpool  
Rue de la Paix, Paris.



## BREECHES MAKERS

Military and  
Sporting Tailors

Outfitters to  
OFFICERS OF THE  
ARMY AND NAVY  
Quick service to Ameri-  
can Officers while in  
London and Paris.

Distinctive Clothes for  
Riding, Hunting and  
Polo.

Ladies' Coats and  
Breeches.

Our representative at Hotel Bellevue, Washington, D.C.,  
every Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

THE METHOD OF PHYSICAL TRAINING  
WHICH PRODUCED SUCH AMAZING RE-  
SULTS IN THE ARMY TRAINING CAMPS

## Koehler's West Point

Manual of Disciplinary Physical Training  
By Lieut. Col. H. J. Koehler, U. S. A.

Director of Military Gymnastics, Swordsmanship, etc., United  
States Military Academy, Instructor at Training Camps,  
1915-1918.

With a Foreword by NEWTON D. BAKER, Secretary of War  
Based on experience gathered at the U. S. Military Academy during  
more than twenty years and upon the application of that experience  
to thousands of applicants for commissions.

\$2.00 net. Buy at any bookstore or direct from  
P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., New York



## Rainier Natural Soap

Men in Army and Navy  
USE  
For all Skin Eruptions, Poison  
Oak and Ivy, Chapped and  
Cracked Hands. See directions  
with each cake.

25 cents per cake.  
Apply for it at your Post's Ex-  
change, Ship's Store, or direct to

RAINIER MINE COMPANY  
56-58 Pearl Street, Buffalo, New York, U.S.A.

## OLIVER MOORE

Custom Boot Maker

34-36 West 46th Street, New York

Maker of High Class

Riding Boots, Leggings and Shoes

Stock Leggings \$12.00 and up

Imported spurs and spur chains

Telephone Bryant 5957

Measurement blanks furnished on request

missioned; F. T. Mayes to duty in conn. f.o. U.S.S. Thrush and  
in command when commissioned; J. H. Teach to duty as off.  
in charge, Navy Rct. Sta., Louisville Dist., Louisville, Ky.;  
G. E. Ketcher to duty as off. in charge, Des Moines Dist.,  
Des Moines, Ia.; F. M. Willson to duty as off. in charge, Navy  
Rct. Sta., St. Louis Dist., St. Louis, Mo.; G. E. Gandy to  
duty as off. in charge, Navy Rct. Sta., Portland, Ore., Dist.;  
L. J. Gotschalk, jr., to duty as off. in charge, Navy Rct. Sta.,  
Little Rock Dist., Little Rock, Ark.; J. W. Croswley to duty as  
off. in charge, Navy Rct. Sta., Burlington Dist., Burlington,  
Vt.; G. M. Weichelt to duty as off. in charge, Navy Rct. Sta.,  
Milwaukee Dist., Milwaukee, Wis.; R. M. Robinson to duty as  
off. in charge, Navy Rct. Sta., Seattle Dist., Seattle, Wash.;  
G. A. Treadwell to duty as off. in charge, Navy Rct. Sta.,  
Minneapolis Dist., Minneapolis, Minn.; J. F. Wilson (M.C.)  
to temp. duty R.S. at Norfolk; W. H. Fitzgerald to U.S.S. Mt.  
Vernon; W. F. Winnard (M.C.) to duty navy yard, Mare  
Island, Cal.

Ensigns: E. J. Flynn (P.C.) to Hqs. London; A. Riggan  
(P.C.) to Fleet Supply Base, South Brooklyn, conn. settlement  
of accounts of Lieut. (j.g.) H. E. Lowry (P.C.); W. D.  
Huddleston to duty Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; S. H.  
Jenckes to duty N.A.S., Chatham, Mass.; W. A. Stumpf to  
duty Naval Air Sta., Chatham, Mass.; C. E. Maas to duty  
as off. in charge, Navy Rct. Sta., Omaha Dist., Omaha, Neb.;  
J. A. McChesney to duty as off. in charge, Navy Rct. Sta.,  
Columbia Dist., Columbia, S.C.; W. J. Skelton to duty as  
off. in charge, Navy Rct. Sta., Raleigh Dist., N.C.; H. M.  
Laughlin to duty as off. in charge, Navy Rct. Sta., Pittsburgh  
Dist., Pittsburgh, Pa.; T. Nelson to duty as off. in charge,  
Navy Rct. Sta., Peoria Dist., Peoria, Ill.; D. J. Coleman to  
duty as off. in charge, Navy Rct. Sta., Detroit, Mich.; R. H.  
Schooley to R.S. at New York; D. Marquis to duty 5th Naval  
Dist.; J. D. Kilkenny to U.S.S. Prometheus; C. E. Wardwell to  
U.S.S. Texas; N. W. Mallory to Naval Air Sta., Pensacola,  
Fla.; S. O. Fawcett (P.C.) to U.S.S. Virginia; L. R. Madison  
to U.S.S. Machinist; J. H. Bell to U.S.S. Seminole; H. G. Uhl  
to U.S.S. Virginia; G. H. Marshall, jr., to U.S.S. Brutus;  
G. M. Jones to duty Madawaska; W. F. Appenzeller (P.C.)  
to duty as asst. to supply off., Cape May; C. K. Harriman to  
duty R.S. at New York, N.Y.; G. Packard (P.C.) to duty as  
asst. to supply off. of Otsego; C. H. Hopkins to U.S.S. Rescue;  
G. W. Carrington to duty 6th N.D.; R. L. Candall to Naval  
Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; T. A. Moroney (P.C.) to Supply  
Dept., navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; E. E. Forry to duty Naval Air  
Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; W. T. Reid to 3d Naval Dist.; E. W.  
Wilcox (P.C.) to supply off., U.S.S. Cythera; H. K. Hutchens  
to U.S.S. Kentucky; D. O. Woodbury to duty sub. chaser No.  
308; J. W. Lason to U.S.S. Raleigh; J. B. Stanchfield (P.C.)  
to R.S. at New York, N.Y.

Chief Mach. J. A. Kilpatrick to duty Essington, Pa.; Gun.  
C. E. Davis to duty Ohioan revoked; Mach. A. O. Fleming to  
R.S. at New York.

Pharma: B. E. Irwin to conn. f.o. U.S.S. F. J. Luckenbach  
and on board when commissioned; J. G. Fagan to temp. duty  
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, then to Naval Medical Supply  
Depot, Brooklyn, N.Y.; J. J. Farrell to Naval Training Sta.,  
Hampton Roads, for duty in attendance upon a course of in-  
struction Hosp. Corps School, N.T.S.; O. D. Fornwalt to duty  
in attendance upon a course of instruction at Hosp. Corps  
School, Naval Training Sta., Naval Operating Base, Hampton  
Roads, Va.

A.P. Clerks: J. E. Moore, Panilla to Panther; C. L. Biery  
to Bordeaux, duty with S.O. at N.P.O.

REB: 14—Capt. P. F. Roach (U.S.C.G.) detached command  
U.S.S. Lydonia; to further assignment by commodore, comdt.  
Coast Guard.

Capt. Engr. M. R. Daniel (U.S.C.G.) report to commodore  
comdt. Coast Guard, Washington, for duty: U.S.S. Leviathan;  
Comdr.: A. Stetson to duty as ex. off. U.S.S. Leviathan;  
L. B. Porterfield continues treatment Naval Hosp., Annapolis.

Lieut. Comdr.: H. R. Patterson to duty as navigator, with  
additional duties as aid to comdt. off. of the Arizona; J. L.  
Duffy to duty Antigone; W. E. Jacoby (P.C.) to duty as  
disbursing off., Destroyer Pay Office, New York; A. B. Randall  
to U.S.S. Pocahontas; E. O. Doull and R. Palliconi to duty  
under Snar, New York; J. G. Ziegler (M.C.) detached Feb. 28  
from Longue Island.

Lieut. Comdr.: E. E. Goodhue (P.C.) to duty as supply off.  
U.S.S. Mt. Vernon; T. P. Ballenger (P.C.) to duty as supply  
off. U.S.S. America; H. W. Rusk, jr. (P.C.) to duty as supply  
off. U.S.S. Louisville; J. C. Monfort to Naval Air Sta., Rock-  
away, L.I., as ex. off.; R. C. Lee to duty as asst. inspr. of  
Navigational Instruments Works, Sperry Gyro. Co., Brooklyn,  
N.Y.; J. M. Doyle to duty as ex. off. U.S.S. Mt. Vernon; C.  
V. Cusack to Washington for duty in Office of Naval Intelli-  
gence; H. C. Van Vah to Miami, Fla., Naval Air Sta., for  
temp. duty, upon detachment of Lieutenant Commander  
Mitscher, assume duty in command of above mentioned station.

Lieuts.: E. S. Parsons (Bay Shore, N.Y.) revocation of or-  
ders Feb. 10, dated Feb. 12, revoked; G. M. Lynes (Delaware)  
revocation of orders Feb. 8 to duty aboard R.S. at Boston  
revoked; B. R. Belsley to duty Anniston; C. W. Stevenson  
(P.C.) to duty as supply off. Julia Luckenbach; H. H. Bart-  
lett to U.S.S. Spokane; R. Phillips to U.S.S. Northern Pacific;  
L. C. Howard to duty Antigone.

Lieuts.: L. W. Jenkins, W. I. Green and J. Marcussen to  
duty under Snar, New York; W. Morse to 14th Naval Dist.;  
F. W. Brown (U.S.C.G.) report by telegram to commodore  
comdt. Coast Guard, Washington, for duty: L. M. Morris  
(M.C.) to duty Naval Hosp., Mare Island, Cal.; R. P. Parsons  
(M.C.) to Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; R. H. Snowden  
(M.C.) to Naval Unit, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.;  
J. I. Dodsan (M.C.) to U.S.S. Julia Luckenbach with per-  
manently able; F. L. Kelly (M.C.) to Asiatic Station; P. L. Steke-  
tee (P.C.) to U.S.S. Virginia as supply off.; E. W. Larkin  
(M.C.) to Naval Air Sta., Morehead City, N.C.

Lieuts.: T. R. Cooley discharged treatment Naval Hosp.,  
Washington, D.C., and will rejoin U.S.S. Florida; L. K.  
Swenson to U.S.S. R-17; H. Bodfish will rejoin U.S.S. New  
York; S. D. Jupp to duty in conn. f.o. U.S.S. Roper and on  
board when discharged; L. J. Stetson to U.S.S. R-17; R. E.  
Sturtevant continues treatment Naval Hosp., Naval Operating  
Base, Hampton Roads, Va.; M. Dickinson to duty under radio  
material off., 3d Naval Dist.

Lieuts. (j.g.): L. C. Jensen (P.C.) to duty as supply, dis-  
bursing and commissary off., Navy Radio Sta., Tuckerton,  
N.J.; M. P. Smith orders to R.S. at Boston revoked; S. Clark,  
jr. (5th N.D.) revocation of orders to duty under Snar, New  
York, revoked Jan. 31; O. W. Wright to R.S. at San Fran-  
cisco; J. W. Rathbone (M.C.) to Asiatic Station; J. A. Sweeney  
to U.S.S. Mt. Vernon; C. W. Nickerson to duty under Snar,  
New York; M. J. O'Donnell to duty under Snar, New York;  
W. McKinney to duty Niagara; T. F. O'Brien (M.C.) to duty  
Santa Olivia; H. B. Duncan (M.C.D.S.) detached conn. U.S.S.  
Idaho, leave fourteen days.

Lieuts. (j.g.): R. D. Workman (C.H.C.) proceed to Asiatic  
Station via transport March 15; J. B. Earnest (C.H.C.) con-  
tinues treatment at Naval Hosp., Philadelphia; T. G. W. Settle  
to U.S.S. Chew; G. W. Palmer, 8d, to duty in Office of the  
Aid for Personnel Comdt. 8th Naval Dist.; D. M. Lovejoy to  
U.S.S. Illinois; L. M. Starbuck to U.S.S. Mercury; J. F.  
Cooper to duty on board R.S. at Philadelphia, in charge of  
the Engineering Dept. at the R.S. Extension, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ensigns: D. G. Davis and B. O. Nichols to U.S.S. Illinois;  
E. R. Brown (P.C.) to duty fleet supply base, South Brooklyn,  
N.Y.; V. C. McKenna report to comdt. 4th Naval Dist.; R. S.  
Witherington to duty Scout Patrol 328; E. C. Duane (P.C.) to  
duty as supply off. of the Federal Reserve Bank, Brooklyn, N.Y.;  
C. E. Cushman, jr., to U.S.S. Ericsson; G. L. Hatheway (P.C.)  
to duty Pacific Coast Destroyer Supply Office, navy yard, Mare  
Island, Cal.

Ensigns: R. H. Kilgen to duty Coo Solo, O.Z.; L. W.  
Bishop (P.C.) to duty as disbursing off. of R.S. at Great  
Lakes; G. King to U.S.S. Meredith; F. W. Sanford (P.C.) to  
duty as asst. to the disb. off., Naval Operating Base, Hampton  
Roads, Va.; C. F. Colburn (P.C.) to duty as asst. to supply  
off., America; E. L. Singleton to U.S.S. Leviathan; E. H.  
Anderson to U.S.S. Kentucky; W. B. Tilley to U.S.S. Aclous.

Ensigns: E. C. Mesleh to U.S.S. Verter; H. A. Everndom  
(P.C.) to duty under Snar, New York; J. H. McGinty to U.S.S.  
Prometheus; E. McK. Brown to duty navy yard, Philadelphia;  
W. J. B. Edgar to U.S.S. Rowan; E. P. Tallafiero (P.C.) to  
U.S.S. Julia Luckenbach; E. Martin to Naval Air Sta., Hamp-  
ton Roads, Va.; W. A. Stokes, jr., to U.S.S. Aclous; D. E.  
Campbell to Naval Air Sta., Rockaway Beach, N.Y.; V. P.  
O'Keefe to U.S.S. Mt. Vernon; J. L. Martin (P.C.) to duty  
under Snar, New York; H. L. Bodfish to duty under Public  
Works Dept., Naval Ord. Plant, South Charleston, W. Va.; J.  
M. Keep to U.S.S. Albatross; T. B. King (P.C.) to duty as  
asst. to supply off., U.S.S. America.

Guars.: O. D. Griffin (U.S.C.G.) to Naval Air Sta., Pensa-

(Continued on page 908.)

## STETSON'S OFFICERS' TRENCH BOOT



The hardest wear—the most exacting  
service—will make little impression up-  
on this Hercules of the Stetson line. It  
is an endurance boot hard to duplicate.  
Because it is all a trench boot should be  
we have called it our Liberty Boot.

The Tan Trout Brook Grain of which  
the upper is made is as near waterproof  
as leather can be tanned.

The heavy double sole is reinforced with  
fibre sheeting which makes it damp  
proof.

This boot may be had with or without  
hob nails and extra taps may be had if  
desired.

It is leather lined and the full bellows  
tongue prevents water seeping through  
at the lacing. The outside backstay is  
an insurance against ripping. The boot  
itself is an insurance against trench  
troubles.

There are six other Army officers' mod-  
els to select from—and all are reason-  
ably priced.

## THE STETSON SHOPS

NEW YORK

5 East 42d St. 143 Broadway

117 S. Dearborn St., Chicago

Stetson Shoes are nationally known and  
may be purchased in high-class stores in  
nearly every city in the United States and  
in all near-camp cities. If you have any  
difficulty securing Stetson's write for our  
special catalog, and name of nearest dealer.



# Rumford



## THE WHOLESOME BAKING POWDER

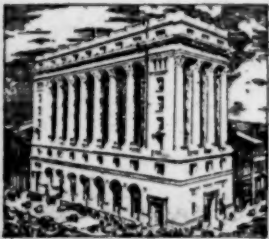
Many articles of food, daily found on the home table, depend upon baking powder for their lightness, delicacy and digestibility. The use of RUMFORD insures these qualities, and promotes the health of the family.

**Approved by Food Experts**

Every housewife should have a copy of "Rumford Baking and Household Hints." We will be pleased to send it FREE upon request.

**RUMFORD COMPANY Providence, R. I.**

## Men of the Army and Navy



**EDWARD J. STELLWAGEN, President**

**UNION TRUST COMPANY**

of the District of Columbia  
Southwest Corner of 15th and H Streets, N.W.  
Washington, D. C.

No matter where you may be sent for training, you can—by the Banking by Mail plan—deposit your funds in this bank, which affords absolute safety for every dollar.

We also make a specialty of serving Army, Navy and Marine Corps men by the allotment plan.

*Navy Gazette—Continued from page 907.*  
cola, Fla.; J. Zitkus to U.S.S. Oriole; B. A. Walters continue duty Armed Guard Detail, Norfolk, Va.

Capt. C. B. Kanode dispatch orders Feb. 10 to temp. duty R.S. at New Orleans modified and will regard detached when directed by C.O., U.S.S. Sacramento; A. Ohmer, D. McLeod and J. J. Maune report to Ensign Smith, Eastman Kodak Co. A.P. Clerks: A. L. W. Hudson to duty with supply off., U.S.S. Liberator; B. J. Byars to U.S.S. Otsego; D. F. Hawkland to comm. f.o. U.S.S. South Bend and on board with supply off. when commissioned.

### NAVY G.C.M. CASES.

Capt. Joseph H. Crozier, U.S.C.G., was tried Sept. 2, 1914, at Base 30, and was found guilty of absence from command without leave and conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline. He was sentenced to dismissal. The court made a unanimous recommendation for clemency, in view of previous service of accused. Secretary of the Navy Daniels approved the sentence, and in reviewing the proceedings said in part: "There are two reasons why this convening authority is not able to exercise clemency in this case. In the first place, with the nation at war, the value of an officer to the nation must be judged upon the basis of present worth and not upon past record. The worth of a commanding officer who will leave his vessel and go on an spree is small. In the second place, the record of this officer shows that he has upon a previous occasion been tried and convicted of the offense of drunkenness. This information was not before the court, but is now before the convening authority. That entry does not make the record of the officer concerned of much value as a basis for the exercise of clemency in this case." President Wilson confirmed the sentence. (C.M.O. 154, Nov. 11, 1914, N.D.)

Lieut. (j.g.) Frank B. Mull, U.S.N.R.F., was tried Sept. 10, 1914, at the navy yard, New York, and found guilty of drunkenness on duty. He was sentenced to dismissal, which was approved by President Wilson. (C.M.O. 163, Nov. 16, 1914, N.D.)

Lieut. (j.g.) Robert W. Jester, U.S.N.R.F., was tried Sept. 10, 1914, on board the U.S.S. Baltimore, and found guilty of gambling. He was sentenced to dismissal, which was approved by President Wilson. (C.M.O. 155, Nov. 11, 1914, N.D.)

Ensign John P. Murray, U.S.N.R.F., was tried Sept. 9, 1914, at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., and found guilty of scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals. He was sentenced to dismissal and to imprisonment for one year at hard labor. President Wilson approved the sentence. (C.M.O. 161, Nov. 16, 1914, N.D.)

Lieut. Comdr. Leo L. Lindley, U.S.N., was tried Sept. 5, 1914, at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., and found guilty of culpable negligence in the performance of duty. He was sentenced to loss fifty numbers in his temporary grade of lieutenant commander, and to loss fifty numbers in his permanent grade of lieutenant. (C.M.O. 166, Nov. 21, 1914, N.D.)

Capt. John J. Mahoney, U.S.M.C., was tried Oct. 24, 1914, at the Naval Ammunition Depot, Dover, N.J., and found guilty of neglect of duty. He was sentenced to loss fifteen numbers in his grade. The court made unanimous recommendation to clemency. The Judge Advocate General on Nov. 21, 1914, expressed the opinion that the charge of "neglect of duty" had not been proved because the prosecution did not prove the existence of any unusual circumstances imposing a duty on the accused to give unusual orders, which, it is alleged, the accused neglected to give, and recommended that the proceedings be approved, the findings and sentence be disapproved, and that the accused be released from arrest and restored to duty. The Major General Commandant, U.S.M.C., concurred in the recommendations of the J.A.G., and Secretary Daniels also approved them. (C.M.O. 175, Nov. 27, 1914, N.D.)

Lieut. George B. Kabin, U.S.N., was tried Oct. 23, 1914, at the naval station, Key West, Fla., and found guilty of violation of a lawful regulation issued by the Secretary of the Navy. He was sentenced to loss \$50 per month of his pay for period of twelve months, and to loss fifty numbers in his temporary grade of lieutenant, and to loss fifty numbers in his permanent grade of ensign. Secretary Daniels approved the sentence. (C.M.O. 173, Nov. 30, 1914, N.D.)

## THE ARMY.

Other Army orders appear on pages 893-5.

### QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. ROGERS, Q.M.G.

Officers of Q.M.O. to duty as follows: Major O. A. Bunkley and Capt. E. P. Altman to Camp Eustis, Va., with 401st Reserve Labor Battalion; Capt. H. T. Rogers to Norfolk, Va.; Capt. L. E. Gardner to Washington, D.C.; Capt. H. Haas to St. Louis, Mo.; Capt. G. B. Brode to Washington, D.C.; Capt. W. P. Fox to Washington, D.C.; Capt. A. O. Forster to Washington, D.C.; Capt. M. Z. Dibble to Washington, D.C. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Major H. J. Hunter to Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; Capt. L. C. Weiss to Washington, D.C.; Capt. S. C. Street is appointed a special inspector with authority to inspect with a view to condemnation such as serviceable animals as may be presented to him upon his inspections of auxiliary remount and animal embarkation depots in the United States. (Feb. 13, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. R. H. Smith to West Point, N.Y.; Major E. A. Simmons to Washington, D.C.; Major A. C. Doyle to Savannah, Ga., and assume duty as officer in charge of construction at U.S. quarantine station; Capt. H. J. Lumsden at Frankford Arsenal; Capt. E. W. McLarren to Washington, D.C.; Capt. E. E. Talmage to Washington for duty; 1st Lieut. R. V. Graham to Chicago, Ill.; 1st Lieut. J. B. Scully to Chicago, Ill., Hospital No. 32, Cooper Monata Hotel; 1st Lieut. P. M. Curley to Columbia, S.C., Camp Jackson. (Feb. 14, War D.)

Sergeant First Class J. B. Christian, Q.M.C., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will proceed to his home. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Sergeant F. L. Lowry, Q.M.C., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and will proceed to his home. (Feb. 12, War D.)

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

#### MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Major R. W. Ogilvie to Boston, Mass.; Capt. J. A. Mapes to San Francisco, Cal.; Capt. S. G. Pake to Fort Porter, N.Y., Hospital No. 4; Capt. A. W. Harris to Fort McPherson, Ga., Hospital No. 6; Capt. H. W. Morrow to Fort Sheridan, Ill., Hospital No. 28; Capt. O. M. Fitzpatrick to Chicago, Ill., Hospital No. 32; Capt. O. M. Deema to Petersburg, Va., Camp Lee; Capt. H. A. Greaves to Hoboken, N.J.; 1st Lieut. J. O. Staats to Hoboken, N.J.; 1st Lieut. G. A. Parker to Fort Sheridan, Ill., Hospital No. 28. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Officers to Camp Custer, Mich., for duty with Medical Dept.: Capt. H. H. Hull, P. Mesenhause, Inf., P. J. Nea, S.C., J. E. Ordway, Ord.; 1st Lieut. C. E. Collins, P.A., R. H. Irvine, Engrs., W. W. Lenz, O. E. Lindsay, P.A., H. O. Merrill, S.O.; 2d Lieut. J. K. Myers, Engrs., G. B. Pirsch, Inf. (Feb. 14, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Spartanburg, S.C., Camp Wadsworth, for duty: Major W. H. Waterson, Capt. S. C. Buck, E. P. Egles, O. A. Newcomb, A. Trasoff; 1st Lieut. J. L. Anderson, E. J. Butske, W. C. Colbert, D. B. Cole, C. L. Moore, W. S. Needham, J. W. Reid, J. L. Stringfellow. (Feb. 13, War D.)

Officers from Camp Beauregard, La., and detailed for duty with Medical Dept.: Capt. W. W. Taylor, E. K. Van Allen, I. W. Lemis, Inf., L. I. Wardell, S.C., and to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty. (Feb. 13, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. E. B. Frick from duty as C.O., base hospital, Fort Riley, Kas., and to San Francisco, Western Dept., as department surgeon; Col. G. P. Peed to Fort Riley, Kas., as C.O. of base hospital that post; Major W. W. Richardson to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Hospital No. 30; Major A. G. Compton to New Haven, Conn., Hospital No. 18; Major W. B. Bowman to San Francisco, Cal., Letterman General Hospital; Major E. L. Davis to Ayer, Mass., Camp Devens; Major C. D. Humes, Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J.; Capt. A. H. Montgomery to Fort Sheridan, Ill., Hospital No. 28; Capt. G. L. Zimmerman to Baltimore, Md., Camp Holabird; Capt. W. C. Mabry to Fort Douglas, Utah, Hospital No. 27; Capt. A. W. Morrison to Fort Snelling, Minn., Hospital No. 29; Capt. W. A. Searl, Washington, D.C. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. J. C. McCoy to Philadelphia, Pa., Gen. Hospital, 34th and Pine streets; Lieut. Col. D. Silver to Washington, D.C.; Lieut. Col. W. J. Taylor will report to Surgeon General of Army; Major C. M. Hunter to Fort McDowell, Cal.; Major G. D. France to Alexandria, La., Camp Beauregard; Capt. J. M. Lee to Fort Monroe, Va.; Capt. J. W. Lockhart to Chillicothe, Ohio, Camp Sherman; Capt. H. H. Fisher to Fort Sheridan, Ill., Hospital No. 28; Capt. J. H. Edmondson to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Hospital No. 14; Capt. A. Strong to Fort Omaha, Neb., Balloon School; Capt. W. H. Burmeister to Lee Hall, Va., Camp Abraham Eustis; Capt. A. Levy to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; 1st Lieut. J. J. McCarty, Jr., to Fort Sheridan, Ill., Hospital No. 28; 1st Lieut. F. Barber to Fort McHenry, Md., Hospital No. 2. (Feb. 14, War D.)

Capt. H. G. Dunham, M.C., to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for treatment. (Feb. 14, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to San Francisco for duty: Capt. M. H. Etcheverry, L. A. Lavanture, C. A. Rose. (Feb. 14, War D.)

### ENLISTED MEN, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Master Hospital Sergt. G. C. Doran, Med. Dept., will be placed upon the retired list at San Francisco, Cal., and will proceed to his home. (Feb. 12, War D.)

#### DENTAL CORPS.

First Lieut. C. H. Beatty, D.C., to Dayton, Ohio, to C.O. Wilbur Wright Field, for duty. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Major R. B. Tobias, D.C., to Camp Upton, L.I., N.Y., for duty. (Feb. 13, War D.)

First Lieut. J. V. Kilion, D.C., to Hoboken, N.J., for duty. (Feb. 13, War D.)

### VETERINARY CORPS.

Capt. E. C. Jones, V.C., to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty. (Feb. 13, War D.)

### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJOR GEN. W. N. BLACK, C.E.

Major T. P. Laist, Engrs., Washington, D.C., to Chief of Engineers for duty. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Master Engr. George W. Rothfuss, Headquarters Detachment, 7th Engrs., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Jay, N.Y., and will proceed to his home. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Officers of C.E. to duty as follows: Major D. H. Gillette to Washington; Capt. R. T. Kendall to Boston, Mass.; Capt. D. H. Bradley to C.S. Army General Hospital No. 20, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; Capt. M. C. Fomery to Chief of Engineers, Washington, D.C.; Capt. G. M. Harding to Philadelphia; Capt. H. Dunn to New York City, N.Y.; Capt. D. Hannegan to Walkerton, Va.; 1st Lieut. P. S. Hackley to Hospital No. 38, East View, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. R. C. Dwyer to Camp Pike, Ark.; 1st Lieut. J. W. Baston to General Hospital No. 29, Long Beach, N.Y. (Feb. 13, War D.)

Officers, Engrs., from assignment to 40th Engrs. and assigned to 220th Engrs., Washington Barracks, to duty with their regiment: Capt. E. E. Keene, 1st Lieut. T. E. Kenny, D. H. King, E. J. Risted, 2d Lieut. A. O. Larson, H. W. Mackechin. (Feb. 13, War D.)

Officers, Engrs., to Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty: Capt. E. E. Hall, 1st Lieut. E. K. Trilow, H. W. Newton. (Feb. 13, War D.)

Officers, Engrs., to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for a course of instruction at the Engineer Officers' Training School: 1st Lieut. E. D. Sherwin, W. A. Stacey, 2d Lieut. J. G. Ricker. (Feb. 13, War D.)

Major W. F. Lewis, C.E., is detailed as professor at the University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio. (Feb. 14, War D.)

Capt. S. E. Borleski, C.E., to Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala., for duty. (Feb. 14, War D.)

### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. O. C. WILLIAMS, C.O.

First Lieut. A. S. McLandis, O.D., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Second Lieut. E. S. Wolaver, O.D., Chicago, Ill., for duty. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Corpl. W. Buckley, O.D., will be placed upon the retired list at Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y., and will proceed to his home. (Feb. 12, War D.)

## This is the Well

that holds all moisture  
and gives you a clean, cool, dry  
smoke every time you smoke

# The Wellington

THE UNIVERSAL PIPE

Many shapes  
from which  
you can  
choose.

The  
Wellington  
is the most  
popular pipe  
in the world.

Genuine French  
Briar—75c and  
up.

This trade-mark is not  
only on the Wellington,  
but is also the mark of  
greatest pipe value on  
many other grades of  
pipes.

Good dealers everywhere  
sell W. D. C. Pipes.

WILLIAM DEMUTH & CO., New York

## Submarine Boats

Even Keel Type

The Lake Torpedo Boat Company

Bridgeport, Connecticut, U. S. A.

Managing Director, R. H. M. ROBINSON, Lake Torpedo  
Constructor, U. S. Navy

Officers of O.D. to duty as follows: Major H. B. Guise to Philadelphia, Pa.; Major R. A. White to Philadelphia, Pa.; Capt. F. A. Godcharles to Washington, D.C. (Feb. 13, War D.)

Capt. W. Noth, O.D., to Fort Sheridan, Ill., Hospital No. 28, for further observation and treatment. (Feb. 13, War D.)

Officers of O.D. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. R. Sears to Washington, D.C.; Major C. H. Page to Philadelphia, Pa.; Major P. Dove to Morgan, N.J., as C.O., General Ordnance Depot, relieving Major C. F. Judson; Capt. G. B. Mansur to Philadelphia, Pa.; Capt. J. Morgan to Bridgeport, Conn.; 1st Lieut. C. S. Moore, upon the arrival of Lieut. M. W. Rosin, to Pig Point, Va., Pig Point General Ordnance Depot; 2d Lieut. E. I. F. Williams to Newport News, Va. (Feb. 14, War D.)

### SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Major C. L. Adams, S.C., to Little Silver, N.J., Camp Alfred Vail, for duty. (Feb. 13, War D.)

First Lieut. LeR. N. Suddath, S.C., to Camp Logan, Texas, for duty. (Feb. 12, War D.)

First Lieut. R. D. Carrier, S.C., to Washington, D.C., for discharge. (Feb. 13, War D.)

Lieut. Col. C. A. Lewis and 1st Lieut. J. W. Lee, S.C., to Washington, D.C., to Chief Signal Officer of the Army for duty. (Feb. 14, War D.)

### AIR SERVICE.

MAJOR GEN. C. T. MENOHER, DIRECTOR OF AIR SERVICE.

Capt. B. King, Air Service (Aircraft Production), to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Feb. 13, War D.)

Capt. J. H. Sherman will report in person to the Chief of Staff for duty with the Statistics Branch, General Staff. (Feb. 14, War D.)

Capt. H. W. Holden, Air Service (Aeronautics), to Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La., via Washington, D.C., for duty. (Feb. 14, War D.)

Officers, Air Service (Aeronautics), to Ancon, Panama, for duty: Major H. M. Clark, J.M.A., Capt. E. L. Williams, jr., 1st Lieut. F. H. Bentley, S. M. Connell, 2d Lieut. J. D. Barker, L. O. Stockett, H. D. Knapp, F. W. Caldwell. (Feb. 14, War D.)

### CAVALRY.

10TH—First Sergt. O. N. Oden, Troop I, 10th Cav., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Apache, Ariz., and will proceed home. (Feb. 11, War D.)

#### Cavalry, Unassigned.

Major P. Menohar, Cav., to Washington for duty. (Feb. 14, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. F. Gesting, Cav., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted for the good of the Service. (Feb. 14, War D.)

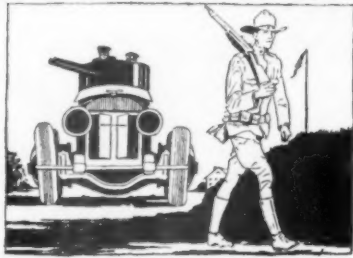
Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. H. G. White, Cav., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. G. P. Patton, Cav., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Capt. A. McC. Barrett, Cav., to Hoboken, N.J., for duty. (Feb. 13, War D.)

Officers, Inf., about Feb. 21, 1919, to organizations indicated and will join: 11th Cav., Fort Myer, Va.—2d Lieut. E. L. Hogan and D. A. Taylor, Cav.; 12th Cav., Camp Fur-





## The Book Behind The Can

Without the RYZON Baking Book, good cooks would still have a pure, efficient, economical and scientific baking powder in

# RYZON

THE PERFECT BAKING POWDER

But with the RYZON Baking Book you have, in addition to the unrivalled baking powers of RYZON, the benefit of *tested recipes*. These recipes are widely diversified; they are accurate; directions are given in *level* measurements, insuring uniform results.

To any U. S. Army or Navy Mess Officer who requests it in his official capacity, we will send free a copy of the RYZON Baking Book "for the good of the Service."



**GENERAL CHEMICAL CO.**  
FOOD DEPARTMENT  
NEW YORK

## TEITZEL

Shop Made Field Service Boots, Dress Boots and Leather Puttee Leggings for U. S. Army Officers. Made to Measure at Reasonable Prices. Write for Measure Blanks. Best at any Price. Ask any Regular.

**TEITZEL, JONES & DEHNER**  
Makers  
Wichita, Kans.



## Regulation Uniforms for Naval Officers

Tailored to measure only

Send for illustrated catalogue and samples.

**CAPS :: SWORDS :: BELTS  
EMBROIDERY :: RUBBER GOODS  
CAMPAIGN RIBBONS**

**ED. H. HUTCHINS**

103 Atlantic Street

Norfolk, Va.

long, N.M.—2d Lieut. C. Knudsen; 13th Cav., Fort Clark, Texas—2d Lieut. S. M. Lipman; 14th Cav., Fort Sam Houston, Texas—2d Lieut. C. W. Long, jr.; 16th Cav., Mercedes, Texas—2d Lieut. C. E. Morrison, T. T. Thornburgh; 17th Cav., Douglas, Ariz.—2d Lieut. W. T. Powers, F. B. Valentine. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. T. McP. Glasgow, Cav., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Feb. 13, War D.)

Officers of Cav. about Feb. 21, 1919, to organizations as indicated and will proceed to join: 1st Cav., Douglas, Ariz.—2d Lieut. J. K. Baker, F. G. Sherrill, R. A. Hicks; 4th Cav., Fort Ringgold, Texas—2d Lieut. W. C. Benton, S. P. Walker, jr.; 5th Cav., Fort Bliss, Texas—2d Lieut. V. J. Conrad; 7th Cav., Fort Bliss, Texas; 2d Lieut. G. G. Eddy; 8th Cav., Marfa, Texas—2d Lieut. J. C. Hamilton; 10th Cav., Fort Huachuca, Ariz.—2d Lieut. W. A. Holbrook, E. V. Stansbury, M. Rhoads. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Lieut. Col. S. M. Williams, Cav., to Chicago, Ill., for duty. (Feb. 14, War D.)

Capt. D. McK. Wilson, Cav., to Hoboken, N.J., for duty. (Feb. 14, War D.)

Resignations by Prov. 1st Lieut. J. A. Moschner, Prov. 2d Lieut. L. B. Coude, M. P. Smith, J. A. MacDonald, Cav., as officers of the Army are accepted. (Feb. 14, War D.)

### FIELD ARTILLERY.

MAJOR GEN. W. J. SNOW, C.F.A.

36TH—Major S. F. Hawkins, 30th F.A., will report to commanding general, North Atlantic Coast Artillery District for assignment to duty on the mine planter Gen. Royal T. Frank, relieving Capt. W. D. Evans, Coast Artillery. (Feb. 13, War D.)

40TH—Capt. R. H. Ennis, 40th F.A., is assigned to 2d F.A. and to Camp Knox, Ky., and join. (Feb. 14, War D.)

57TH—Capt. W. B. Weakley, 57th F.A., is assigned to the 83d F.A., Camp Knox, Ky. (Feb. 14, War D.)

60TH—Col. M. G. Randol, 60th F.A., to Camp Taylor, Ky., for duty with the Field Art. C.O.T.S. (Feb. 14, War D.)

### Field Artillery, Unassigned.

Second Lieut. H. Atkins, F.A., to Camp Beauregard, La., for observation and treatment. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Brig. Gen. R. M. Danford, F.A., to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty in connection with the establishment of a field artillery school. From Fort Sill, General Danford will proceed to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., for similar duty, thence to his proper station in Washington. (Feb. 13, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. W. M. Pomeroy, F.A., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Feb. 13, War D.)

Officers of F.A. detailed as for college duty as follows: Major R. Hospital at Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.; Major E. G. Byers at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.; Capt. B. Y. Kenzie is detailed as assistant professor at Princeton University, Princeton, N.J.; 2d Lieut. J. W. F. Moore at Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. (Feb. 14, War D.)

The following officers from further duty at Camp Travis, Texas, and their present assignment, and are assigned as indicated and will join: Major S. G. Brady, 18th F.A. Brig., to Field Art. Central Officers' Training School, Camp Taylor, Ky.; Major C. W. Bonham, 53d F.A., to 81st F.A., Camp Knox, Ky.; Capt. C. M. Lucas, 52d F.A., to 4th F.A., Camp Stanley, Texas. (Feb. 14, War D.)

The resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. R. F. Webb, F.A., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Feb. 14, War D.)

### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. F. N. COE, C.C.A.

Capt. C. H. Keck, C.A.C., to Washington for duty. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Officers of C.A.C. to Fort Monroe, Va., Coast Art. training center, for assignment to duty: 1st Lieut. J. J. Brown, D. Blandford, C. N. Hanks, A. E. Acey, 2d Lieut. E. L. Dawson. (Feb. 13, War D.)

The provisional appointment in the Regular Army of 1st Lieut. F. G. French, C.A.C., is made permanent. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Officers of C.A. to duty as follows: Major C. M. Frost to Fort Monroe, Va.; Capt. W. D. Evans, now commanding the mine planter General Royal T. Frank, when relieved by Major S. F. Hawkins, will report at Fort Screven, Ga.; Capt. C. H. E. Schoer to 55th Art. (C.A.C.); Capt. F. J. Hunt to Fort Washington, Md. (Feb. 13, War D.)

Capt. L. M. Kinnear to Takoma Park, D.C., Walter Reed General Hospital. (Feb. 13, War D.)

Capt. J. E. Noyes, C.A.C., to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., as personnel adjutant, coast defenses of Long Island Sound. (Feb. 14, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. J. W. Dillard, C.A.C., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Feb. 14, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. H. E. Bukowsky, C.A.C., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Feb. 14, War D.)

### INFANTRY.

Major E. L. Anderson, F.A., adjutant 40th Inf. Brig., to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky. (Feb. 13, War D.)

23D—First Lieut. J. R. O. Mahoney, chaplain 23d Inf., to Hot Springs, Ark., for further treatment. (Feb. 14, War D.)

49TH—Officers assigned to 49th Infantry at Fort Leavenworth, and will join that organization: Lieut. Col. C. G. Sturtevant, Majors O. S. McCleary, H. C. Conick, O. A. Straub, Inf. (Feb. 14, War D.)

141ST—Col. W. E. Jackson, 141st Inf., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for further treatment. (Feb. 13, War D.)

### Infantry, Unassigned.

Officers of Inf. about Feb. 21, 1919, to organizations as indicated and will proceed to join: 36th Inf., Camp Devens, Mass.—2d Lieut. F. J. Cunningham, E. W. Smith; 37th Inf., Fort McIntosh, Texas—2d Lieut. B. A. Dickson, C. M. Smith, jr.; 40th Inf., Camp Sherman, Ohio—2d Lieut. W. E. Dunkelburg; 41st Inf., Camp Funston, Kas.—2d Lieut. J. L. Gibney, J. H. Stokes, jr.; 42d Inf., Camp Upton, N.Y.—2d Lieut. F. J. Gillespie; 43d Inf., Camp Logan, Texas—2d Lieut. J. M. Glasgow, I. P. Swift. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Major K. M. Halpine, Inf., is detailed as professor at University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark., for duty. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Major C. L. McKain, Inf., is detailed as professor at St. Mary's College, Dayton, Ohio. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Major W. B. Schmidt, Inf., is detailed as professor at University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Lieut. Col. A. H. Mueller, Inf., is detailed as professor at Davidson College, Davidson, N.C. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Major F. J. Derohan, Inf., is detailed as professor at Presbyterian College, Clinton, S.C. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. R. F. Bailey, Inf., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Officers of Inf. about Feb. 21, 1919, to organizations as indicated and will join: 24th Inf., Columbus, N.M.—2d Lieut. D. F. Carroll, R. W. Odor; 25th Inf., Nogales, Ariz.—2d Lieut. G. F. Colson, J. P. Pence; 29th Inf., Camp Beauregard, La.—2d Lieut. G. B. Conrad, A. Pulsifer; 32d Inf., Camp Kearny, Cal.—2d Lieut. W. H. Cocke, J. L. Pyland; 33d Inf., Panama—2d Lieut. F. M. Corzeliuss, H. L. Rogers, jr.; 35th Inf., Camp Travis, Texas—2d Lieut. J. C. Cullens, jr., C. A. Rosendahl. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. E. R. Spaulding, Inf., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Officers of Inf. about Feb. 21, 1919, to organizations as indicated: 44th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.—2d Lieut. C. L. Gorman, J. M. Tatum; 45th Inf., Camp Gordon, Ga.—2d Lieut. J. E. Graham, B. G. Tucker; 46th Inf., Camp Sheridan, Ala.—2d Lieut. DeW. Hicks, J. C. Welch; 48th Inf., Camp Jackson, S.C.—2d Lieut. J. H. C. Hill, R. B. Wheeler; 50th Inf., Camp Dix, N.J.—2d Lieut. F. A. Hilliard; 57th Inf., Camp Pike, Ark.—2d Lieut. R. W. Hubbell. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Officers of Inf. about Feb. 21, 1919, to organizations as indicated and will join: 14th Inf., Camp Grant, Ill.—2d Lieut. I. LaR. Browne, W. B. Miller; 17th Inf., Camp Meade, Md.—2d Lieut. M. W. Bonwell, H. M. Monroe; 19th Inf., Camp Travis, Texas—2d Lieut. J. J. Breen, C. H. Moore, jr.; 20th Inf., Fort Leavenworth, Kas.—2d Lieut. J. K. Buchanan, W. J. Muller; 21st Inf., Camp Kearny, Cal.—2d Lieut. J. D. Cambre, W. S. Murray; 22d Inf., Fort Jay, N.Y.—2d Lieut. W. V. Carter, A. T. McGone; 1st Inf., Camp Lewis, Wash.—2d Lieut. T. R. Aaron, K. W. Leslie. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Officers of Inf. about Feb. 21, 1919, to organizations as indicated and will join: 62d Inf., Camp Lee, Va.—2d Lieut. J. (Continued on page 910.)



## Look out for your skin

The sort of soap you use makes a lot of difference in the condition of your skin.

Use Coleo—made *entirely* of vegetable oils that are bland and soothing in their action. Colgate's helps your hands and face to weather the weather.

Also—

Coleo lathers freely in hard or soft water—in cold water, too—and gives its lather both quickly and plentifully. Every one speaks of that big, rich lather which cleans so thoroughly.

Look out for your skin—with Coleo.

**COLGATE & CO.**

Est. 1806

New York



Established 1865

## PRESENTATION SWORDS and SABRES

For Officers of the Army,  
Navy and Marine Corps

ART CATALOG No. 235-A  
upon request

*The W. C. Lilley & Co.*  
Columbus, Ohio.

Sword Makers  
and Manufacturers of  
Military Goods



## The Latest Necessity M. & H. Army SIREN Wrist Whistle



"Should have been invented years ago along with the wrist watch," said a veteran colonel. "Worn on the left wrist, it is ready instantly. Saves seconds and men's lives, too. Cannot get lost, tangled in underbrush, as when fastened on a chain. I couldn't do without it."

Sample  
Mailed  
Anywhere  
**\$1**

Dealers Write for Prices

**Moskowitz & Herbach,** 430 Market Street  
Philadelphia, Pa.

Manufacturers to the U. S. Government  
Contract for 125,000 Whistles Just Completed





## ARROW COLLARS and SHIRTS

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC., Makers, Troy, N. Y.

## An ICY-HOT Will Save Your Life

Therefore carry an ICY-HOT Sling containing an ICY-HOT Bottle and BE PREPARED with a cool and refreshing drink, while marching on a hot day, or, a hot drink while guarding, on a chilly or cold night.

# ICY-HOT

Keeps Contents Hot 24 Hours  
Or Cold 5 Days

Be sure and get one for self-protection—and comfort—in emergencies. Order one at your Post Exchange. If unable to obtain it there, ask your friends to send you one or order direct from us. We will ship an ICY-HOT Bottle and Sling PREPAID on receipt of \$3.00. Ask for catalog of complete line.

THE ICY-HOT BOTTLE CO.,  
174 West Second St. Cincinnati, Ohio



ROYAL DUTCH WEST INDIA MAIL  
ROYAL NETHERLANDS S. S. CO.  
H. P. deVries  
BRIDGE STREET, NEW YORK

Wise Bees Save Honey—Wise Folks Save Money



LAST  
DIVIDEND  
AT RATE OF

4 1/2%

DEPOSITS GO  
ON INTEREST  
QUARTERLY

## In Later Years

there's nothing that will contribute so much to your comfort and enjoyment of life as a Savings Account in the Home Savings Bank. Start it now—a dollar or more will do—then add to it regularly each pay day.

Write for "Banking by Mail"

Home Savings Bank

Incorporated 1869

75 Tremont St. Boston, Mass.

## Your Boots, Sir!

must be able to stand up under the stress of real campaigning as well as look presentable on all occasions. Vogel boots are made to order to your measure.

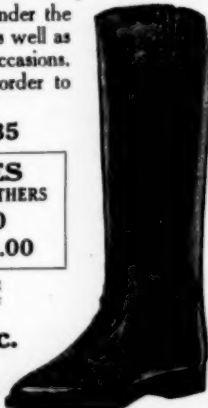
Price \$30 and \$35

MEN'S SHOES  
MADE OF THE BEST LEATHERS  
\$7.00 to \$12.50  
Custom Made \$14.00

Write for Booklet and  
Self-measurement blank

E. VOGEL, Inc.

64 Nassau Street  
New York



Infantry, Unassigned—Continued from page 909.

L. Keaster, G. McK. Williamson, Jr., 63d Inf., Potomac Park, Washington, D.C.—2d Lieut. J. C. Kehoe, J. F. Farley. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Officers of Inf. about Feb. 21, 1919, to organizations as indicated and will join: 2d Inf., Camp Dodge, Iowa—2d Lieut. R. C. Babbitt, A. J. MacKenzie; 3d Inf., Eagle Pass, Texas—2d Lieut. P. B. Banister, W. J. Mason; 5th Inf., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.—2d Lieut. J. L. Binder, C. M. Mendenhall; 10th Inf., Camp Custer, Mich.—2d Lieut. T. M. Brinkley, J. W. Middleton; 12th Inf., Camp Stuart, Newport News, Va.—2d Lieut. Y. C. Broome; 13th Inf., Camp Merritt, N.J.—2d Lieut. J. T. Brown. (Feb. 12, War D.)

First Lieut. W. G. Champlin, Inf., to Camp Lee, Va., for duty. (Feb. 12, War D.)

First Lieut. M. F. Lindsay, Inf., will report to C.O., 21st Inf., for duty. (Feb. 12, War D.)

The provisional appointment in the Regular Army of Capt. E. W. Leard, Inf., and 1st Lieut. C. S. Ferrin, 20th Inf., are made permanent. (Feb. 13, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. C. A. Martin to Hattiesburg, Miss., as executive officer, that camp; Lieut. Col. H. L. Jordan to Raleigh, N.C.; Major G. H. Gardiner to Camp Upton, N.Y., for assignment to 42d Inf.; Major LeR. F. Smith to Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio; Capt. G. M. Bell to 5th Inf. and will join at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.; Capt. H. P. Luce to Governors Island, N.Y. (Feb. 13, War D.)

Major H. L. Williams, Inf. (captain, Reg. Army), is honorably discharged as major only. He is assigned to duty with the 24th Inf. and to Columbus, N.M., for duty. (Feb. 13, War D.)

Major H. L. Mumma, Inf., is detailed as professor at University of West Virginia, Morgantown, W.Va., for duty. (Feb. 13, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. G. McCarthey, Inf., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. E. H. Humphrey is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps for present emergency, and will proceed to Chicago, Ill.; Col. J. K. Partello is detailed as professor at Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore.; Major L. A. Merrill at Washington; Major L. C. Davidson is detailed as professor at Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kas.; Capt. W. A. Cross to Washington; Capt. H. L. Girault from assignment with the 55th Inf. is assigned to the 57th Inf., Camp Pike, Ark.; Capt. M. S. Allen is detailed as assistant professor at Marion Institute, Marion, Ala.; 1st Lieut. O. R. Clark from 72d Inf. to 3d Battalion, 63d Inf., Astoria Cantonment, Astoria, Long Island. (Feb. 14, War D.)

Lieut. Col. J. M. Petty, Inf., is relieved from duty as Assistant Chief of Staff, 10th Div., Camp Funston, Kas., and to Chicago, Ill., Central Dept., for duty. (Feb. 14, War D.)

Major R. W. Perkins, Inf., to Denver, Colo., General Hospital No. 21 for further treatment. (Feb. 14, War D.)

The resignations of the following provisional officers of Inf. as officers of the Army are accepted: 1st Lieut. W. B. Yancey, 2d Lieut. B. H. Bartholow, L. S. Oppenheimer, J. N. Zigler, S. S. Smith and E. R. Vawter. (Feb. 14, War D.)

### MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS.

Capt. of M.T.C. to duty as follows: H. E. Rogers to Detroit, Mich., Motor Convoy Service; A. B. Bush, El Paso, Texas; Capt. H. Sutter to Washington. (Feb. 13, War D.)

Capt. W. T. Kilborn, Hoboken, N.J., is assigned to duty as C.O. of Motor Transport Co. 429, relieving 1st Lieut. H. G. Shockey, M.T.C., who will report to Motor Transport Co. 429 for duty. (Feb. 14, War D.)

### RETIRED OFFICERS.

Col. L. M. Maus, retired, from duty as department surgeon, Western Dept., to home and from active duty. (Feb. 13, War D.)

Major F. B. Andrus, retired, to home and relieved from active duty. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Col. J. Q. Adams, retired, will proceed home and is relieved from active duty. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Capt. W. S. Overton, retired, is detailed as professor, San Francisco High Schools, San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Col. R. G. Ebert, retired, to home and from active duty. (Feb. 14, War D.)

Col. J. A. Lundeen, retired, to his home and from active duty. (Feb. 14, War D.)

Retired officers from active duty to their homes: Majors S. D. Freeman and G. C. Martin.

Capt. W. O. Bowman, retired, from duty at Rock Island Arsenal to home. (Feb. 14, War D.)

### MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Major A. F. Lange, U.S.A., to Des Moines, Iowa, Camp Dodge, for duty. (Feb. 12, War D.)

The following officers will report to the United States liquidation commission, War Dept., for duty, and will accompany the commission to France, England, and such other points as may be designated, on temporary duty: Lieut. Col. B. F. Castel, Air Ser., R. E. Kimball, O.D.; Capt. W. Harvey, Air Ser.; 1st Lieut. C. L. Pike, Jr., I.G.D.; 2d Lieut. E. W. Smith, U.S.A. (Feb. 13, War D.)

Major R. C. Musser, U.S.A., Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., for duty. (Feb. 14, War D.)

Officers to Newport News, Va., for personnel duty on troop transports: Capt. J. H. Vannoy, F.A.; 1st Lieut. L. Neff, F.A.; F. H. Judge, A.G.D. (Feb. 14, War D.)

Officers to Hoboken, N.J., for duty: 1st Lieut. J. H. Bunce, U.S.G.; D. S. Francis, R. C. Huston, R. C. Jacobs, Jr., G. J. Kilpatrick, Inf.; W. H. Knapp, U.S.G.; E. J. Melken, E. F. Miller, S. F. Tuthill, J. R. Umstead, W. C. Wade. (Feb. 14, War D.)

Officers, now awaiting orders at Camp Dix, N.J., to the port of embarkation, Newport News, Va., for assignment with casual companies: Capt. H. Foster, Cav., A. M. O'Connor, G. L. Hopkins, 1st Lieut. B. R. Jackson, J. E. Percy, A. B. Prossie and D. B. Cullinane, Inf., R. M. Blount, B. Gaddis, A. G. Dumond, I. P. Martin, H. E. Smith and C. H. Hudders, U.S.G.; H. B. Benson, Cav., F. C. Dent, 2d Lieut. E. E. Mulrain, E. H. Grunder and C. B. Handley, Inf., J. H. McClellan, U.S.G., H. A. Carpenter, Inf., C. C. Carlson, P. D. Macomb, E. H. Stewart and E. C. Strange, U.S.G., E. F. McGuire, Inf. (Feb. 14, War D.)

Officers to Louisville, Ky., Camp Zachary Taylor, for duty as student officers at the Field Artillery Central Officers' Training School: Capt. R. G. Clark, 29th F.A., L. E. Gossett, 28th F.A., C. G. Mitchell, 28th F.A.; 1st Lieut. H. S. Duncombe, aide-de-camp, A. J. Ford, 28th F.A., J. M. House, 30th F.A., T. L. Odom, 28th F.A., D. O. Smith, 29th F.A., N. S. Warner, 10th Amm. Train; 2d Lieut. G. K. Edwards, 10th F.A. Brig., H. E. Aulmann, 10th F.A. Brig. (Feb. 14, War D.)

Officers relieved from further duty at Camp McClellan, Ala., and from their present assignments, and will join organizations at camps indicated: Major F. T. Armstrong 35th F.A., to the Field Artillery Central Officers' Training School, Camp Taylor, Ky.; Major W. G. Houghton, 26th F.A., to 2d F.A., Camp Knox, Ky.; Major H. G. Jones, 34th F.A., to 83d F.A., Camp Knox, Ky.; Capt. L. S. Partridge, 34th F.A., to brigade headquarters, 8th F.A. Brigade, Camp Knox, Ky.; Capt. A. N. White, 9th Amm. Train, to 81st F.A., Camp Knox, Ky. (Feb. 14, War D.)

### ARMY G.O.M.'S.

Pvt. Solomon Losofsky, 3d Training Batn., 153d Depot Brigade, was convicted by a G.O.M. at Camp Dix, N.J., on Aug. 17, 1918, of violation of the 96th A.W., in that on July 31, 1918, he made the following disloyal statements to fellow members of his company: "I did not want to come to this dump in the first place, and I don't have any respect for the flag or the country either," or words to that effect. He was also convicted of violation of the 64th A.W., in having refused to obey an order of Lieut. E. D. Gill, N.A., to put on his leggings. Also of violation of the 65th A.W., in having refused to obey the order of Sergt. Walter L. Robbins to put on his leggings. The accused pleaded not guilty to each charge. He was sentenced to be dishonorably discharged the Service, to forfeit all pay and allowances due or to become due, and to be hanged by the neck until dead. Two-thirds of the court concurred in the findings. The convening authority approved the sentence. The record was forwarded to the President by Major Gen. H. L. Scott, commanding the camp. The President confirmed the sentence, but commuted it to dishonorable discharge from the Army, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and confinement at hard labor for twenty years. The disciplinary Barracks at Fort Jay, N.Y., were designated as the place of confinement. (G.C.M.O. 260, War Dept., Dec. 6, 1918.)

## Presentation Sabres

FROM \$20 TO \$200

Designs submitted to meet any cost desired



UNIFORMS and EQUIPMENTS for ARMY, NAVY, and MARINE CORPS

E. A. ARMSTRONG MFG. CO.

436-438 South Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS



Half actual size.

Issued only on permit

This house has been honored by being appointed the official and sole makers.

THE HAND BOOK 1919 illustrating and pricing WEDDING and OTHER GIFTS now ready for mailing---will be forwarded upon request.

BAILEY, BANKS & BIDDLE CO.  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

## Schmelz National Bank NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

Capital and Surplus.....\$400,000.00  
Total Resources.....\$5,000,000.00  
Special attention given Army and Navy accounts  
Ample Security—Superior Service



Ready Now  
for Peace Work

After sending 15,000 Wisconsin Motors to the battle front, where they pulled the big guns into action, we have turned from an additional war order of 60,000 to place all our big production at the disposal of Commerce.

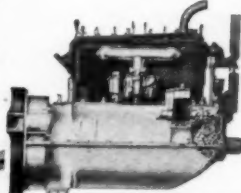
## WISCONSIN Motors

talk business to a truck buyer. They are the mark of good faith—the guarantee that the truck maker is building his vehicle throughout to the highest possible standard of efficiency. Ask us for details of construction and record of performance on land, water and in the air.

WISCONSIN  
MOTOR MFG. CO.

Station A, Dept. 337

Milwaukee, Wis.



## THE NEW EBBITT

Washington, D.C.

ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS  
When you come to the National Capital stop at the "Service House."

G. F. SCHUTZ,

Proprietor.



## DIVISION AND FORCE COMMANDERS, U.S.N.

The Navy Department, under date of Feb. 11, announces the mail addresses of division and force commanders as follows:

Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Fleet, U.S.S. Pennsylvania.  
 Commander, Battleship Force 1, U.S. Fleet, U.S.S. Minnesota.  
 Commander, Battleship Force 2, U.S. Fleet, U.S.S. New York.  
 Commander, Division A, Battleship Force, U.S.S. Alabama.  
 Commander, Division B, Battleship Force, U.S.S. Iowa.  
 Commander, Division 1, Battleship Force, U.S.S. Wisconsin.  
 Commander, Division 2, Battleship Force, U.S.S. Oklahoma (X).  
 Commander, Division 3, Battleship Force, U.S.S. Iowa (X).  
 Commander, Division 4, Battleship Force, U.S.S. Minnesota.  
 Commander, Division 5, Battleship Force, U.S.S. Utah.  
 Commander, Division 6, Battleship Force, U.S.S. New York.  
 Commander, Division 7, Battleship Force, U.S.S. Wyoming.  
 Commander, Division 8, Battleship Force, U.S.S. New Mexico.  
 Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Operating in European Waters, Admiral W. S. Sims, U.S.N., c/o Postmaster, New York.  
 Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Operating in France, U.S.S. Bridgeport.  
 Commander, Cruiser and Transport Force, Steneck Building, Hoboken, N.J.  
 Commander, Squadron 1, Cruiser Force, Hoboken, N.J.  
 Commander, Squadron 2, Cruiser Force, Hoboken, N.J.  
 Commander, Newport News Division Cruiser and Transport Force, Naval Transport Building, Newport News, Va.  
 Commander, American Patrol Detachment, U.S.S. Dolphin.  
 Commander, Submarine Force, Office of Naval Operations.  
 Commander, Mine Force, U.S.S. Baltimore.  
 Commander, Mine Sweeping Detachment, European Waters, U.S. Naval Base 18, c/o Postmaster, New York.  
 Commander, Train, U.S. Fleet, U.S.S. Supply.  
 Commander, U.S. Naval Forces in Eastern Mediterranean, U.S.S. Olympia.  
 Commander, Destroyer Force, U.S.S. Melville.  
 Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, U.S.S. Pittsburgh.  
 Note.—Mail for all vessels mentioned above should be sent "Care of Postmaster, New York city," except those marked "(X)", which should be sent "Care of Postmaster, Fort Monroe, Va."

Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, U.S.S. Brooklyn, Asiatic Station, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
 Commander, Division 2, Pacific Fleet, Municipal Dock, San Diego, Cal.

(Commander, Division 2, U.S. Pacific Fleet, is the senior officer present in the Pacific and has jurisdiction over the Submarine Force, Pacific, and auxiliaries in the Pacific.)

## VEHICLES SHIPPED OVERSEAS.

The quantities and values of vehicles, harness, forage and raw materials shipped overseas from the beginning of the war to Dec. 1, 1918, is shown by the following statistics prepared by the Statistical Division of the Office of the Director of Purchase and Storage:

## Horse-Drawn Vehicles.

Article.	Quantity.	Total cost.
Escort wagons	15,979	\$3,675,170
Water carts	5,314	1,461,350
Combat wagons	2,672	1,336,000
Ration carts	3,231	403,875
Ambulances	507	177,450
Medical carts	1,068	159,132
Spring wagons	147	84,545
Total		\$7,247,522

## Harness and Equipment.

Halters	374,953	\$1,143,937
Ambulance, lead	26,537 sets	981,869
" wheel	22,698 "	953,316
Aparejos	7,292	765,660
Cart harness	13,309 sets	665,450
Saddles	7,936	380,928
Leather, lbs.	51,231 lbs.	45,083
Bridles, riding	4,416	22,080
Total		\$4,957,993

## Forage.

Oats	315,447 tons	\$15,772,350
Hay	164,161 "	4,596,508
Brass	24,575 "	737,280
Total		\$21,106,138

## Raw Materials.

Gasoline	47,150,650 gals.	\$11,080,403
Lubricating oil	2,458,150 "	1,189,745
Alcohol, solidified	669,656 lbs.	217,638
Grease	780,563 "	70,250
Kerosene, oil	457,430 gals.	50,317
Total		\$12,608,353

## CANDIDATES, U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY.

The War Department announces that the following candidates for the West Point entrance examination that is to be held, beginning on March 18, 1919, have been appointed during the week ending Feb. 12:

Alabama—Leo W. Jones, Clanton.  
 Arkansas—Austin C. Cunkle, jr., 1st alt., Fort Smith; Hubert A. Paton, 2d alt., Mena.  
 California—Sheffield Edwards, Santa Ynez; John P. Gilmer, jr., 1st alt., Montecito; Everett Gibout, 2d alt., R.F.D. Box 50A, Fillmore.  
 Colorado—William V. Charlesworth, 621 East Boutt Ave., Pueblo.  
 Delaware—Edwin A. Hoey, Dover; Andrew B. Dickerson, 1st alt., Milton; William S. Mason, 2d alt., Milton; Campbell Weir, New Castle; George H. Neal, 1st alt., Milton; Derrick O. Lingo, 2d alt., Rehoboth Beach.  
 Georgia—Philip L. McLaws, 312 Anderson St., Savannah; Walter P. Walters, 1st alt., 39 East College Ave., Decatur; Frank M. Kimble, jr., Paulan; Briggs Carson, jr., 1st alt., Tifton; William J. Davis, 2d alt., Meigs; Calvin R. Fitzpatrick, Madison.  
 Illinois—Franklin Steinke, 1st alt., South Holland; Paul K. Porch, 545 North Humphrey Ave., Oak Park; Robert C. Dearborn, Mt. Sterling; Wade H. Heavy, 1st alt., Vandalia; John W. Wisheart, 1st alt., Shawneetown.  
 Indiana—Curzon A. MacKenzie, 2d alt., 1535 Central Ave., Indianapolis.  
 Louisiana—Herbert R. Campbell, Monterey.  
 Massachusetts—Godwin Ordway, jr., Boston.  
 Michigan—Clifton Straud, 2d alt., Fenton; James H. Grenney, 2d alt., 434 South Fifth St., Saginaw.  
 Minnesota—Erlin Kaiser, Apartment 1, 822 Hawthorn Ave., Minneapolis.  
 Mississippi—Marl C. Block, Natchez.  
 Missouri—Jesse K. Brennan, Eolia; Harold Woods, 2d alt., Berry; Charles M. Huckins, 1st alt., 228 West Adams St., Kirkwood.  
 Montana—Thomas W. Moffitt, Alaska.  
 Nebraska—Elbert A. Baugh, 1st alt., 815 West Fourteenth St., Hastings.  
 New Jersey—Thomas J. Craven, Salem; Samuel H. Sprague, 2d alt., Manasquan.  
 New York—Arthur Lintz, 54 East Third St., New York, N.Y.; Frank Cottill, 235 East 116th St., New York, N.Y.; Charles Fleck, 1st alt., c/o Mrs. L. Lipson, 89 East 114th St., New York city; John Murphy, jr., 25 Hamilton Terrace, New York city; John O. Toerner, 1773 Amsterdam Ave., New York city; Joseph I. Campbell, 1st alt., 9 Washington Terrace, New York city; William E. Fitch, 2d alt., 600 West 183d St., New York city; John E. Gibbs, Sidney; Robert F. Hallock, Dundee.  
 North Carolina—Roscoe G. MacDonald, Mt. Olive.

## THE MILITARY PUBLISHING COMPANY

G. C. WEDEKIND, Receiver

42 Broadway

New York City

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

FOR ALL

## MILITARY and NAVAL TEXT-BOOKS

Profusely Illustrated with half-tones, color plates, line cuts, diagrams and charts

1. . . . Manual for N. C. O. and Privates of Field Artillery	\$1.00	48. . . . Military Aeroplanes	\$4.75
2. . . . Manual for Commanders of Infantry Platoons	.75	By Grover C. Loening. Official text-book at the United States Aviation Schools and Flying Camps. Adopted by the British, Canadian and French Flying Corps	
3. . . . Drill Regulations for 4.7 Inch Gun	.35	49. . . . Saluting	.15
4. . . . Field Service Pocket Book	.75	53. . . . How to Live at the Front	1.35
5. . . . Musketry	.75	54. . . . Offensive Fighting	2.00
6. . . . Regimental and Company Forms	1.25	55. . . . War of Positions	1.25
7. . . . Infantry Drill Regulations	.50	56. . . . Quick French for Soldiers and Sailors	.15
8. . . . Field Service Regulations	.75	60. . . . Military Signal Corps Manual	2.00
9. . . . Cavalry Drill Regulations	.75	Major J. Andrew White	
10. . . . Small Arms Firing Manual	.75	61. . . . Radio Telephony	2.00
11. . . . Artillery Drill Regulations	1.25	Alfred N. Goldsmith	
12. . . . Army Transport Regulations	.50	62. . . . Practical Wireless Telegraphy	2.00
13. . . . Rules of Land Warfare	.75	Elmer E. Bucher	
14. . . . Manual of Interior Guard Duty	.50	63. . . . How to Pass U. S. Government Wireless License Examinations	.50
15. . . . Engineer's Field Manual	1.25	64. . . . How to Conduct a Radio Club	.50
16. . . . Manual for Non. Com. Officers and Privates	.50	65. . . . Vacuum Tubes	2.00
17. . . . Drill Regulations for Machine Gun Companies	.30	66. . . . Metric Tables (Molesworth)	.75
18. . . . Manual for Army Cooks	.75	70. . . . Cortina French-English Military Manual	2.00
19. . . . Blue Jacket's Manual. With index	1.00	71. . . . Cortina French-English Red Cross Instructor	.50
20. . . . Index separate	.15	72. . . . Cortina French-English Soldier's Handbook	.50
21. . . . Deck and Boat Book, U. S. Navy	.60	73. . . . Handy War Guide for My Company	.50
22. . . . Army Regulations, 1917	1.00	74. . . . Cortina French-English Military Dictionary	.50
23. . . . Manual of Physical Training	.75	75. . . . French in Twenty Lessons	1.75
24. . . . Sanitary Troops, Manual and Drill Regulations	.75	76. . . . Aviation Engines	3.00
25. . . . Manual for Army Bakers	.50	77. . . . Glossary of Aviation Terms	1.00
26. . . . Coast Artillery Drill Regulations	1.00	78. . . . Aviation Chart	.50
27. . . . Ship and Gun Drill, U. S. N.	.60	79. . . . Field Entrenchments	1.00
28. . . . Signal Book, U. S. A.	.35	80. . . . Machine Gun Training	1.00
29. . . . Manual of Military Court Martial	1.10	81. . . . Field Gunnery	1.00
30. . . . Army Horse in Accident and Disease	.85	82. . . . First Aid for the Trenches	.40
31. . . . Manual for Medical Department	1.10	83. . . . Camps, Billets and Cooking	1.00
32. . . . Army Field Note Book	2.00	84. . . . Musketry	1.00
Lt. Col. H. R. Smalley		85. . . . Field Training-Signaling	1.00
35. . . . Drill Regulations for 6-inch Howitzers	1.25	86. . . . Vickers Machine Gun Handbook	.50
36. . . . Quartermaster's Manual	3.00	87. . . . Stableman's Course	.50
37. . . . Gunnery and Explosives for Artillery Officers	.40	88. . . . Scout Sniping	1.00
38. . . . Drill Regulations for Signal Corps	.75	89. . . . British Artillery Experience	1.00
39. . . . Drill Regulations for 75 mm. Guns	.35	90. . . . Ballads of the Regiment	1.00
40. . . . Drill Regulations for 155 mm. Howitzers	.35	91. . . . Our Army in a Nutshell	.60
41. . . . Provisional Machine Gun Firing Manual, 1917	.50	92. . . . Tanks, Gas, Bombing, Liquid Fire	1.25
42. . . . Rapid Fire Memorizer	.15	93. . . . The Care of Troops	1.00
43. . . . Douglass Machine Gun Manual	.50	94. . . . Company Administration	1.50
44. . . . Bowditch Practical American Navigator	2.25	95. . . . What a Company Officer Should Know	1.25
45. . . . Azimuth Tables	1.00	96. . . . Infantry Soldiers' Handbook	1.00
46. . . . Manual for Supply Officers Afloat	1.25	97. . . . An Officer's Notes	1.25
47. . . . Ordnance Property Regulations	.75	98. . . . Tactical Walks	1.50
		99. . . . Scouting and Patrolling	.50
		100. . . . Field Quartermasters' Handbook	2.00
		101. . . . Handbook of Transportation	1.00
		102. . . . Safety at the Front	1.00
		103. . . . Plattsburg Manual	2.00
		104. . . . Junior Plattsburg Manual	1.50

Largest stock of Military Books in the world  
 TEXT BOOKS FOR EVERY ARM OF THE SERVICE

Special Discounts given to Colleges, Training Schools, Camps and Dealers

When you order you will find it a convenience to ORDER BY NUMBER

North Dakota—Edmund S. Nasset, Shellmound.  
 Oklahoma—John C. Rice, El Reno.  
 Pennsylvania—James Z. McClune, Ebensburg; James A. Evans, Chapel Ave., Parkersburg; William L. Battersby, 1st alt., 4821 Mulberry St., Frankford (Philadelphia); John H. Davidson, St. Nicholas; Vincent Gallo, 1st alt., Pottsville; Albert E. Henninger, Pine Grove; Bruce A. Neale, 1st alt., Shenandoah; William S. Taylor, 115 Conoy St., Harrisburg; Styles W. Albright, 1st alt., R.F.D., Halifax; Donald C. Tredennick, 615 Messenger St., Johnstown; John R. Lowman, 2d alt., 108 South St., Johnstown.  
 Rhode Island—Harry N. Gill, 20 George St., Westerly; Leonard K. Ellsworth, 1st alt., 2055 Broad St., Edgewood; Leonard J. Grinnell, 2d alt., 104 Potter St., Auburn; William E. Wilmut, Wickford; Charles D. Kenney, jr., 1st alt., 7 Norfolk St., Auburn; Daniel H. Taylor, 2d alt., 173 Bay View Ave., Edgewood.  
 South Dakota—Bryan B. Conrey, Belle Fourche; Peter F. Vetter, 1st alt., Lemmon; Herbert Elliott, 2d alt., Rapid City.  
 Tennessee—Charles Dickinson, 1st alt., c/o J. B. Dickinson, Empire Bldg., Memphis; Robert Wadlington, jr., 2d alt., 1881 Cowden Ave., Memphis.  
 Utah—J. P. Caulfield, 2d alt., 1532 Fifth East St., Salt Lake City.  
 Virginia—Charles B. Davis, 517 Moore St., Bristol.  
 Wisconsin—Victor A. Conrad, Hammond; Laurence H. Fish, 1st alt., Route 7, Eau Claire; Donald C. Works, 2d alt., Augusta.

## ORIGIN OF THE SAM BROWNE BELT.

As to the Sam Browne belt Col. John C. Stiles writes: "Now that the dust has seemingly settled over the contraption, we are led to the conclusion that it is either the most infernal machine ever invented, or the greatest boon to suffering mankind that has as yet appeared. Our Army has had a contrivance somewhat similar, for in the '70s the Cavalry trooper had at least one suspender from front to rear over his shoulder for the purpose of holding up the saber. The Sam Browne belt

was the invention of Gen. Sir Sam Browne, V.C., G.C.B., K.C.S.I., of the British army, in the days of the Indian mutiny, and as the Britons have been toting it around for nearly three-quarters of a century it must have some merit other than a tradition."

In a small village in Ireland the mother of a soldier met the village priest, who asked her if she had had bad news. "Sure I have," she said. "Pat has been killed."

"Oh, I am very sorry," said the priest. "Did you receive word from the War Office?"  
 "No," she said. "I received word from himself."  
 The priest looked perplexed, and said, "But how is that?"  
 "Sure," she said, "here is the letter; read it for yourself."

The letter said, "Dear Mother—I am now in the Holy Land."—The Argonaut.

The officers of the 2d Division (Regular), U.S.A., celebrated New Year's Eve, Dec. 31, 1918, by a ball at Neuwed-on-the-Rhine, Germany. The 6th Marine band under Lieut. Frederick Wilken and the 9th Infantry band under Band Leader William G. Lemay furnished the music.

A correspondent discovers this in "F. P. A.'s" column in the New York Tribune: "A private of the 9th Infantry was looking at 'With the Help of God and a Few Marines.' 'Pretty decent of General Catlin,' he said, 'to deify our regiment.'"



ESTABLISHED 1818

**Brooks Brothers.**

**CLOTHING.**

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

MADISON AVENUE COR. FORTY-FOURTH STREET  
NEW YORK

Telephone Murray Hill 820  
BOSTON SALES OFFICE NEWPORT SALES OFFICE  
TORONTO, ONTARIO STREET 220 BILLYEUS AVENUE

## Service Uniforms

and Useful Articles of  
Personal Equipment  
for Officers of  
The United States Army, Navy  
and Reserve Forces

Send for Check List of Above  
or for New Illustrated Catalogue

Telephone  
Bryant 5961

12 West 46th Street  
New York

## McEnany & Scott

Formerly with Cadet Store, U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY, West Point, N.Y.  
(where "Scotty" was Cutter for over 30 years)

**Army and Navy Uniforms and Equipment**

## MARYLAND HOTEL

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

The Home of Army and Navy Officers and their families  
Popular priced Cafe in connection



### A Substitute for .22 Cal. Practice

Because of its economy, convenience and efficiency, many organizations and individuals are now using the dotter for preparatory training. For Rapid Fire Training in the early stages, "Dotter Practice" has no equal. Procureable on requisition. Descriptive catalogue and expert opinions sent on request.

HOLLIFIELD TARGET PRACTICE ROD CO.  
Middletown, N. Y.

Regulation  
Uniforms  
and  
Equipments



Satisfaction  
and  
Correctness  
Guaranteed

Send for Officers' Catalogue

### OFFICERS' INSIGNIA!

BACK VIEW

BALL JOINT

SAFETY CATCH

TRADE MARK

Reg. U.S. Pat. Office

The Best in Gold, Silver and Bronze  
For Sale by Military Houses and Jewelers  
Look for Trade-Mark. No Goods sold at Retail

**William Tink Company**

Established 1871

NEWARK NEW JERSEY, U.S.A.



### OFFICERS' UNIFORMS and OVERCOATS

Made to Individual Measurements  
Samples and Prices furnished upon request

**TRAYMORE TAILORING CO.**

Master Clothiers Builders

633-35-37 Arch Street, Philadelphia

The surest and the easiest means of keeping an intelligent soldier or sailor in touch with his profession and with what is going on in the military world is afforded by reading the

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

Its columns contain complete news and official information concerning the military and naval services of the United States, and record the important developments in military and naval science throughout the world. During the period of a month the reading matter given is equivalent to that of 500 pages of a standard magazine.

Its weekly correspondence from the various stations of the Army and Navy gives a complete survey of the social life of the Services; its communications on professional subjects; its editorials and leading articles have been the starting point for many important discussions of military and naval questions by the general press, and have been influential in legislation of military and naval affairs.

It has advocated for over half a century every cause serving to promote the welfare and improvement of the Regular and Volunteer Services. Both at home and abroad it is accepted as reliable authority and recognized as the leading military and naval publication in the United States. It has earned and maintains the fullest confidence of the United Service.

The quality and quantity of its contents are not surpassed in its field.

The Newspaper of the Services

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

20 VESEY STREET

NEW YORK

## PATENTS WILKINSON & GIUSTA

Patent and Trade Mark Law  
Ouray Building, Washington, D.C.  
(Ernest Wilkinson, Class '80, U.S.N.A., resigned 1890)  
Large clientele of officers and enlisted men of ARMY AND NAVY.  
PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS secured in U.S. and Foreign Countries. Write for instructions.

## J. M. STEIN & CO.

YOUNG MEN'S TAILORS  
Officers Uniforms a Specialty

523 13th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

**GINGER ALE**

TRADE MARK

**A**

REGISTERED

"Circle A" Ginger Ale has won 21 prizes for Purity and Quality TRY IT

## Bausch & Lomb

### Optical Products

are favorably known throughout the world—and in all branches of government service requiring the use of optical instruments. They include Range Finders and Gun Sights for Army and Navy, Microscopes, Stereo Prism Binoculars, Photographic Lenses and Shutters, Engineering Instruments, Searchlight Mirrors of every description, Telescopes, Projection Apparatus (Balopticons), Photomicrographic Apparatus, Microtomes, Ophthalmic Lenses, Reading Glasses, Magnifiers and General Laboratory equipment.

**Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.**

NEW YORK WASHINGTON SAN FRANCISCO  
CHICAGO ROCHESTER, N. Y. LONDON

### "Dry Matches May Save Your Life"

"In the trenches wet from rain—in bitter cold, dry matches may mean life or death. The Hatfield Belt Safe will keep your matches dry and also your tobacco."

This belt is furnished in three styles, gun metal, oxidized, and nickel plated, complete with strong canvas belt at \$1.00.

**HATFIELD MFG. CO., 21 Walker Street, N. Y. City**

### SAVE LABOR

in piling cases, barrels, bales, etc., by using a Revolverator.

Write for Bulletin No. AN 42  
**REVOLVATOR CO.**  
829 Garfield Ave., Jersey City, N. J.  
Sales Agents for New York Revolving Portable Elevator Co.

Worth more

Does more

Motor Experts on land, sea and in air agree on the

**Berling Magneto**

**Ericsson Mfg. Co.**  
Military Road Buffalo, N.Y.

## Gum decay causes tooth decay



## FOR THE GUMS

BRUSH YOUR TEETH WITH IT

FORMULA OF

*Dr. Forhan*

NEW YORK CITY

SPECIALIST IN DISEASES OF THE MOUTH

PREPARED FOR THE PRESCRIPTION OF THE DENTAL PROFESSION



## FOR THE GUMS

HEALTHY teeth need healthy gums to hug them. Else they will loosen in Pyorrhea. Tiny openings will come in the gums to act as the gateways of disease germs, which infect the joints or tonsils, or cause other ailments.

Forhan's prevents Pyorrhea, if used in time and used consistently. No mere toothpaste does. Are your gums tender gums? Are they bleeding gums? If so, you are certain to have Pyorrhea (Riggs' Disease). Four out of five people who are over forty have it.

To you we earnestly recommend Forhan's. It preserves the gums, which hold the teeth secure.

Brush your teeth with it. Forhan's cleans the teeth scientifically—keeps them white and free from tartar.

If gum-shrinkage has already set in, start using Forhan's and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

30c and 60c tubes

All Druggists

FORHAN CO., 200 10th Ave., N. Y.

### SOUVENIR DE FRANCE

**HANDKERCHIEFS**  
\$15.00, \$21.00, \$27.00 per gross  
4 assorted samples, \$1.00  
Assorted designs, immediate delivery. One-third cash with all C.O.D. orders. Write for catalog.  
**KNICKERBOCKER HANDKERCHIEF CO.**  
421 Broadway New York City

## Army and Navy Officers' Uniforms

**Sullivan Bros., Inc.**

63 Summer Street  
Boston

## The Wolcott

31st Street by Fifth Avenue  
New York City

George T. Stockham, Proprietor.

## HOTEL BOSSERT

(Special Rates for the Service)

Before selecting quarters visit the Bossert. Attractive homelike and modern. An unequalled location, exclusive yet central. Exceptional cuisine, experienced management. Convenient to Navy yard and neighboring Army posts.

Easily available rates. Send for booklet.  
**Montague-Hicks-Rensen Bldg., Brooklyn, N.Y.**

## READY—THIRD ADDITION TO THE

## Hotel Stewart

Geary Street, just off Union Square  
**SAN FRANCISCO**

This new Steel and Concrete Addition Absolutely Fire Proof, adds fifty large sunlit rooms with private baths. The Stewart now has 400 rooms with 300 connecting bathroom.

Rates from \$1.50 a Day

Municipal car line direct to door. Motor Bus meets principal trains and steamers.



